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HISTORY

OF

PAGE COUNTY, IOWA,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF MANY OF ITS LEADING CITIZENS, WAR
RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, GENERAL AND
LOCAL STATISTICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMI-
NENT MEN, HISTORY OF IOWA AND THE NORTHWEST, MAP OF
PAGE COUNTY, CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
REMINISCENCES, MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

DES MOINES:
IOWA HISTORICAL COMPANY.
1880.

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PREFACE.

There is no proper place in history for the element of fiction. In the correct delineation of a landscape the artist judiciously employs both lights and shades; so the historian must need contrast the true and the false, that the eternal beauty and symmetry of truth appear, but draw upon the imagination, he may never. As in the landscape, the true outline of objects is obscured in the shadows, requiring the full blaze of day to bring them into proper view, so history brings out the facts partially obscured in the haze of tradition—itself never history.

The history of the growth of any branch of knowledge, has a double interest; that which comes to it from the knowledge itself, and its relation to the history of the operation of the human mind. Men think under the limitations of their times; they reason on such material as they have; they form their estimate of changes from the facts immediately known to them. What Matthew Arnold has written of man's thoughts as he floats along the "River of Time" is most true. Says he:—

"As is the world on the banks,
So is the mind of man.
Only the track where he sails
He wots of: only the thoughts
Raised by the objects he passes, are his."

Impressions thus received the mind will modify and work upon, transmitting the products to other minds in shapes that often seem new, strange, and arbitrary, but which yet result from processes familiar to our experience, and to be found at work in our own individual consciousness. And this is the necessity that renders history, as entirely distinct from tradition, imperative. Here the province of the historian begins. It is imperative on him that he record facts as they are, freed from the gloss given them by verbal transmissions.

We know the present *status* of Page county; know that it ranks among the first in political influence, and is not a whit behind in the intelligence of its people, and its jealous regard for education; know that its material resources are practically unlimited, and the promise for its future ever brightening. Now, to clearly understand this happy present, its glories and its greatness, its opportunities and its wonders, it is our duty to look

back to their sources. We shall find that the seeds which have so auspiciously borne fruit in this present generation, were sown by men tried and true; men who deserve to be remembered, not merely as historic names, but as men in whose broad breasts beat the noblest hearts, and within whose rustic homes were to be found the very bone and sinew of this western world; men whose sterling worth and integrity have contributed *very* largely to its present high position. Who were these men and what have they done? "Let the mighty mounds that over-look the rivers, or that rise in the dim forests crowded with old oaks," let the records of those dark days when the nation's life was imperilled, answer.

The whole history of this county is one of surpassing interest, and the more it is studied the clearer does it become that underlying its records are certain truths which afford a clew to the causes that have contributed so powerfully to bring it to its present marked prominence. They will be found identical with those which have influenced the history of the nations during many centuries. Albeit they do not possess that far-reaching influence which group the centuries into eras, yet to those immediately interested they are not a whit less tragical. To narrate these facts, is the object of these pages; with what success this has been done we do not presume to say. It has been our aim to learn and present the truth without favor or prejudice.

It has heretofore been possible for the scholar, with leisure and a comprehensive library, to trace out the written history of his county by patient research among voluminous government documents, and dusty records, sometimes old and scarce; but their sources of information and the times to study them are not at the command of most of those who are intelligently interested in local history, and there are many unpublished facts to be rescued from the failing memories of the oldest residents who would soon have carried their information with them to the grave; and other to be obtained from the citizens best informed in regard to the various present interests and institutions of the county which should be treated of in giving its history.

This service of research and record, which very few could have undertaken for themselves, the publishers of this work have performed; and while a few unimportant mistakes may perhaps be found in such a multitude of details, in spite of the care exercised in the production of the volume, they still confidently present this result of many weeks' labor as a true and orderly narration of all the events in the history of the county which were of sufficient interest to merit such a record.

Under the sway of cause and effect, historic events cannot stand alone—they form an unbroken chain. The history of so limited a territory as a county in Iowa has its roots not only in remote times, but in distant lands, and cannot be justly written out without consulting the influence of such

a foreign element; nor can such a county history be understood in its due relation without a historical review of at least the State of which the county is a part, hence, we feel that in giving such an outline we have been more faithful to the main purpose of the work, while we have added an element of independent interest and value.

In the preparation of this volume the oldest residents and others have cheerfully volunteered their services in the undertaking, adding largely to the value of the results attained. Especial thanks are due to the following gentlemen, who have not only aided us by placing at our disposition much valuable matter, but have themselves devoted much time searching records, and affording every opportunity in their power to perfect the chronological sequence of the *data* used: W. M. Alexander, County Auditor; R. F. Connor; E. Miller, Author of "Centennial History of Page Co."; J. W. Chaffin, Editor "*Clarinda Herald*"; N. C. Ridenour, Editor "*Page County Democrat*"; J. J. Moulton, Editor "*Nodaway Chief*"; Col. J. R. Morledge; N. B. Moore; L. E. Wilson, County Superintendent of Schools; J. H. Shugart, Esq.; A. J. Crose; C. M. Falk; B. M. Webster; Dr. N. L. Van Sandt and Henry Loran, County Treasurer. Invaluable aid has been afforded by County Clerk, J. E. Hill; Recorder J. L. Brown, and Mrs. C. B. Shoemaker, the last named having kindly furnished the early files of *Page County Herald*, complete.

We little doubt that the book will be a welcome one to the inhabitants of Page County, for all take a just pride in whatever calls to mind the scenes and incidents of other days. It is presented in the assurance that the work done will meet with the heartiest approval of our readers; and if, through that commendation, it awakens an earnest spirit of enterprise and emulation among the younger citizens of the county, it will be a source of just pleasure to the

PUBLISHERS.

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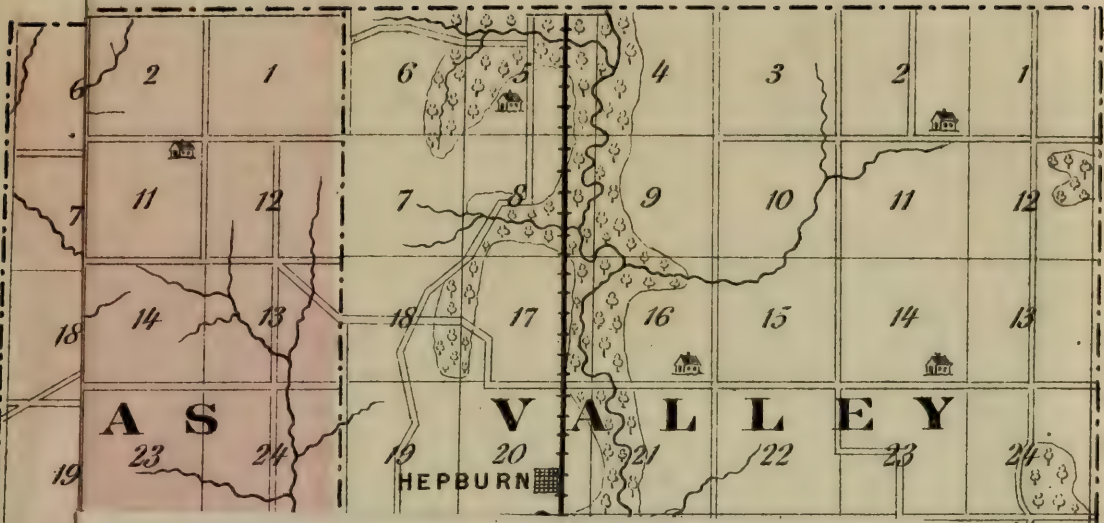
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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand “reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France.” By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

“Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682.”

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us ! We are not your slaves ! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States ; and twenty-years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England ; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made :

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Poly-potamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the *St. Mary*, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

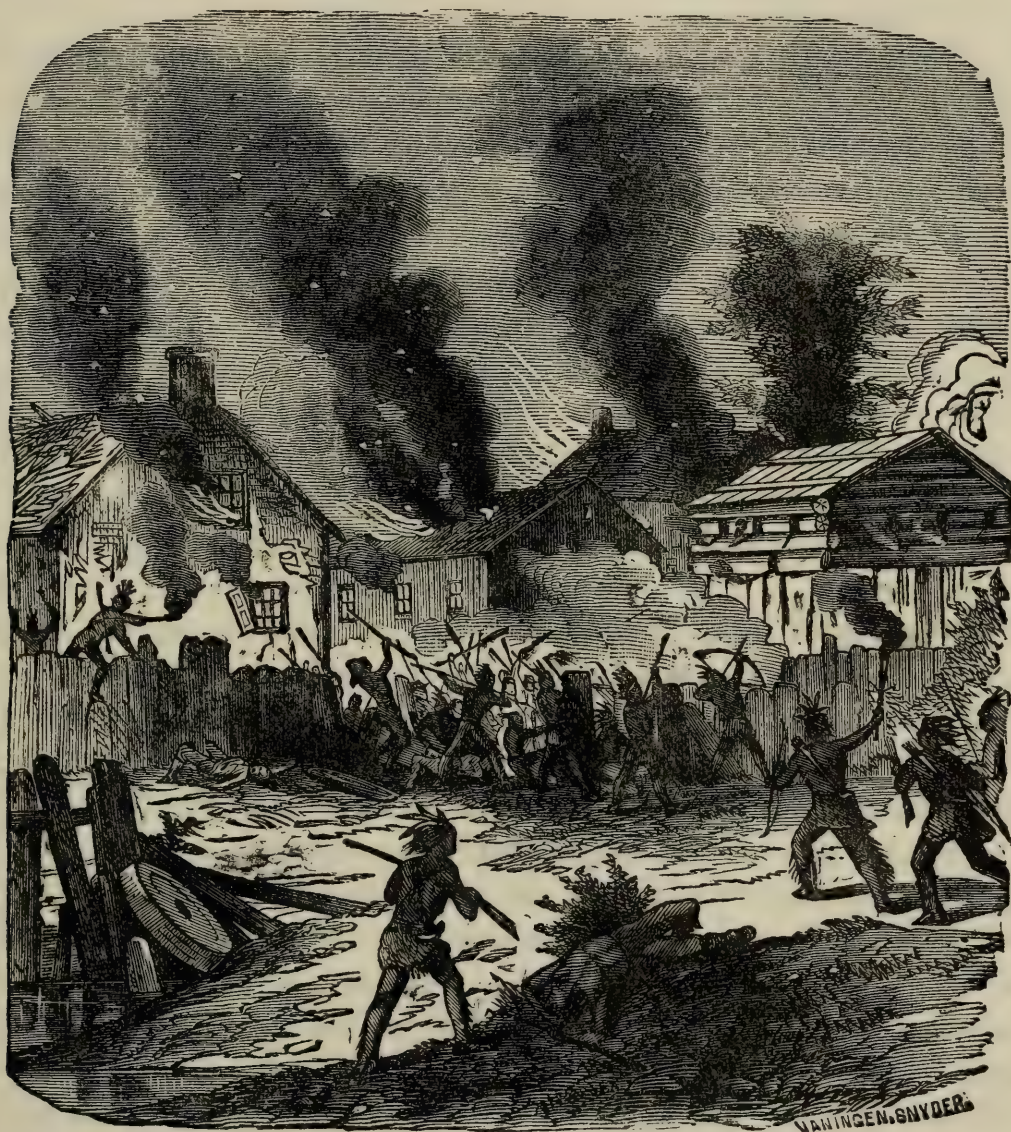
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

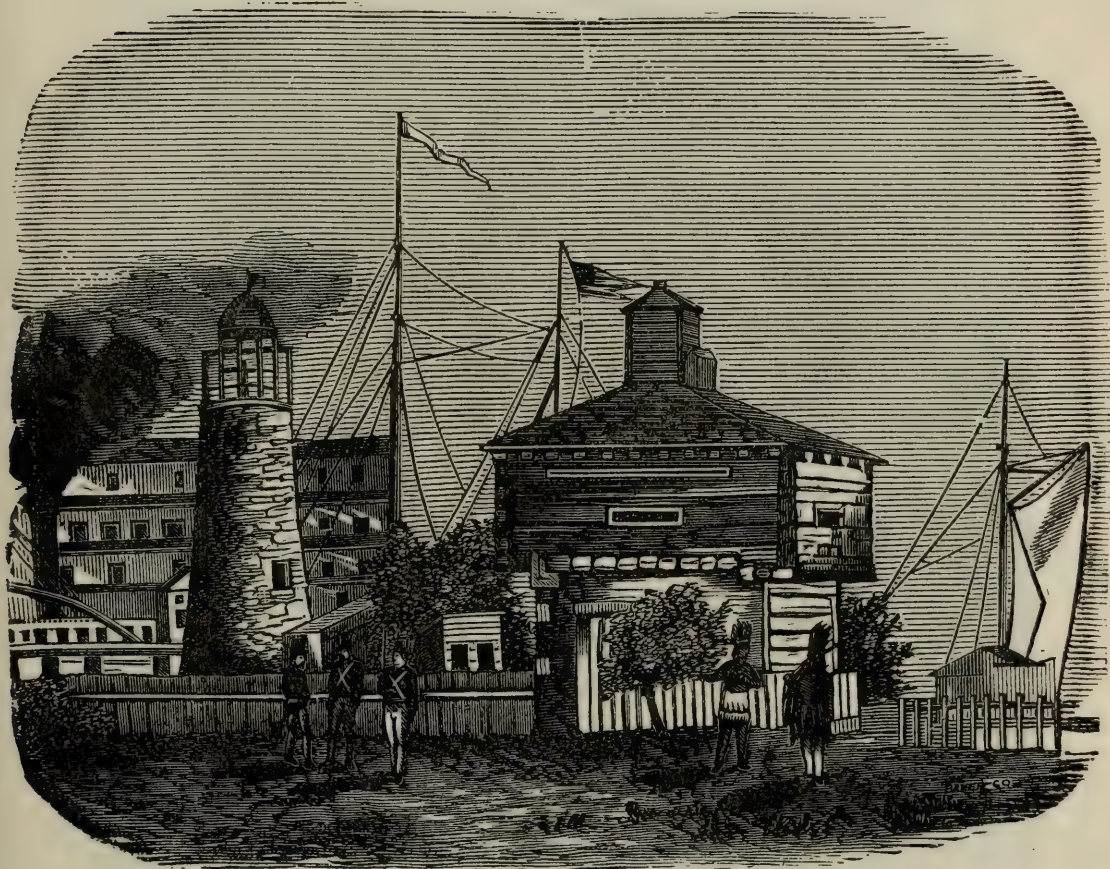
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

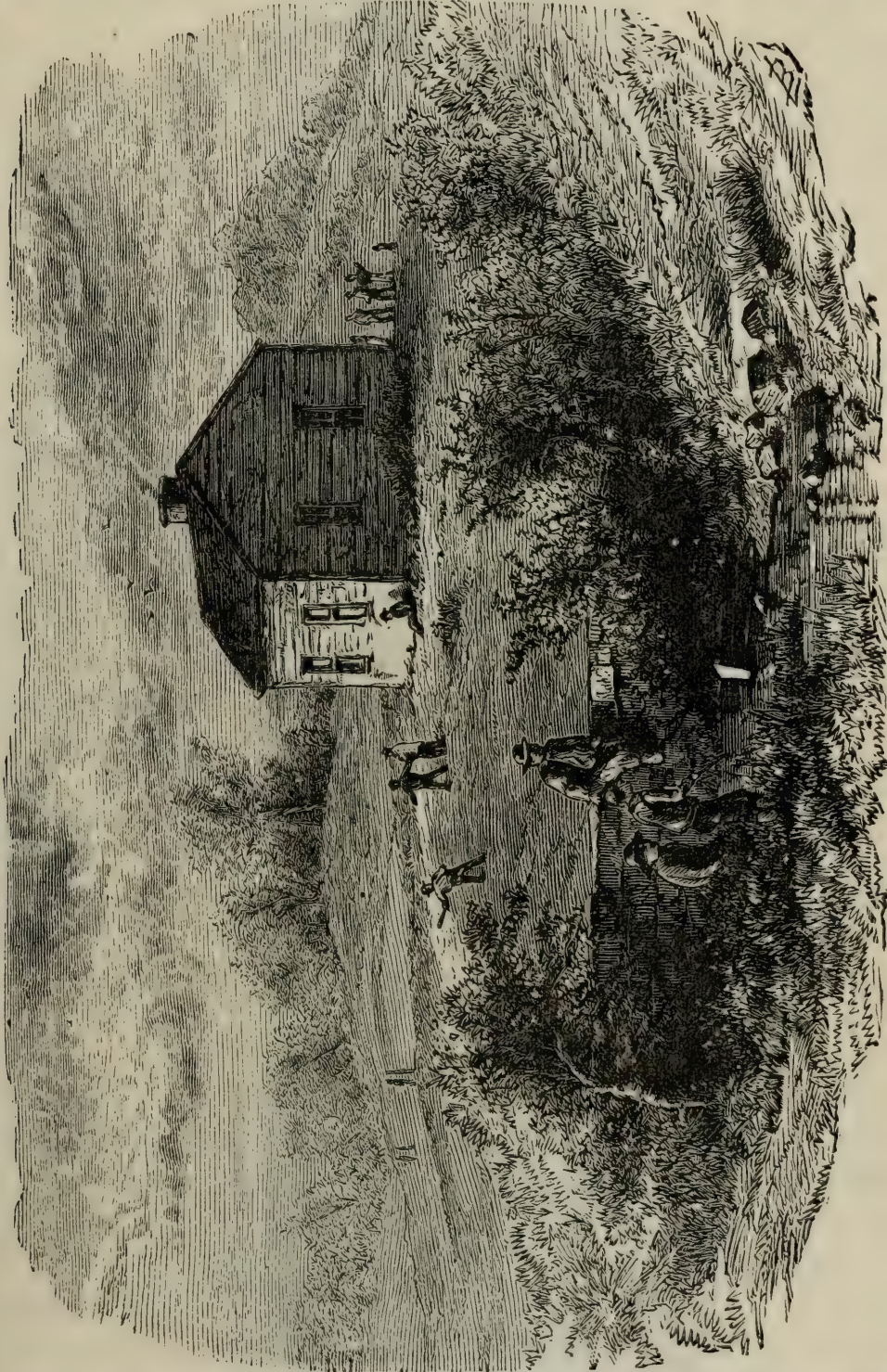
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

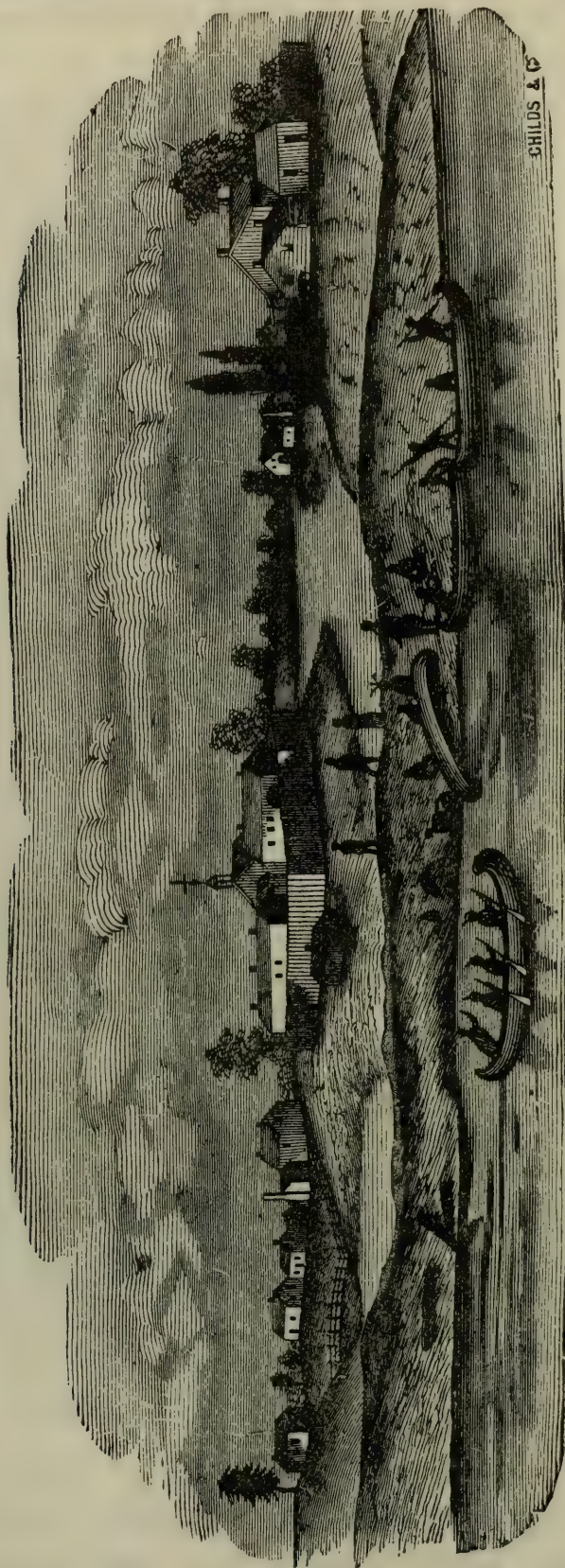
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



CHICAGO IN 1833.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



KINZIE HOUSE.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

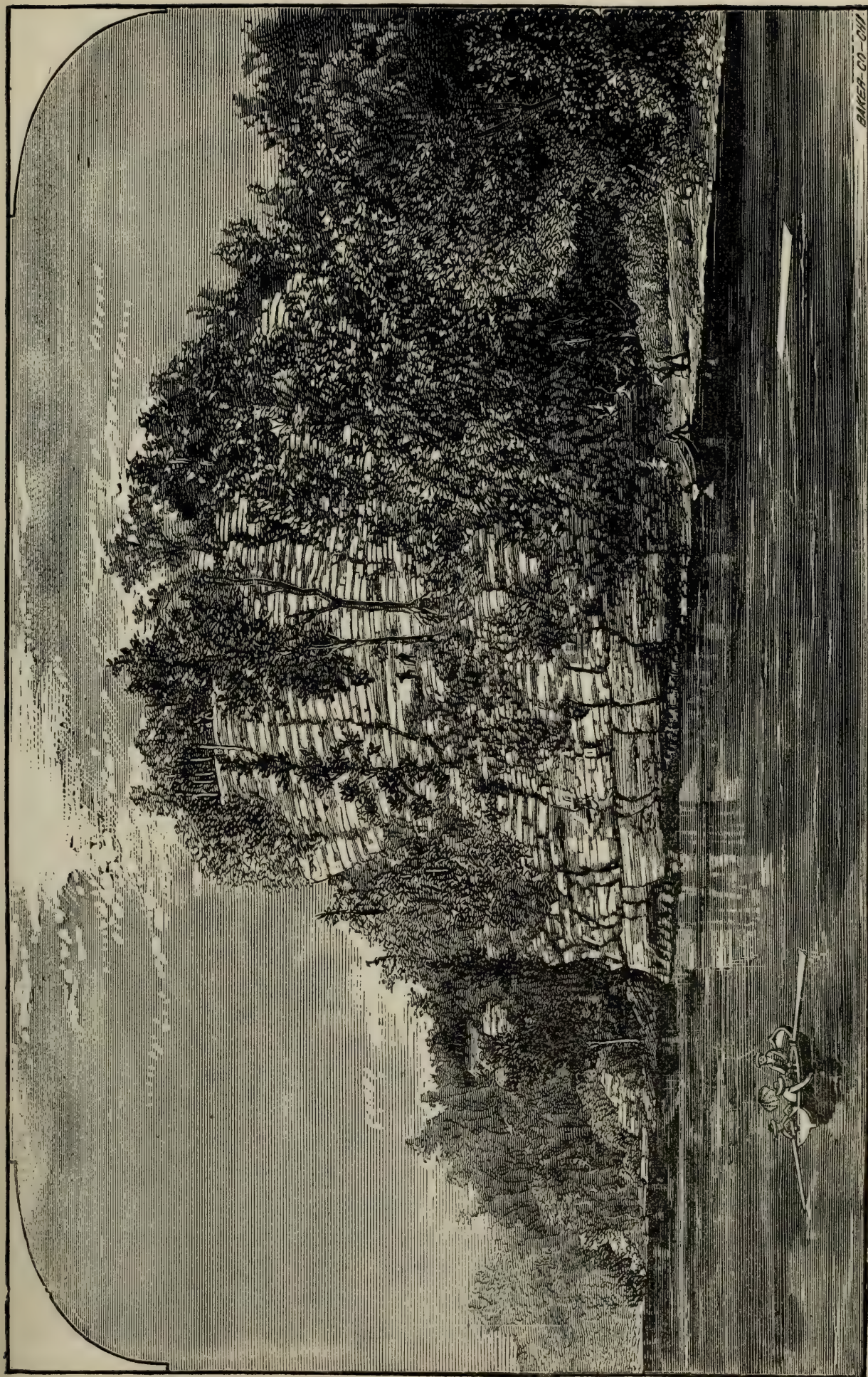
The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquettines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia. Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township ; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that " Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, *Illini*, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowns on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

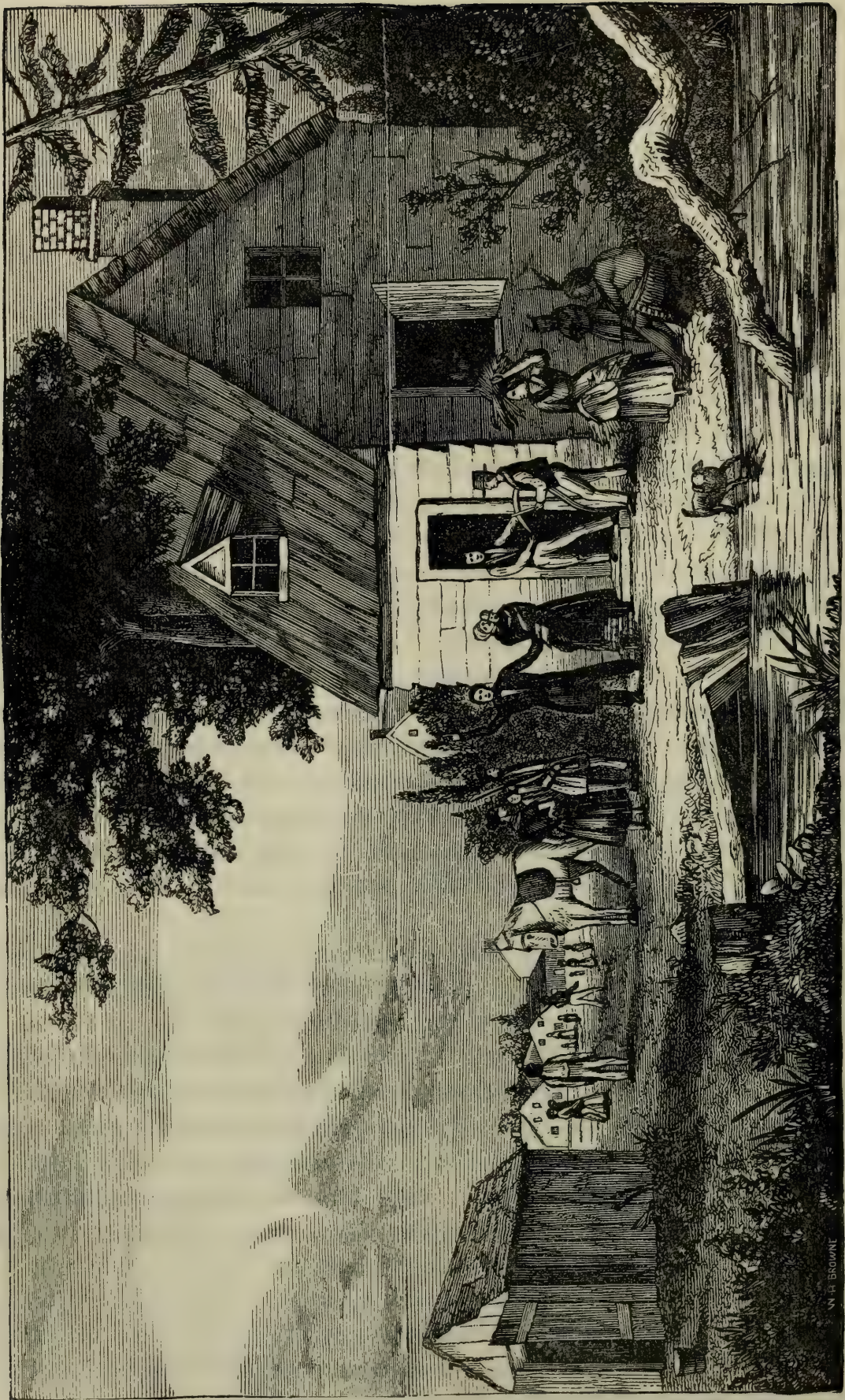
In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

W. H. BROWN

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous. {	<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
		<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures. {	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	Subcarboniferous. {	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook beds.....	175
Upper Silurian....	Niagara.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
		Niagara Limestone.....	350
Lower Silurian....	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
	Trenton. {	Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Primordial. {	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic	Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerous represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratrout, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminae of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Mon-in-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment*.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842*.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the *Star Spangled Banner*, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half-sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then, in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomes, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanessville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanessville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

*Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

†Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50.00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows :

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816 ; thence westwardly along said line to the " old " northwest corner of Missouri ; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River ; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River ; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows :

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River ; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City ; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri ; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River ; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted ; 9,492 votes were cast " for the Constitution," and 9,036 " against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

“In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount.” Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place ; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867-8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Mat-tice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands :

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Racoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Racoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Racoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Racoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6.

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843. Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854-7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859-1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855-7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853-56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861-4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867-72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872-6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846-7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848-9; Enos Lowe, 1850-1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852-3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854-5; William W. Hamilton, 1856-7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847-8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849-50; George Temple, 1851-2; James Grant, 1853-4; Reuben Noble, 1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson ; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell ; Fifth District, John A. Kasson ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, William Smyth ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



G. A. Rembaugh, M.D.

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

“ In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

“ At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years’ men ; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months’ men ; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days’ men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

“ Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.”

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County ; Company H, from Greene County ; Company I, from Jasper County ; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements : Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel ; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel ; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine ; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties ; Company C, from Louisa County ; Company D, from Muscatine County ; Company E, from Cedar County ; Company F, from Washington County ; Company G, from Henry County ; Company H, from Muscatine County ; Company I from Muscatine County ; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel ; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel ; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County ; Company B, from Allamakee County ; Company C, from Fayette County ; Company D, from Linn County ; Company E, from Black Hawk County ; Company F, from Delaware County ; Company G, from Winneshie County ; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties ; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties ; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth ; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss. ; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel ; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel ; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon ; Company B, from Jasper County ; Company C, from Lucas County ; Company D, from Keokuk County ; Company E, from Scott County ; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties ; Company G, from Benton County ; Company H, from Marshall County ; Company I, from Washington County ; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements : Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel ; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County ; Company I, from Dubuque County ; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements : Hartsville, Mo. ; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel ; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel ; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County ; Company B, Johnson County ; Company C, Jasper County ; Company D, Monroe County ; Company E, Wapello County ; Company F, Johnson County ; Company G, Johnson County ; Company H, Johnson County ; Company I, Johnson County ; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel ; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County ; Company D, from Wayne County ; Company E, from Pottawattamie County ; Company F, from Montgomery County ; Company G, from Jasper County ; Company H, from Madison County ; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel ; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties ; Companies B and C, from Cedar County ; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties ; Company E, from Tama County ; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County ; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel ; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County ; Companies B and H, from Henry County ; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties ; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County ; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties; Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Captured.	TRANSFERRED.			
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause un- known.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.		Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	3	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	12	0	12	1	0	5	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	4	0	6	0	5	5	9	0	9	5	0	3	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	0	6	0	6	6	0	6	8	0	7	4	0	2	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	0	4	1	0	1	6	0	6	8	0	0	0
Sixth Cavalry.....	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	10	0	10	22	0	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery, First Battery.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Artillery, Second Battery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery, Third Battery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Infantry.....	1	1	4	2	0	6	2	0	2	23	0	23	1	1	8	9
Second Infantry.....	6	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	1
Second Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	34	0	0	0	0
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	0	5	1	0	1	16	0	16	0	0	5	5
Fifth Infantry.....	4	1	5	1	0	6	2	4	6	17	0	17	7	0	3	3
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	0	3	1	4	5	18	0	18	2	0	1	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	22	1	23	6	0	7	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	0	5	2	2	4	14	0	14	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	0	9	1	3	5	24	2	26	9	0	6	6
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	16	0	16	1	0	1	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	0	4	1	3	4	8	0	8	4	0	5	5
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	0	9	0	0	0	11	2	13	22	1	0	1
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	19	0	19	4	0	4	4

[illegible]

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.				DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.		Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.				
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.	In Action.				Accidentally.	Total.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	8	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543	21	14	36	
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	28	191	..	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	37	
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	..	2	245	220	305	155	2	157	1	770	141	24	31	
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	..	4	201	151	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	33	
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	223	47	3	50	..	452	209	14	17	
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	86	15	3	18	..	193	..	1	6	
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	..	7	101	228	246	4	1	8	..	402	..	3	8	
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	..	4	104	49	64	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	20	
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	..	3	175	54	8	13	2	15	..	258	1	10	11	
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	..	3	3	51	..	..	54	25	9	28	1	29	..	124	..	3	3
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	..	1	1	29	..	..	30	16	..	14	1	15	..	62	1	5	6
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	1	33	..	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	..	79	..	..	..
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
First Infantry.....	12	..	12	5	7	1	13	..	..	..	137	..	137	3	165	..	..	..
Second Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	..	758	13	9	15	
Second Veteran Infantry.....	11	..	11	3	11	..	14	2	1	3	41	..	41	..	69	..	1	1	
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	..	4	..	27	..	27	14	14	28	8	..	8	..	67	18	5	8	
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	17	
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	..	17	1	9	..	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	23	..	2
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	32	
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	..	699	96	45	47	
Sixth Infantry.....	102	..	102	30	124	..	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	3	855	54	7	7	
Seventh Infantry.....	94	..	94	35	135	..	2	172	180	288	328	3	331	..	885	73	15	22	
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	34	
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	..	1	266	243	269	354	5	359	1	973	23	24	24	
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	..	739	16	41	48	

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	...	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	...	30	32	243	...	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	...	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	.....	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	...	52	78	194	...	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	...	57	32	217	.....	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	...	43	18	97	...	1	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	.....	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	...	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	...	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	.....	245	.....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	...	39	30	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	...	39	22	199	.....	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	.....	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	...	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	...	52	24	180	...	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	...	.....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	...	11	16	261	...	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	...	4	2	228	1	.....	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	.....	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	.....	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	...	3	.....	141	...	1	142	326	30	356	.....	2	2	.....	503	.....	2	.....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	...	1	.....	310	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	.....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	...	1	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	...	2	1	17	...	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	...	2	1	23	...	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	28	3	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	1	...	1	.....	45	...	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	383	.....	1	.....	1
* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry.	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545
† Partial returns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry.

† Partial returns.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†..	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

POPULATION OF IOWA,
By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131		3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454			527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517		3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57			817
Buncombe*.....						
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724			2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281			1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612			2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee.....	4249	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336			2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79		2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52			868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383			1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854		3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264		3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965		2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180			394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744			2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309			1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244		2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374			1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793			1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058			2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699			1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179			303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621			2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168			1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332			695
Ida.....	794	226	43			172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822		3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280		5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth.....	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas.....	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*.....	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison.....	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	3632
Mahaska.....	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion.....	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills.....	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell.....	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona.....	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery.....	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine.....	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien.....	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page.....	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto.....	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth.....	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas.....	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk.....	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie.....	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek.....	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold.....	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac.....	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott.....	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby.....	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux.....	3120	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren.....	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	.....	5346
Warren.....	18541	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington.....	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster.....	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	2747
Winnebago.....	2986	1562	168	.....	.....	406
Winneshiek.....	24233	23570	13942	546	.....	4117
Woodbury.....	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth.....	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright.....	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total.....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



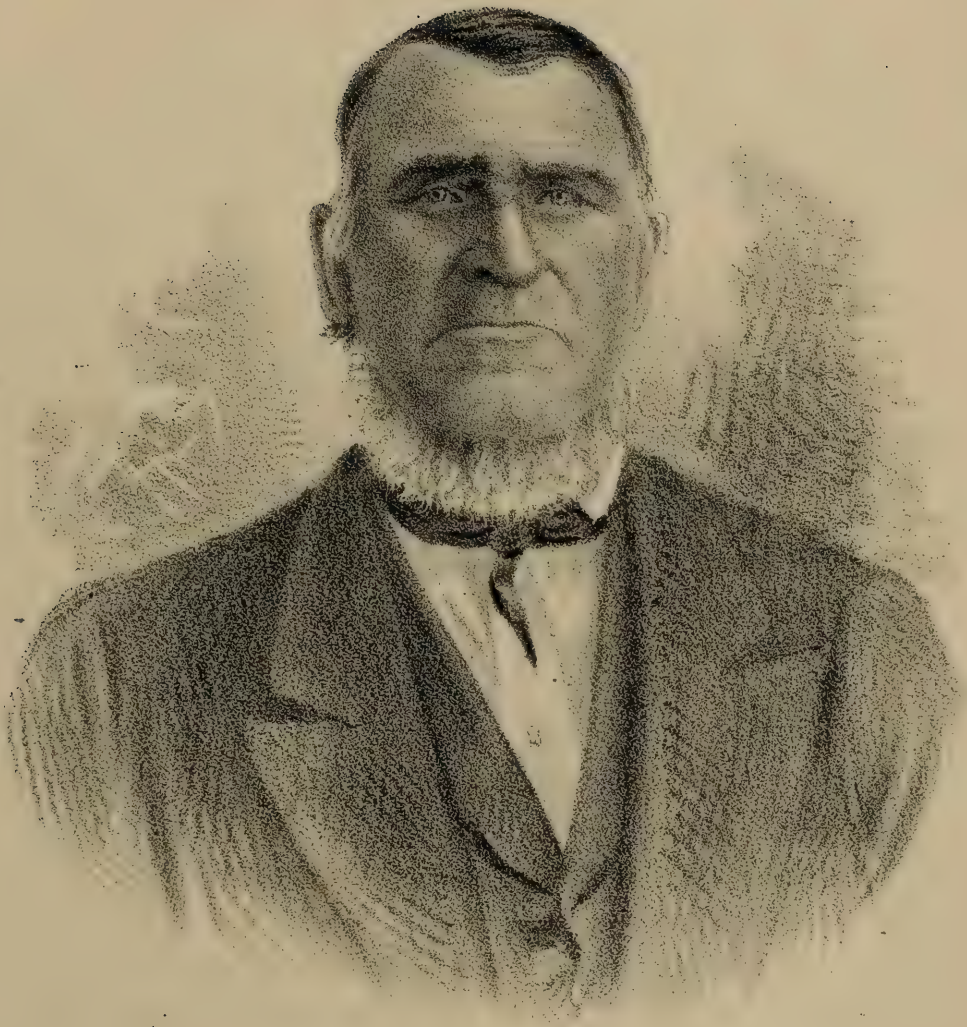
INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the “divide” of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,



James C. Laughlin

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

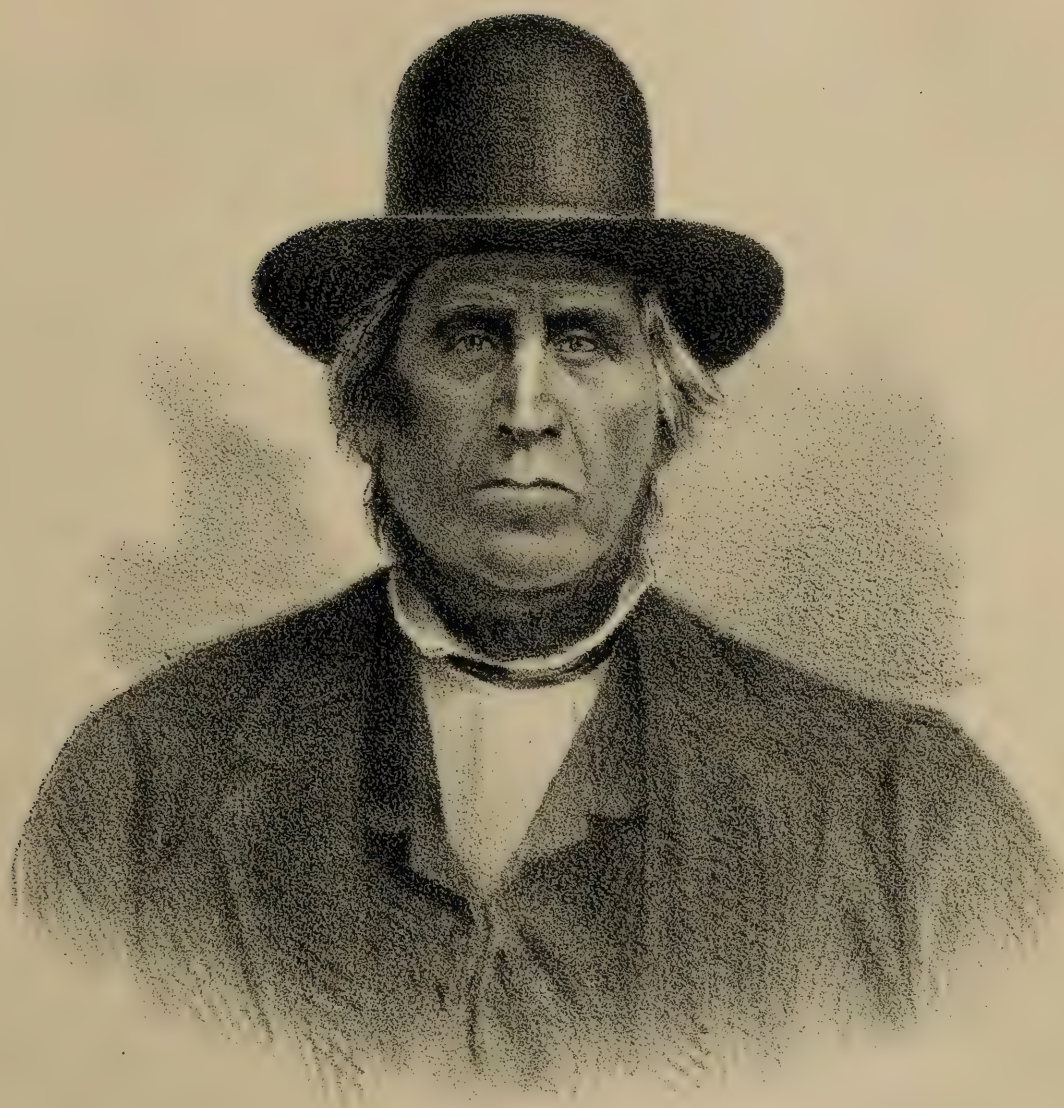
No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact



G. R. H. W. —

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	246	36	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	86	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112121
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 949 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						
							168289	118356	49933	*292111	.....

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	" 1 rod.
4 rods.....	" 1 chain.
80 chains..	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by 48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
48
370000
185000
60) \$222.0000 (\$3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160					
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Total States.....</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	<i>Territories.</i>				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Massachusetts...	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Dist. of Columbia..	60	131,700	.....	*
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
New Hampshire...	9,280	318,300	.....	790	<i>Total Territories..</i>				
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	.....	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470					
North Carolina..	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159					
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.									
* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,922	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ¢ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling “short” to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the “shorts” are termed “bears.”

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The “longs” are termed “bulls,” as it is for their interest to “operate” so as to “toss” the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus :

Mr. F. H. COATS :

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment, \$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——.

——, Iowa, ——, 18——.

—— after date — promises to pay to the order of ——, —— dollars, at ——, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —.

P. O. ——,

——.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of —— County, Iowa, ——, of —— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ——, in the

sum of _____ dollars, and the further sum of \$_____ as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from _____, and — hereby confess judgment against _____ as defendant in favor of said _____, for said sum of \$_____, and \$_____ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the _____ Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against _____ with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from _____, the interest to be paid _____.

Said debt and judgment being for _____.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And _____ hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said _____ so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated _____, 18—.

_____.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
_____ County. }

_____ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to _____, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said _____ as aforesaid.

_____.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said _____ this _____ day of _____, 18—. _____, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation ; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month ; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned ; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid ; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,

JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
 ——— County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ———, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ———, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ———, and State of Iowa, on the ——— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
 — County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

— —
 — —

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

_____,
_____,

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit. damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

\$ _____, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$_____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18—.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ County, State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____, of _____ County, State of _____, the receipt whereof _____ do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns forever, all _____ right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ am held and firmly bound unto _____ of _____ County, and State of _____, in the sum of _____ Dollars, to be paid to the said _____, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ Dollars,

- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of _____ and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

_____ [Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	
Appanoose.....	161059	161083	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385243	13756	387346	\$1611937
Alamakee.....	134767	156821	109388	61880	987689	181	1964	24325	905920	12776	442929	1415769
Audubon.....	21146	23819	15986	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	33233	184153
Adams.....	65459	43735	54352	17947	281376	7	174	25474	969777	3951	141293	695318
Adair.....	83182	55680	66265	27550	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4455	159739	828171
Buena Vista.....	33118	37034	27010	15514	162737			7888	228231	2791	67069	207828
Benton.....	297518	53911	239408	99406	1343666	7	280	83244	3323921	15490	445070	2664995
Boone.....	156987	71810	108642	32505	429257	11	84	46151	1595752	10401	404620	1018453
Butler.....	149498	58908	124877	57907	779167	20	700	38685	1270873	13827	421719	1209785
Bremer.....	145967	47001	104510	48878	644795			28754	1026641	14259	518571	1144620
Black Hawk.....	213025	150881	181256	89361	1108024			56592	1939590	16804	538196	1898424
Buchanan.....	19056	71418	157240	64291	812342			48831	1811250	17431	556209	2615949
Clay.....	37059	39919	33375	17481	153159			8797	180120	4436	98766	123343
Cherokee.....	54638	28974	45412	31693	401507			9459	315215	3545	115595	35049
Cass.....	110864	45304	92785	40123	676209			40582	1901062	9079	176281	1284899
Crawford.....	58058	283414	45262	24000	324894			17957	648653	2902	99158	483357
Cedar.....	248869	41417	166485	40467	640544	26	295	78224	2845921	20243	675837	2606149
Cerro Gordo.....	52930	309895	48648	28199	415463			9512	265443	7199	228097	591617
Clayton.....	212291	151908	173622	86883	1305125	1347	21030	37948	1471263	20024	669895	2081793
Clinton.....	299855	57337		68683	1010345	12	428	89297	3061338	23704	702059	3049019
Chickasaw.....	96504	94772	74104	40162	643519	3	63	16821	514279	11744	446300	894656
Carroll.....	58065	309744	39159	26756	340161	3	20	16014	550041	3238	107577	451365
Clarke.....	98694	50487	78803	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1580260	12337	367643	7054987
Calhoun.....	26996		26618	11040	109631	10	150	10656	351120	2993	73182	221613
Davis.....	150938	116003	131597	5378	30993	5379	56405	62127	2115569	13643	345707	1600900
Decatur.....	115751	87172	95275	8211	77169	817	12239	50484	1763140	10555	344551	1024541
Dubuque.....	187831	98561	146244	49240	634135	84	1720	67118	1702391	25115	643822	1686132
Des Moines.....	143665	58165	97618	10615	113396	8688	117310	102924	2307938	9242	287392	1772992
Delaware.....	472029	62305	161357	60401	71728	5	50	56150	1690335	20577	632113	1693314
Dickinson.....	15770	29850	11961	5701	25822			3183	44455	2403	37282	45334
Dallas.....	132435	57765	114625	29256	445848	7	186	57652	2484898	9937	335124	1502047
Emmet.....	9989	25586	8387	3911	1510			2197	14273	1549	3241	15244
Floyd.....	147098	32130	110708	62067	941439			26462	642448	15461	487729	1367377
Fayette.....	179504	98156	133758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296480	20770	704407	1503127
Franklin.....	69859	43046	65590	31096	455909			24066	758983	9532	328679	777106
Fremont.....	115907	198832	103039	13229	206901	841	16625	73845	1703935	5419	179645	1046066
Grundy.....	146089	47926	135108	67384	976607			40175	1482582	11786	401948	1593977
Green.....	59940	49838	52323	19391	257760	2	44	783037	783027	4227	120948	620905
Guthrie.....	87259	47220	76892	27489	393574	22	260	38902	1669134	4145	153505	792461
Hardin.....	128331	39930	97765	38464	497251			41304	1379961	10982	356945	1066627
Humboldt.....	29114	36906	27013	12046	20902			9998	297381	3974	90944	200001
Howard.....	115823	171048	61871	36115	532803			9916	307912	10210	340268	734409
Harrison.....	94848	337451	72287	23948	143701	84	1200	44720	1620192	3462	69140	786677
Hancock.....	10462	341615	9005	4889	70006			2067	57899	1353	48816	89405
Hamilton.....	63966	39935	52050	20676	294682			20441	670731	5108	168262	52762
Henry.....	182080	50249	110831	15026	180230	9041	113203	62672	2415670	13393	358221	1765670
Ida.....	7292	9494	6514	3103	48815			2301	108465	455	14060	7482212
Iowa.....	191041	89357	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2713880	11756	319071	2005049
Jackson.....	193290	142401	142401	43515	550000	491	7942	53962	1665518	29652	521156	1750091
Johnson.....	241021	71257	193019	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	3158178	17760	522197	2447875
Jasper.....	278881	179752	216949	79926	1107170			100217	4525359	15267	532239	2916838
Jones.....	208907	63298	140684	96090	462478	31	409	65423	1909534	18260	464824	1896416
Jefferson.....	167389	66979	125590	16237	164904	6192	66739	55061	1695510	14005	446128	1530140
Keokuk.....	208125	98999	149672	33278	368528	148	1363	75697	3327282	15582	447603	1919728
Kossuth.....	31550	48793	29835	10798	131139	140		9781	119777	5143	27857	105906
Lee.....	183832	78692	133580	10851	72624	15400	200407	59863	2190306	11817	279069	1631518
Lucas.....	108952	59737	88857	13954	153587	31	329	47022	1902530	12665	342164	1080554
Lyon.....	15872	318341	12766	8132	76742			2645	10396	3477	13789	82651
Linn.....	281118	62649	175655	52178	656597	12	160	91773	3439923	22670	585648	2590052
Louisa.....	151007	52922	100066	17644	189399	1388	16267	49642	2184658	6792	175755	1665739
Mitchell.....	126384	70176	94133	65534	1083811			11274	411.61	14078	542662	1591878
Mahaska.....	232398	122490	150368	34362	395532	205	2697	83775	3768209	16646	496248	2195785
Marion.....	199669	82779	153214	45136	529663	189	2212	84630	3835033	10937	335746	2181346
Mills.....	141512	53604	99837	24385	342961	32	543	59543	1533976	6528	232639	1003509
Madison.....	161998	183709	137979	37553	628314	25	484	69494	2953690	9745	285103	1709030
Monroe.....	102215	78206	91730	11638	101413	263	5584	45575	1783916	1112	241081	938362
Marshall.....	223735	47532	117903	69893	1125389	21	200	67699	2808256	13611	463245	2368278
Monona.....	52242	56278	39844	15331	183811			21577	818338	2304	64765	447665
Muscataine.....	178945	48832	129699	32375	416471	63	629	54760	1715973	13287	405562	1747906
Montgomery.....	104638	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	39251	1441467	5322	201635	1072127
O'Brien.....	38626	32070	26134	14904	157526			6379	106052	3107	53931	191542
Osceola.....	18490	31406	14651	8769	74757			2510	17279	1390	26829	69581
Polk.....	207689	56841	140450	37686	563389	21	394	77497	3272040	12188	431841	2140023
Pocahontas.....	21928	35572	19219	7434	30774			8931	229263	2541	40494	112666
Pottawattomie.....	124630	419489	90679	33369	588971	63	475	47258	1750038	6278	168081	1252629
Poweshiek.....	208989	46967	171588	57312	762826			86748	3571105	11416	333565	2393022
Page.....	156782	175471	115484	22689	355792	1220	20235	71386	2239043	9758	346507	1293463
Plymouth.....	58233	51912	44379	33628	442736	10	160	10097	175778	4161	120487	434123
Palo Alto.....	18517	32225	16679	8606	23208	325		6641	142957	2979	46859	96616
Ringgold.....	18400	58829	50873	10926	77851	125	1762	35613	1145937	9118	255007	1115732
Scott.....	235515	19123	185742	47698	762315	40	618	59071	2226346	15915	528688	9041873
Story.....	148649	43374	99387	26658	330897	8	20	51273	1783477	11273	343265	103743
Shelby.....	53180	39326	47230	22029	317944			17674	689556	2254	71676	573026
Sioux.....	39824	367394	33515	22996	251286			6780	320388	4591	45096	166980
Sac.....	31336	47201	24179	11056	110094			8662	279716	3035	6599	238880
Taylor.....	102861	235515	79442	15446	206813	244	3068	48260	1419680	8718	269657	908476
Tama.....	255182	90222	214941	97013	1437807			73251	2842859	13574	384469	2316405
Union.....	57005	33216	45326	10336	141188	53	960	24063	1130930	6127	187748	624260
Van Buren.....	153674	99528	113263	7455	58803	10928	121854	50211	1823622	12596	353698	1439536
Wayne.....	147766	66795	117689	10375	76346	143	1236	65625	2405187	13242	367396	1361376
Warren.....	194265	167178	158737	42175	654679	61	910	80280	3811365	8391	281510	2208392
Winnesheik.....	246140	131670										

History of Page County.

POSITION.

Page county is situated in the southwest corner of the state, being in the southern tier and the second county east of the Missouri river. It was named in honor of Captain Page, a gallant young officer, who was killed in the Mexican war. The boundaries of the county are as follows: On the north by Montgomery county; on the east by Taylor county; on the south by the counties of Nodaway and Atchison, in the state of Missouri; and on the west by Fremont county, Iowa.

The following table shows the time and by whom the original surveys were made. The two first townships were surveyed under the direction of the surveyor-general of Missouri, the surveys of these townships having been made prior to the settlement of the boundary line difficulty:

TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	BY WHOM SURVEYED.	WHEN SURVEYED.
67	39	Warren Reed,	December, 1845.
67	36	Thomas Monroe,	January, 1846.
67	37	William Shields,	June, 1852.
67	38	William Shields,	June, 1852.
68	36	A. Carpenter,	June, 1852.
68	37	A. Carpenter,	June, 1852.
68	38	A. Carpenter,	June, 1852.
68	39	John S. Shiller,	November, 1851.
69	36	Wm. Dunn,	November, 1851.
69	37	Wm. Dunn,	November, 1851.
69	38	Thomas D. Evans,	September, 1851.
69	39	Thomas D. Evans,	June, 1852.
70	36	Wm. Dunn,	October, 1851.
70	37	Thos. D. Evans,	June, 1852.
70	38	Thos. D. Evans,	June, 1852.
70	39	Thos. D. Evans,	June, 1852.

The boundary line difficulty referred to was caused by a mistake in making the surveys. The constitution of Missouri in defining the boundaries of that state had defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines river. In the Mississippi river, a little above the mouth of the Des Moines river,

are the rapids, which had been known as the Des Moines rapids, or the rapids of the Des Moines river. Just below the town of Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, there are rapids (though very slight and inconsiderable) also in the Des Moines river. The Missouri authorities claimed that the latter rapids were referred to in the definition of her boundary, and insisted on exercising jurisdiction over a strip of territory some eight miles in width which Iowa claimed as being a part of her territory. At the first court held in Farmington, Van Buren county, in April, 1837, by David Irwin, judge of the second judicial district of Wisconsin, an indictment was found against one David Doose for exercising the office of constable in Van Buren county, under authority of the state of Missouri. This, and other similar acts by Missouri officials, were the origin of the dispute which resulted in demonstrations of hostilities, and very nearly precipitated a border war. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out the militia of that state to enforce its claims, and Governor Lucas, of Iowa, called out the militia of the territory to maintain its rights. About 1,200 men were enlisted and armed. There was no difficulty in raising volunteers, for the war spirit ran high. At this stage, however, it was considered best to send peace commissioners to Missouri, with a view of adjusting the difficulties. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were appointed, and proceeded to discharge the duties of their mission. When they arrived they found that the county commissioners of Clarke county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes in Iowa, and the governor of Missouri had sent messengers to Governor Lucas, with a proposition to submit an agreed case to the supreme court of the United States. This proposition was declined, but afterward both Iowa and Missouri petitioned congress to authorize a suit to settle the question. This was done, and the decision was adverse to the claims of Missouri. Under an order of the supreme court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line. They discharged the duties assigned them, and peace was restored.

Before the dispute in regard to the boundary line had been settled, the greater portion of the southern half of the county paid tribute to the state of Missouri and the citizens of the territory above described, what few there were, considered themselves under the jurisdiction of that state, a portion of the time being attached to Andrews county and afterwards to Nodaway, the sheriff from Missouri calling on them yearly for their taxes, it being the duty of that officer then to look after such matters.

As near as we can learn the citizens of this portion of the disputed territory always submitted gracefully to Missouri during the "border" difficulty, a great number of them really believing that they belonged to that

state ; but after the boundary line had been permanently and amicably settled, a more permanent and substantial era immediately pervaded the whole of what had been the much disputed territory. The line was established by the commissioners appointed by act of congress for that purpose in 1851.

GEOGRAPHY—DESCRIPTIVE AND PHYSICAL.

Page county, generally speaking, is a well watered and fertile tract of land, having a plentiful supply of timber and being well adapted for agricultural purposes. The county, east and west, is twenty-four and three-fourths miles long, including the "offset," which appears as though the northern half had been slipped three-fourths of a mile west. North and south it is about twenty-two and one-half miles, including an area of 555 square miles, or 355,200 acres.

The surface is uneven, gently undulating with hills and valleys. The county is drained by Buchanan creek, a stream about twenty feet wide; the East Nodaway river about fifty feet wide; the West Nodaway river, about one hundred feet wide ; the East, Middle and West Tarkios, each about twenty feet wide ; by the East Nishnabotna, about seventy-five feet wide, and by their various tributaries. These principal streams flow in a direction a little west of south. Each of these streams have fine valleys, corresponding in width with the size of the stream, especially is this the case with the valleys of the Nodaways and the Nishnabotna. In fact, they are unsurpassed, both in beauty and the fertility of their soil. It will be readily observed that Page county is well supplied with living streams of water, and is therefore well adapted for stock raising. No better inducement could be offered stock raisers than to have it generally known that a plentiful supply of living water abounds at all times within the borders of the county; it is an advertisement to be proud of, and many stock raisers are taking advantage of the facilities and inducements offered here, for both handling and raising stock.

Good well water is obtained in most localities throughout the county, in great abundance, and at a moderate depth below the surface, ranging from ten to forty feet, of a good quality, clear, cool and unfailing. Frequently it becomes necessary to dig thirty and forty feet, and occasionally deeper, before meeting with the same results, accordingly as the well-digger is fortunate in starting in the right place to strike a good vein. Here, as in other localities, of course, these water-veins underground vary greatly in depth, and sometimes, only a few rods from a good well fifteen or twenty feet deep, it may become necessary to dig twice or three times the

distance in order to find plenty of water again, and *vice versa*, so that it is difficult to give an average of depth. But in this county, as a general thing, plenty of good well water is more easily obtained than in most places throughout the state, and, though sometimes it is necessary to go down to quite a depth, the excellent quality of water secured—clear as a crystal—well repays the digging.

The county, very fortunately, has comparatively few of those unapproachable sloughs and tracts of swamp lands so often found on extensive prairies. The sloughs throughout the county are generally a good distance apart, leaving a broad strip of well drained farming land on either side. They are mostly broad and level, with sufficient fall to carry off the drainage and prevent water standing in them very long, while their channels do not wash deep, narrow drains in the center as is the case in many other places. The greater portion of the slough lands in the county could be easily drained and made tillable. They would then become some of the most productive lands in the county, and would still answer the same purpose of drainage for which they are now prized, at the same time producing abundant yields of hay and other products. In some places they spread out in the shape of broad, level bottom lands, gradually widening and sloping down toward the valleys of the neighboring rivers or other running streams. The soil of these slough lands is fertile and easily tilled when once drained and broken.

The belts of local timber will supply all local needs for many years to come. The tendency is now and has been for some years, to limit rather than enlarge the area of timber land. The timber is more abundant in the eastern part of the county, and the area in timber and prairie is perhaps about equally interspersed ; in the central and western part of the county the timber is generally to be found along the streams. On the whole, the timber of the county is well distributed and conveniently located to the prairie and farming lands, so as to be easily accessible from any locality within its boundaries.

Beautiful groves are dotted here and there, some of them occupying quite elevated positions, and others bordering on the low lands, which tend to relieve the monotony and dreary aspect so prevalent on our broad, bleak western prairies.

There are a great many varieties of timber found, such as oak, hickory, sycamore, walnut, hackberry, lind, elm, sugar maple, soft maple, cottonwood, swamp ash, and in some localities white ash, etc. Along the river bottoms and low lands it chiefly abounds in the soft woods, with a moderate per cent of hard wood trees occurring among them more or less frequently in different localities, while along the higher banks and bluff lands are found the more valuable hard woods, suitable for fencing and building purposes.

In many places the best of the hard woods of the older growth have been culled out, and in others pretty thoroughly cleared off to supply the needs of settlers, thus leaving only the less valuable soft woods. But the second growth is rapidly increasing, and is furnishing as an average, a better quality of timber than that which preceded, and it is estimated that the increase in growth will exceed the annual waste and consumption for all purposes; so that there need be no fear of the citizens suffering from want of fuel, and fencing, and shelter, especially since coal and lumber, becoming so plentiful and cheap, are found almost at their very doors.

Even those who were born and reared in a timber country, and who have spent their prime of life in the woods, can find here a timber home quite congenial to their nature, and also joining this they can secure, for as large a family as they choose to raise, a fertile tract of farming land, all grubbed and cleared and ready for the plow, which, with a moderate amount of labor and judicious management, will furnish a comfortable home and liberal income as the reward of faithful industry and prudence.

In these days, however, timber land is not in such high estimation as formerly, since railroad facilities have rendered fuel, fencing, and building material, so cheap. Consequently the opportunities to purchase are increased and the price decreased somewhat, as a general thing.

Prairie is the prevailing characteristic of the county. It is abundant in quantity and mostly all excellent in quality.

In so large a tract there must always be some that is of an inferior quality. However, there is a comparatively small per cent of poor prairie land in this county, and among so much that is good it is a difficult task to designate that which is best. On nearly all the divides between the rivers and running streams are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive, and conveniently located to water, timber, mills and markets.

The character of the soil, heretofore spoken of, is such that a failure of crops from dry weather is unknown. The soil is light and porous, so that ten hours of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain.

The climate is healthful, invigorating and pleasant for this latitude, both winter and summer. The winters are generally long, with rather an even temperature, sometimes changing quite suddenly from cold to warm and back again to extremely cold weather within a few days. But these sudden changes are the exception rather than the general rule, so the citizens soon become accustomed to them, and consider it not half a winter without them. This region is subject to an average and occasionally a heavy fall of snow, during the winter season, which is usually accompanied by sharp, healthful frosts. But as a general thing the mercury remains above zero, seldom reaching more than twelve or fifteen degrees below, and very rarely falling to twenty and twenty-five degrees below zero.

During the winter the roads generally remain dry, there being usually but little rain. Snow seldom falls, of late years, to a greater depth than six inches. It is much drifted, however, by the winds. The climate is generally esteemed no more rigorous than in the eastern states of the same latitude.

Strong, sharp, chilling winds sweep over the broad prairies and down the valleys during the winter and early spring months, but these become modified to gentle, bracing, welcome breezes during the later spring, summer, autumn, and early fall months; and within the past few years the winters have become greatly modified from the reputed coldness of earlier days to the milder temperature of a more southern clime, so that many of the older settlers having become accustomed to exposure in driving storms and blustery weather during the hardships of frontier life, rather incline to look upon these open, mild winters, as intruders, coming out of season and out of place, and they begin to "long for the good old days of yore," when neighbors must become congenial and accommodating in order to keep from freezing or starving to death, and when storm-staid strangers will be made welcome guests at the fireside. The later spring, summer and autumn months are generally delightful and salubrious.

The prairie winds, which become mild and almost constant, are fresh and bracing, regulating the temperature and purifying the atmosphere.

During the months of July and August they sometimes seem rather mild and motionless, allowing the sun's rays to beam down unhindered for a while, and to occupy the field with almost undisputed sway, thus producing a few days of hot, sweltering harvest weather, which cause the citizens to place something of a proper estimate on the value and usefulness of the county's beautiful shade trees and excellent water. Then these few sultry summer days are soon followed by a glorious "Indian summer" of balmy autumn days, which are aptly fitted to brighten the pathway and "cheer the heart of man." The county has rain and wet weather enough to water the crops and produce a healthy growth of vegetation.

The health of the Page county people is usually very good, although they die here as elsewhere. Ague is practically unknown in these later days, and there are no climatic diseases peculiar to the county, so that the repeal of the quinine duty had little practical effect in this county, and will not be made the one issue in any canvass in this county. The early settlers on the river bottoms would have welcomed it, but for practical results it is now useless.

Although the early settlers found considerable wild fruit in the timbered regions of the county, they accepted without question the belief that the county was not well adapted to fruit raising. Experience has proven this to be a great error. Tame or grafted fruits of equal hardihood have been

found to flourish as well as the wild fruits. Among the wild fruits found in the timber belts were several varieties of plums of excellent flavor. The large yellow plum was often from three to three and one-half inches in circumference, and it was as luscious to the taste as any of the tame plums. Grapes, crab apple, wild cherry, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, black and red haws, and other fruits of the same character were also found. The butternut, walnut and hickory tree bear well, and hazelnuts are abundant. It is along the river bottoms that the fruit flourishes best.

Tame plums, peaches, apples, cherries, etc., produce abundantly when cultivated with care and when the proper varieties are selected. As we have stated, the early settlers, as a general thing, thought it useless to attempt fruit-raising here, and thus the county now lacks many a noble orchard it might otherwise have had. At present, however, nearly every farmer, who has not already an orchard, is engaged in cultivating one, and thriving young orchards are to be seen all over the country, and no better apples are raised anywhere than those grown in Page county. The raising of peaches did not prove a success at an early day, but of late years it has been demonstrated that the peach can be raised here, almost as well, and proves, generally as sure a crop, as anywhere.

The strawberry succeeds well, as it does throughout almost all portions in this latitude. They are not cultivated extensively for the markets, because of the remoteness of the county from a large town to create a demand, but with improved railway connections, a large and profitable business in this production will doubtless spring up to add employment and wealth to its people.

Raspberries and blackberries succeed well, and are cultivated quite generally over the surface of the county for home use.

Cherries have become a very important crop, and will eventually add much to the wealth of the county.

But the great, the standard productions of the county are the cereals, corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. For these, the soil is peculiarly fitted, and they almost grow spontaneously. Especially is this the case with the corn crop, as no other county in Iowa can excel Page, in regard to yield, and, in fact, but few equal it. This portion of the state appears to be particularly adapted for corn, averaging from forty to eighty, and sometimes as high as one hundred bushels per acre.

Spring wheat is generally grown, and on an ordinary year, the average will probably reach fifteen bushels. Winter wheat does well when the ground is covered with a snow early in December, thus giving protection to the crop during the rigor of winter.

Rye and barley, while quite extensively cultivated, have not attained great importance because there are no local markets. The temperance

proclivities of the people also operate as a bar to the establishment of breweries and distilleries.

Oats will probably average about thirty to forty bushels to the acre, one year with another.

Sorghum thrives well, but is not now cultivated to that extent as formerly.

Potatoes grow almost without effort, although the bug has been a pest which has exercised the patience and devoured the crop of many a farmer. The average yield is probably about one hundred and fifty bushels per acre, although many instances are known of a production at the rate of four hundred bushels to the acre.

The importance of the tame grasses was not appreciated at an early day, so long as the virgin soil of much of the county remained unbroken, because the supply of pasturage was free and plentiful, and the quality of the prairie hay was all that the early settlers desired or needed; but when the time came, the soil of the county gave evidence that it was thoroughly adapted to tame grasses. Timothy and red-top and clover, for both pasturage and hay, and Kentucky blue-grass for the former, succeed well in almost every portion of the county. As the county becomes more perfectly developed, the importance of the tame grasses to the entire production of the other growths from the soil will be greatly increased.

Successful stock-raising here, as in every other portion of the western country, has kept even pace with the adoption and increase of the tame grasses, and will, in the future, be the absorbing industry of its people.

HYDROGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF PAGE COUNTY.

The geological history of Page county is one of peculiar interest, and affords some very suggestive facts relative to its past vicissitudes. It extends in point of time over many thousands of years, and embraces periods of repose, and periods of remarkable change. Its history, climatologically, has been one of deep interest, and embraces changes so radical and so directly at variance with one another as to be almost incredible. There have been long ages when it basked under a torrid sun; and then these ages gave place to others equally as remarkable for polar frosts. Life, in all the variety and luxuriance of a tropical climate, gave place to the desert wastes of an arctic zone. Nor were these changes sudden. They are there, stamped in the very rocks at your door, and limned upon the landscape of your valleys, not as great and far-reaching catastrophes, but as gradual transitions, marked as such by the fossil forms that roll out from the rock you crush, or see traced with a delicacy no draughtsman

can imitate. There have been times when Old Ocean, heedless of his doings, dashed against the rocky barrier that dared dispute his way, or rolled in solemn conscious might above its highest point; times when a beautiful and varied *flora* thrived on its surface; and times when there was nought, save a waste of desert water. We strike our pick in the shales on the hillside, and behold! *there* in the coal that gives us warmth and drives our engines, are the fairy forms that made the Fern-paradise of the coal period. To trace briefly these changes and to note their probable causes, is the object of this sketch.

It is, however, of the utmost importance to first obtain a correct view of the drainage of the county—or its hydrography.

The general dip of the county—averaging *two feet* to the mile—as indeed of the remaining portions of southwestern Iowa, is a little west of south, its surface waters finding their way to the Missouri—the “Big Muddy.” The entire eastern portion of the county is drained by the Nodaways, and along their valleys the most beautiful scenery of the county is to be found. The most heavily wooded sections also are here, the stream, throughout its entire course through the county, partaking less of the nature of a true prairie stream than any other water-course within its limits. To the west, and running throughout the county in courses, mainly parallel to the Nodaway, are found the Tarkio and West Tarkio rivers, while through Pierce and Grant townships in the northwest flows the Nishnabotna. These streams, with their numerous smaller tributaries, entering at right angles to the courses of the main streams, afford a complete and perfect drainage. The three last named streams, with the exception of the lower half of the Tarkio, are truly prairie streams, sparsely wooded, and of sluggish movement. The surface of the county, in the main, is the usual undulating, treeless prairie. Whatever may be the *origin* of these prairie lands, their real cause is the prevalence of annual fires. The valleys themselves present the usual appearance of the “drift”—a term which will be explained further on—and in the western portion of the county they are occupied by the “bluff deposit.” The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. The origin of the “bluff” is referred to the accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterwards drained, and the sediment became dry land. That so enormous deposit of this age as is found in Page county—nearly two hundred feet on its western side—should be made, we must conceive the present level of the land to be lowered, the water of the Gulf of Mexico backing up on the land, the whole country adjacent to the lower Missouri far below the surface of the ancient lake thus formed, while the upper Missouri is plowing its way through the land, wearing away its bounda-

ries and hurrying with them to the comparatively quiet water below. Here and there they were deposited and remained as sediment until those giant throes which lifted again the partially submerged continents and hurled the encroaching waves back to their former dominion. Such a change occurred in Page county, and the proofs are on every hand. The "bluff" deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally and measures more than two hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width. This deposit occurs immediately on the "drift" and with it forms almost the entire surface of this county. The term "drift," as is commonly employed in geology, includes the gravel, sand, clay, and boulders occurring over some parts of the continents, which are without stratification or order of arrangement, and have been transported from places in high latitudes by some agency which (1) could carry masses of rock, hundreds of tons in weight, and which (2) was not always dependent for motion on the slopes of the surface. This agency was *ice*, either in the form of an extensive glacier or detached masses, called ice-bergs. The whole surface of North America, even to the thirty-ninth parallel, bears evidence of the denuding and transforming power of ice. This was the agency which rounded these hills, partially filled old valleys or dug out new ones, and which left at our very doors these masses of rock—small and large—to excite our wonder and cause us to seek their origin. The drift appears in numerous localities along the major and some of the minor water courses, and at railroad cuttings. This deposit also covers all the high lands in the county, and varies in thickness from a few to one hundred and eighty feet. It is mostly composed of clay and gravel, with occasional beds of sand, and is deposited without much regularity of stratification, and contains many worn and rounded masses of granite, gneiss, porphyry, hornblende, and other primary rocks, together with limestone, sandstone, bits of coal and slate, all of which have been transplanted from points more or less remote from their present locality.

The only material of economical value to be obtained from the drift deposits are sands and clays. Sand of an excellent quality, suitable for moulder's use and cement may be obtained along the rivers in considerable abundance; though no potter's clay has yet been observed in this formation in this county.

The best wells of water are to be obtained by sinking to the subterranean stream that percolates through the sandy strata of this deposit. Usually, on the prairies, good water may be reached from twenty to forty feet below the surface. The only fossils yet obtained from the drift in this county are a few shark teeth and an occasional fragment of silicified wood, which probably belong to a period somewhat older than the drift, and have been transported from some cretaceous deposit over which the

drift has passed. In the valley of the Nodaway, near Clarinda, some teeth of the huge and extinct *mastodon* have been found.

Of the coal-measures only the "Upper coal-measure strata have been exposed in this county, but it is probable that some outline of these Nishnabotna sandstones exist beneath the surface in the northwestern part." (White). The following account of the coal-measures of the county is taken from Dr. White's *Geology of Iowa*, 1870, Vol. I, p. 349, *et seq.*: "The strata thus far discovered are all referred to the horizon of the lower half of the series of limestone and shales of the Winterset section [upper carboniferous, C.]. At Hawleyville, just upon the east border of the county, there is an exposure of about five feet in thickness, of bluish argillaceous limestone, with partings of blue, clayey shale. These are no doubt the equivalents of a part of the strata associated with the coal bed at Foster's, in the northwestern part of Taylor county, but no coal has yet been discovered in connection with the strata at Hawleyville. Crossing over to the valley of the West Nodaway, the next exposure of strata found were upon the left bank of the stream, a little below Clarinda, the county seat. Here the same bed of coal is found again which is worked at various points in Taylor and Adams counties; together with their associated strata. The coal here is of about the same thickness (from fifteen to twenty inches) as in the last named counties, and its associated strata has the same general characters. It has been mined just below the mill near Clarinda, and also at several points within a mile below the mill, on the east side of the river. The following section was measured there, commencing with the surface of the river as the base of No. 1.

SECTION NEAR CLARINDA.

No. 5.	Hard, bluish, impure limestone.....	2	feet
No. 4.	Bluish, clayey shale.....	1½	"
No. 3.	Coal.....	1¼	"
No. 2.	Light bluish, clayey shale, containing fossil plants and shells.....	2	"
No. 1.	Unexposed to the water's edge.....	10	"
Total.....		16¾	feet

A short distance below this place, a quarry has been opened in some strata of hard, bluish, impure limestone that seems to belong beneath those of the foregoing section, but their actual relative position was not satisfactorily ascertained. Near this point a shaft of several feet in depth has been sunk, with the hope of finding another bed of coal. It was reported that such a discovery had actually been made there, but no reliable account of the digging could be obtained, nor any evidence that any trace of coal had been found beneath the bed so well known. Going southward about four miles from Clarinda, upon the west side of the valley, the same bed of coal and its associated strata are again exposed in

the banks of a small creek, just before it empties into the Nodaway. Proceeding down the valley of the Nodaway, we find a very interesting exposure of strata in the right bank of the stream, just below the dam at Brady's mill. The locality is very near the south boundary of the state. These beds are all thought to belong beneath the horizon of the coal bed farther up the valley, and seem to have been elevated here by a very slight fold or undulation in the strata.

Going westward from the valley of the Nodaway, we find the next exposure of strata in the valley of the main Tarkio. These are slightly exposed at intervals from the northern to the southern boundary of the county. The following section was measured in the east valley-side of that stream, on section 7, township 70, range 37, near the residence of Hon. Joseph Cramer.

SECTION NEAR CRAMER'S.

No. 5.	Yellowish, marly clay with occasional thin layers of limestone.....	6	feet
No. 4.	Compact, bluish limestone.....	21½	"
No. 3.	Reddish clay.....	21½	"
No. 2.	Bluish, marly clay.....	21½	"
No. 1.	Light bluish, sandy, and clayey shales, with thin layers of fine-grained micaceous sandstone, occasionally showing ripple marks.....	20	"
Total		33½	feet

* * * * Passing down the valley of the Tarkio from this point we find the harder and more durable strata of the foregoing section occasionally presenting slight exposures in the valley sides, at a nearly uniform elevation above the stream. Going westward into the valley of the East Nishnabotna, we find a few exposures of strata similar to those in the valley of the Tarkio.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

So far as the existence of mineral resources in this county has been demonstrated, they consist entirely of its coal and stone. The only bed of coal thus far discovered within the limits of the county, is the one mentioned in the preceding sections, and so often seen in the valleys of the Nodaway and its branches; and, although it has not proved capable alone of supplying the inhabitants with necessary fuel, it has, nevertheless, thus far supplied a sufficiency of that kind of fuel for which there is no substitute for making iron. No reasonable doubt can be entertained that the lower coal-measure formation with its beds of coal extends beneath Page county; and if the region were a densely populated one, and capital abundant, the facts in the case, whatever they may be, would soon be demonstrated. While, however, there are such good reasons for believing

that coal actually exists beneath the county, it is proper to caution persons of limited means against undertaking the entire price of sinking a shaft in search of it, with the hope of accomplishing the desired result with the expenditure of only a few hundred dollars. If beds of coal exist at all beneath the one now mined near the surface, a profitable one will not probably be reached at less than several hundred feet below the surface; but at the same time, there are good reasons for estimating the base of all the coal-bearing strata at a less depth than that at which coal is profitably mined in other counties."

Thus briefly has been given all that is definitely known of the geology of this county. It promises many features of interest to the student, and will abundantly reward the earnest worker who shall complete a task so urgently pressing. The fossil characteristic of the coal formations may be obtained at every point where the rocks are exposed, and these exposures promise a rich harvest to the student "of ancient life"—the paleontologist—as well as to the mere curiosity hunter.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PAGE COUNTY.

The natural history of the county is a verisimilitude of all prairie countries. While its forms of life present an infinite diversity, only a few of the many are found to be predominant. The time was, however, when the larger forms of life abounded; when the deer, the elk, and the buffalo made these prairies their home. The coming of the white man, attended by all the circumstances of progressiveness, has driven these larger forms from the country, and now the smaller kind alone retain a footing.

There is no record of any attempt, at any time, made to determine the relation of the *flora* and *fauna* to the rest of the state. In many counties such a work has been done, but chiefly in the interests of science and by private individuals. The following *resume* is by no means a complete representation of its forms, but may fairly be considered as indications of the nature of its forms of life, both animal and vegetable. In the lists as much information has been incorporated as is consistent with a simple catalogue of forms. This is especially true of the trees and shrubs. For the sake of accuracy both scientific and common names are given.

AVIDÆ—BIRDS.*

In the following catalogue the general arrangement of Cowes' "Birds of the Northwest" is adopted as being the one most consistent with the great mass of observed facts, and is the one approved by the leading ornithologists of the country. The arrangement is by families. A few species are included which have not been observed in the county but are known to occur in the counties surrounding. Such are marked with an asterisk (). Species doubtfully referred to the county are indicated by a question mark, (?).

TURDIDÆ—THRUSHES.

1. *Turdus migratorius*, Linn—Robin.
2. *Turdus naevius*, Gmelin—Varied Thrush.
3. *Turdus mustelinus*, Gmelin—Wood thrush.
4. *Turdus pallasi*, Cab—Hermit thrush.
5. *Turdus Swainsonii*, Cab—Swainson's thrush.
6. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*, Cab—Cat bird.
7. (?) *Mimus polyglottis*, Boie—Mocking bird.
8. *Harporhynchus rufus*, Cab—Brown thrush.

SAXICOLIDÆ.—BLUE BIRDS AND STONE-CHATS.

9. *Sialia sialis*, Haldeman—Blue bird.

PARIDÆ—TITMICE.

10. *Parus Atricapillus*, Linn—Chickadee.
11. *Lophophanes bicolor*, Bonap—Crested titmouse.

SYLVIADÆ—WARBLERS.

12. *Regulus satrapa*, Licht—Golden-crested kinglet.
13. *Regulus calendula*, Licht—Ruby-crested kinglet.
14. *Polisptila cærulea*, Sclat—Blue-gray gnat-catcher.

CERTHIADÆ—CREEPERS.

15. *Certhia familiaris*, Linn—Brown creeper.

SITTIDÆ—NUTHATCHES.

16. *Sitta carolinensis*, Gmelin—White-breasted nuthatch.
17. *Sitta Canadensis*, Linn—Red-breasted nuthatch.

TROGLODYTIDÆ—WRENS.

18. *Anorthoura hyemalis*, Rennie—Winter wren.
19. *Telmatodytes palustris*, Bonap—Long-billed marsh wren.
20. *Cistothorus stellaris*, Cab—Short-billed marsh wren.
21. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, Bonap—Carolina wren.

MOTACILLIDÆ—WAG-TAILS.

22. *Anthus ludovicianus*, Licht—Tit-lark.

SYLVICOLIDÆ—WOOD-WARBLERS.

23. *Mniotilta varia*, Vieill—Black and white creeper.

24. *Parula americana*, Bonap—Blue-yellow-backed warbler.
25. *Prothonotaria citrea*, Baird—Prothonotary warbler.
26. *Geothlypis trichas*, Cab—Maryland yellow-throat.
27. *Geothlypis philadelphia*, Baird—Mourning warbler.
28. *Oporornis agilis*, Baird—Connecticut warbler.
29. *Oporornis formosus*, Baird—Kentucky warbler.
30. *Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, Baird—Nashville warbler.
31. *Helminthophaga celata*, Baird—Golden-crowned warbler.
32. *Helminthophaga pinus*, Baird—Blue-winged yellow warbler.
33. *Perissoglossa tigrina*, Baird—Cape May warbler.
34. *Dendroica virens*, Baird—Black-throated green warbler.
35. *Dendroica caerulesceus*, Baird—Black-throated blue warbler.
36. *Dendroica coronata*, Gray—Yellow-crowned warbler.
37. *Dendroica blackburniae*, Baird—Blackburnian warbler.
38. *Dendroica castanea*, Baird—Bay-breasted warbler.
39. *Dendroica pennsylvanica*, Baird—Chestnut-sided warbler.
40. *Dendroica cerulea*, Baird—Blue warbler.
41. *Dendroica aestiva*, Baird—Yellow warbler.
42. *Dendroica maculosa*, Baird—Black and yellow warbler.
43. *Dendroica discolor*, Baird—Yellow red-poll warbler.
44. *Dendroica dominica*, Baird—Yellow-throated warbler.
45. *Seiurus aurocapillus*, Swain—Golden-crowned wagtail.
46. *Seiurus noveboracensis*, Nutt—New York water wagtail.
47. *Wilsonia pusilla*, Bonap—Green black-capped warbler.
48. *Euthlypis canadensis*, Cab—Canada warbler.
49. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Swain—Red-start.
50. *Icteria virens*, Baird—Yellow-breasted chat.

HIRUNDINIDÆ—SWALLOW.

51. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barton—Barn swallow.
52. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Baird—Cliff swallow.
53. *Tachycineta bicolor*, Cab—White-bellied swallow.
54. *Progne subis*, Baird—Purple martin.
55. *Cotyle riparia*, Boie—Bank swallow, sand martin.
56. *Steligidopteryx serripennis*, Baird—Rough-winged sand martin.

VIREONIDÆ—VIREOS.

57. *Vireo nove boracensis*, Bonap—White-eyed vireo.
58. *Vireo bellii*, Audubon—Bell's vireo.
59. *Vireosylvia olivacea*, Bonap—Red-eyed vireo.
60. *Vireosylvia philadelphica*, Cass—Brotherly-love vireo.
61. *Lanivireo flavifrons*, Baird—Yellow-throated vireo.

62. *Lanivireo solitarius*, Baird—Solitary vireo.

AMPELIDÆ—WAX-WINGS.

63. *Ampelis cedrorum*, Bonap—Cedar bird, wax-wing.
 64. *Ampelis garrula*, Bonap—Northern wax-wing.

LANIIDÆ—SHRIKES.

65. *Collurio borealis*, Baird—Northern shrike.
 66. *Collurio excubitoroides*, Baird—White-rumped shrike.

TANAGRIDÆ—TANAGERS.

67. *Pyrranga rubra*, Vieill—Scarlet tanager.
 68. *Pyrranga æstiva*, Vieill—Red-bird.

ALAUDIDÆ—LARKS.

69. *Eremophila alpestris*, Boie—Horned lark.

FRINGILLIDÆ—SPARROWS.

70. *Hesperiphona vespertina*, Bonap—Evening grosbeak.
 71. *Pinicola enucleator*, Vieill—Pine grosbeak.
 72. *Carpodacus purpureus*, Gray—Purple finch.
 73. *Astragalinus tristis*, Cab—Yellow bird gold-finch.
 74. *Chrysomitris pinus*, Bonap—Pine finch.
 75. *Curvirostra americana*, Wilson—Red crossbill.
 76. *Curvirostra leucoptera*, Wilson—White winged crossbill.
 77. *Aegiothus linaria*, Cab—Red-poll.
 78. *Plectrophanes, nivalis*, Meyer—Snow bunting.
 79. *Centrophanes lapponicus*, Kaup—Lapland bunting.
 80. *Centrophanes pictus*, Cab—Painted bunting.
 81. *Centronyx vairdii*, Baird—Baird's sparrow.
 82. *Passerculus savanna*, Bonap—Savannah sparrow.
 83. *Coturniculus passerinus*, Bonap—Yellow-winged sparrow.
 84. *Coturniculus Henslowii*, Bonap—Henslow's sparrow.
 85. *Chondestes grammaca*, Bonap—Lark sparrow.
 86. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, Swain—White-crowned sparrow.
 87. *Zonotrichia albicollis*, Bonap—White-throated sparrow.
 88. *Junco hyemalis*, Sclat—Snow bird.
 89. *Spizella monticola*, Baird—Tree sparrow.
 90. *Spizella pusilla*, Bonap—Field sparrow.
 91. *Spizella pallida*, Bonap—Western field sparrow.
 92. *Spizella socialis*, Bonap—Chipping sparrow.
 93. *Melospiza melodia*, Baird—Song sparrow.

94. *Melospiza palustris*, Baird—Swamp sparrow.
95. *Passerella iliaca*, Swain—Fox-colored sparrow.
96. *Euspiza americana*, Bonap—Black-throated bunting.
97. *Hedymeles ludoviciana*, Cab—Rose-breasted grosbeak.
98. *Guiraca cærulea*, Swain—Blue grosbeak.
99. *Cyanospiza cyanea*, Baird—Indigo bird.
100. *Cardinalis virginianus*, Bonap—Cardinal bird.
101. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Vieill—Chewink.

ICTERIDÆ—BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES.

102. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Swain—Bobolink (rare.)
103. *Molothrus pecoris*, Swain—Cow blackbird.
104. *Agelæus phænicens*, Vieill—Red-winged blackbird.
105. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*, Baird—Yellow-headed blackbird.
106. *Sturnella magna*, Swain—Meadow lark.
107. *Icterus spurius*, Bonap—Orchard oriole.
108. *Icterus baltimore*, Daud—Baltimore oriole.
109. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, Swain—Rusty grackle.
110. *Quiscalus versicolor*, Vieill—Crow blackbird.

CORVIDÆ—CROWS AND JAYS.

111. *Corvus americanus*, Aud—Crow.
112. *Corvus carnivorus*, Bartram—Raven.
113. *Pica hudsonica*, Bonap—Magpie.
114. *Cyanura cristata*, Swain—Blue jay.

TYRANNIDÆ—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

115. *Tyrannus carolinensis*, Baird—King bird.
116. *Tyrannus verticalis*, Say—Arkansas flycatcher.
117. *Myiarchus crinitus*, Cab—Great-crested flycatcher.
118. *Sayornis fuscus*, Baird—Bridge pewee.
119. *Contopus borealis*, Baird—Olive-sided pewee.
120. *Contopus virens*, Cab—Wood pewee.
121. *Empidonax flaviventris*, Baird—Yellow-bellied flycatcher.
122. *Empidonax Traillii*, Baird—Traill's flycatcher.
123. *Empidonax minimus*, Baird—Least flycatcher.
124. (?) *Empidonax acadicus*, Baird—Acadian flycatcher.

ALCEDINIDÆ—KINGFISHERS.

125. *Ceryle alcyon*, Boie—King-fisher.

TROCHILIDÆ—HUMMING BIRDS.

126. *Trochilus colubris*, Linn—Humming-bird.

CYPSELIDÆ—SWIFTS.

127. *Chaetura pelasgia*, Steph—Chimney swift.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ—GOATSUCKERS.

128. *Antrostomus vociferous*, Bonap—Whippoorwill.
 129. *Chordeiles popetue*, Baird—Night hawk.

CUCULIDÆ—CUCKOOS.

130. *Coccygus erythrophthalmus*, Bonap—Black-billed cuckoo.
 131. *Coccygus americanus*, Bonap—Yellow-billed cuckoo.

PICIDÆ—WOODPECKERS.

132. *Picus villosus*, Linn—Hairy woodpecker.
 133. *Picus pubescens*, Linn—Downy woodpecker.
 134. *Sphyrapicus varius*, Baird—Yellow flicker.
 135. *Hylatomus pileatus*, Baird—Pileated woodpecker.
 136. *Centurus Carolinus*, Bonap—Red-bellied woodpecker.
 137. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Swain—Red-headed woodpecker.
 138. *Colaptes auratus*, Swain—Golden winged woodpecker.

STRIGIDÆ—OWLS.

139. *Strix pratincola*, Bonap—Barn owl.
 140. *Bubo virginianus*, Bonap—Great horned owl.
 141. *Scops asio*, Bonap—Screech owl.
 142. (?) *Otus Vulgaris*, Flem—Long-eared owl.
 143. *Brachyotus palustris*, Bonap—Short-eared owl.
 144. *Syrnium nebulosum*, Gray—Barred owl.
 145. (?) *Syrnium cinereum*, Gray—Great gray owl.
 146. (?) *Nyctale albifrons*, Cassin—Kirkland's owl.

FALCONIDÆ—HAWKS.

147. *Falco Peregrinus*, Gmelin—Duck hawk.
 148. *Hypotriorchis columbarius*, Gray—Pigeon hawk.
 149. *Tinnunculus sparverius*, Vieill—Sparrow hawk.
 150. (?) *Astur atricapillus*, Bonap—Gos-hawk.
 151. *Accipiter fuscus*, Bonap—Sharp-shinned hawk.
 152. *Buteo borealis* Vieill—Red-tailed hawk.
 153. *Buteo lineatus*, Jardine—Red-shouldered hawk.

- 154. *Buteo pennsylvanicus*, Bonap—Broad-winged hawk.
- 155. *Archibuteo lagopus*, Gray—Rough-legged hawk.
- 156. *Nauclerus furcatus*, Vigors—Swallow-tailed hawk.
- 157. (?) *Ictinea mississippiensis*, Gray—Mississippi kite.
- 158. *Circus hudsonius*, Vieill—Marsh hawk.
- 159. (?) *Aquila chrysaetos*, Linn—Golden eagle.
- 160. *Haliaetus leucocephalus*, Say—White-headed eagle.
- 161. *Pandion haliaetus*, Aud—Osprey ; fish hawk.

VULTURIDÆ—VULTURES.

- 162. *Cathartes aura*, Illiger—Turkey buzzard.

COLUMBIDÆ—PIGEONS.

- 163. *Ectopistes migratoria*, Swain—Wild pigeon.
- 164. *Zenaidura Carolinensis*, Bonap—Carolina dove.

TETRUONIDÆ—GROUSE.

- 165. *Pediocætes phasianellus*, Baird—Sharp-tailed grouse.
- 166. *Cupidonia cupido*, Baird—Prairie hen.
- 167. *Bonasa umbellus*, Steph—Ruffed grouse.

PERDICIDÆ—PARTRIDGES.

- 168. *Ortyx virginianus*, Bonap—Quail, bob-white.

MELEAGRIDÆ—TURKEYS.

- 169. *Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn—Wild turkey.

CHARADRIIDÆ—PLOWERS.

- 170. (?) *Charadrius virginicus*, Borck—Golden plover.
- 171. *Ægialitis vociferus*, Cass—Kildee plover.
- 172. *Ægialitis melodus*, Cab—Piping plover.
- 173. *Ægialitis semipalmatus*, Cab—Ring plover.
- 174. (?) *Squatarola helvetica*, Cuv—Black-bellied plover.

SCOLOPACIDÆ—SNIPES AND SANDPIPERS.

- 175. *Philohela minor*, Gray—Woodcock.
- 176. *Gallinago Wilsonii*, Bonap—Wilson's snipe.
- 177. *Macroramphus griseus*—Leach—Red-breasted snipe.
- 178. *Tringa canutus*, Linn—Gray-backed sandpiper.
- 179. *Pelidna americana*, Coues—Red-backed sandpiper.
- 180. *Actodromas maculata*, Cass—Jack snipe.

181. *Actodromas minutilla*, Coues—Least sandpiper.
182. *Calidris arenaria*, Ill—Sanderling.
183. *Ereunetes pusillus*, Cass—Semipalmated sandpiper.
- 184 (?) *Micropalana himantophus*, Baird—Stilt sand-piper.
- 185 *Symphemia semipalmata*, Hartl—Willet.
- 186 *Gambetta melanoleuca*, Bonap—Greater yellow legs.
- 187 *Gambetta flavipes*, Bonap—Lesser yellow legs.
- 188 *Tringoides macularius*, Gray—Spotted sand-piper.
- 189 *Limosa fedoa*, Ord—Marbled Godwit.
- 190 *Limosa hudsonica*, Swain—Hudsonia Godwit.
- 191 *Numenius longirostris*, Wilson—Long-billed curlew.
- 192 *Numenius hudsonica*, Lathrop—Hudsonian curlew.
- 193 *Numenius borealis*, Lath—Esquimaux curlew.
- 194 *Recurvirostra Americana*, Gmelin—Avoset.
- 195 (?) *Himantophus nigricollis*, Vieill—Black-necked stilt.

PHALAROPODIDÆ--PHALAROPES.

- 196 *Steganopus wilsonii*, Coues—Wilson's Phalarope.
- 197 (?) *Lobipes hyperboreus*, Cuv—Northern Phalarope.
- 198 *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Bonap—Red Phalarope.

GRUIDÆ--CRANES.

- 199 *Grus canadensis*, Temm—Sand-hill crane.
- 200 *Grus americana*, Ord—White crane.

TANTALIDÆ--IBISES.

- 201 *Tantalus loculator*, Linn—Wood ibis.

ARDEIDÆ--HERONS.

- 202 *Ardea herodias*, Linn—Great blue heron.
- 203 *Herodias egretta*, Gray—Great white heron.
- 204 *Florida cœrula*, Baird—Blue heron.
- 505 *Botaurus lentiginosus*, Steph—Bittern.
- 206 *Butorides virescens*, Bonap—Green Heron.
- 107 *Ardetta exilis*, Gray—Little bittern.
- 297 *Nycteardea gardenii*, Baird—Night heron.

RALLIDÆ--RAILS.

- 269 *Rallus elegans*, Aud—Marsh hen.
- 210 *Rallus virginianus*, Linn—Virginia rail.
- 211 *Porzana Carolina*, Vieill—Carolina rail.

- 212 *Fulica americana*, Gmelin—Coot.
- 213 *Gallinula galeata*, Bonap—Florida gallinule.
- 214 *Gallinula martinica*, Lath—Purple gallinule.

ANATIDÆ—DUCKS.

- 215. *Cygnus americana*, Sharp—American swan.
- 216. *Cygnus buccinator*, Rich—Trumpeter.
- 217. *Anser hyperboreus*, Pallas—Snowy goose.
- 218. *Bernicla canadensis*, Boie—Canada goose.
- 219. *Bernicla brenta*, Stephens—Brant.
- 220. *Anas boschas*, Linn—Mallard.
- 221. *Anas Obscura*, Gmelin—Dusky duck.
- 222. *Nettion carolinensis*, Baird—Green-winged teal.
- 223. *Querquedula discors*, Stephens—Blue-winged teal.
- 224. *Spatula clypeata*, Boie—Shoveler.
- 225. *Chaulelasmus streperus*, Gray—Gadwall.
- 226. *Mareca americana*, Stephens—Baldpate.
- 227. *Aix sponsa*, Boie—Wood duck.
- 228. *Fulix marila*, Baird—Black-headed duck.
- 229. *Fulix colaris*, Baird—Ring-necked duck.
- 230. *Aythya americana*, Bonap—Red-headed duck.
- 231. *Aythya vallisneria*, Bonap—Canvass-backed duck.
- 232. *Bucephala americana*, Baird—Golden-eyed duck.
- 233. *Bucephala albeola*, Baird—Butter ball.
- 234. *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap—Harlequin duck.
- 235. *Erismatura rubida*, Bonap—Ruddy duck.
- 236. *Mergus merganser*, Linn—Sheldrake.
- 237. *Mergus serrator*, Linn—Red-breasted merganser.
- 238. *Lophodytes cucullatus*, Reich—Hooded merganser.

PELECANIDÆ—PELICANS.

- 239. (?) *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*, Gmelin—Brown Pelican.

GRACULIDÆ—CORMORANTS.

- 240. *Graculus dilophus*, Gray—Double-crested Cormorant.

LARIDÆ—GULLS AND TERNS.

- 241. *Larus marinus*, Linn—Black-backed Gull.
- 242. *Gelochelidon anglica*, Bonap—Marsh Tern.
- 243. *Sterna hirundo*, Linn—Wilson's Tern.
- 244. *Sterna antillarum*, Coues—Least Tern.
- 245. *Hydrochelidon fissipes*, Gray—Short-tailed Tern.

COLYMBIDÆ—LOONS AND GREBES.

- 246. *Colymbus torquatus*, Brunn—Loon.
- 247. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linn, Red-throated Loon.
- 248. *Podiceps holbollii*, Reich—Red-necked Grebe.
- 249. *Podiceps cornutus*, Lath—Horned Grebe.
- 250. *Podiceps cristatus*, Lath—Crested Grebe.
- 251. *Podilymbus podiceps*, Lawr—Carolina Grebe.

It will be observed from the above list that *two hundred and fifty-one* different and distinctly defined species of birds occur in this county. They are distributed among forty-four families and eighty-four *genera*. Did the limits of this work permit, brief notes of the habits of these birds, with notes on those beneficial and injurious, would prove both interesting and valuable. The presence of so large a number is mainly attributable to the extensive wooded sections of the eastern and southeastern portions of the county, and the numerous water-courses that contribute the food of many kinds. To the student of ornithology this county presents peculiar opportunities, and it is to be hoped some one will step in to do a work so pressing.

THE TREES AND SHRUBS.

The following list comprises all the trees, shrubs, and woody climbing plants known in the county. The major part of them may be found along the bottom lands of the principal streams—one only being extremely local—the pawpaw, a small patch of which is found on the Nodaway below Clarinda. It will be seen that the county is well wooded with varieties valuable both as fuel and in the arts. The varieties are many, but, as is usual in wooded districts, a few kinds largely predominate. It is a peculiarity of botanical science that many forms—small in themselves—rejoice in a nomenclature the length of which is altogether disproportionate to their size. Yet, such is the looseness with which popular names are used that identification is simply an impossibility, unless recourse is had to the proper botanical nomenclature. It is a matter of deep regret that no one has, up to the present time, entered upon an exhaustive study of the botany of the county. No attempt has been made to discuss the relations of the *flora* to that of the remainder of the state, nor to point out the few species of plants peculiar to it. The design has been simply to present a list—with brief notes—of the more valuable and large plants, and it is believed the following list fairly well represents the resources of the county in this particular:

CATALOGUE.

- Negundo aceroides*, box elder, common; handsome.
Quercus alba, white oak, very rare; invaluable.
Quercus rubra, red oak, common; excellent fuel.
Quercus nigra, black oak, abundant; valuable.
Quercus palustris, pin oak, rare; a coarse grained variety.
Quercus obtusiloba, post oak, common; acorns edible and nutritive.
Quercus ilicifolia, scrub oak, abundant; fruit valuable for swine.
Quercus bicolor, swamp white oak, common; excellent fuel.
Quercus castanea, chestnut oak, fairly common.
Quercus imbricaria, laurel oak, rare; valuable only for fuel.
Ulmus americana, white elm, common in bottoms.
Ulmus fulva, slippery elm, common; medicinal.
Quercus phellos, willow oak, rare; valuable for fuel.
Quercus tinctoria, yellow bark oak, very rare; on the Nodaway.
Acer rubrum, red maple, rare; valuable in cabinet work.
Acer dasycarpum, white maple, not common.
Acer saccharinum, hard maple, rare; valuable for sugar and fuel.
Salix nigrum, black maple, not common; fuel.
Salix viminalis, osier willow, rare; used in basket making.
Salix tristis (?) glaucous willow, common.
Salix petiolaris, petioled willow, very common.
Salix nigra, black willow, very rare.
Salix longifolio, long-eared willow, very common.
Salix candida, white willow, rare.
Populus tremuloides, aspen, very rare.
Populus angulata, water poplar, not common; a large tree.
Populus monilifera, cottonwood, abundant; tall and large.
Platanus occidentalis, sycamore, common along streams; the largest though not the tallest tree in the American forest; conspicuous by its whiteness.
Tillia americana, basswood linn, common; large.
Juglans nigra, black walnut, valuable in the arts.
Juglans cinerea, butternut, not common; medicinal cathartic.
Carya alba, shell-bark hickory, common; valuable.
Carya glabra, pignut hickory, abundant; fruit, bitter.
Carya olivæformis, pecan nuts, doubtful in the county.
Betula nigra, red birch, a stately tree; common.
Fraxinus quadrangulata, blue ash, common; strong and elastic.
Fraxinus americana, white ash, common; valuable.
Fraxinus viridis, green ash, rare.
Fraxinus sambucifolia, black ash, abundant; valuable for rails.

- Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree, valuable substitute for pine.
Gymnocladus canadensis, coffee tree, rare; fruit peculiar.
Gleditschia triacanthus, honey locust, not rare; wood heavy.
Carpinus americana, hornbeam, doubtfully referred to the county.
Alnus incana, black alder, common.
Alnus serrulata, smooth alder, doubtful, rare, if at all.
Comus canadensis, dogwood, rare; fetid odor.
Comus florida, comel, abundant; very pretty.
Comus paniculata, panicked dogwood, common; flowers white.
Rhus toxicodendron, poison ivy, dangerous; easily recognized.
Rhus glabra, sumac, common; poisonous.
Rhus radicans, three-leaved ivy, rare; poisonous.
Robinia pseudacacia, locust, fragrant; valuable; common.
Sambucus canadensis, elderberry, fairly common; edible.
Corylus americanus, hazel-nut, very abundant; edible.
Spiraea tomentosa, hackberry, common.
Morus rubra, mulberry, common; edible.
Ostrya virginica, ironwood, common along bottoms; heavy.
Rhamnus catharticus, buckthorn, common; medicinal.
Cratægus tomentosa, blackthorn, rare; very tough.
Cratægus coccinea, white thorn, abundant.
Cratægus viridis, red haw, everywhere; a misnomer.
Amelanchier canadensis, service berry, common; edible.
Prunus americana, wild plum, abundant; edible.
Cerasus pennsylvanica wild red cherry, common; edible.
Cerasus virginiana, choke cherry, abundant; insipid.
Cerasus serotina, black cherry, common; edible, but bitter.
Aesculus glabra, buckeye, abundant; fetid.
Asimina triloba, pawpaw, rare and local; edible.
Fagus sylvatica, blue beech, rare; valuable.
Rosa lucida, wild rose; everywhere; pretty.
Rosa setigera, early wild rose, prairies; beautiful.
Pyrus ioensis, wild crab apple, abundant; fruit useless unless preserved.
Ribes hirtellum, smooth gooseberry, common; edible.
Ribes cynosbati, prickly goosberry, abundant; edible.
Ribes floridum, wild black currant, common; fruit insipid.
Lonicera flora, wild honeysuckle, hillsides, common.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia creeper, rare; harmless.
Xanthoxylum americanum, prickly ash, common; medicinal.
Vitis cordifolia, frost grape, common; edible.
Vitis aestivalis, river bank grape, abundant; edible.
Ceanothus americanus, Jersey tea; abundant on prairies.
Ceanthus sp., red root, pernicious; abundant.

Staphylea trifolia, bladdernut; rare.

Amorpha fruticosa, lead plant; abundant.

Cercis canadensis, red bud, common; used for dyeing.

Sheep berry, } Not familiar with botanical equivalents. Both com-
Buffalo berry, } mon.

The major part of the above named plants are not found away from the water courses or their immediate vicinity. Associated with them are innumerable herbs, such as are commonly found in low or wood districts, and mostly distinct from the plants of the higher and more exposed portions.

The prairie is peculiarly rich in that order of flowering plants known as the *compositæ*. Riding across the country one may see thousands of beautiful blossoms raising their brilliant selves above the grasses that would obscure their beauty. The golden solidagos, the purple asters, or the brilliant iron-weed, vie each with the other in claiming the attention of the passer-by. In the more moist places are to be seen the pure white pennyroyal, and by its sides blossom the invaluable boneset. Who would recognize in this brilliant white flower, the nauseous mixtures our "grandames and aunts" were wont to prepare for us. To see the prairie in all its beauty it is needful that not one trip, but many, should be made—and let the occasion suit the season. In the early summer the omnipresent "nigger-head"—(*echinacea purpurea*)—lifts its form as defiantly and jauntily withal as the "ox eye" daisy for which the meadows of New England are so famous. Then, in the valleys, bloom the "iron-weeds," (*vernonia fasciculata*), while on the prairies "rosin-weed," (*silphium laciniatum*), lifts its cheerful golden face to nod knowingly at you as you pass by. Here, there, everywhere, some beautiful blossom smiles at you, and awakens feelings in your heart that only a prairie flora can. What wonder our fathers stopped here amid so much splendor—a splendor withal that marked the great fertility of this virgin soil. From early spring when first appears the "Johnny jump ups," (*viola cucullate*), and "Bird's foot violet" (*viola delphinifolia*), to late autumn when the last aster and golden-rod succumb to nature's inexorable laws, this prairie region forms the botanists paradise. Inviting, did you say? Aye, more than that, instructive in the highest sense, for here some orders reach a degree of development unknown elsewhere on the globe.

REPTILIA—TOADS, FROGS, SNAKES AND TURTLES.

In the number and varieties of reptiles the county is equal to any in the state. The dry prairies form congenial homes for the skinks (*E. septentrionalis*), its streams are the homes of several species of turtles and batrachians, and its woods and fields shelter a large number of serpents. Of all the latter that are here listed, only two species, the rattlesnak (*C.*

tergermina and *C. horridus*), are poisonous. While local and popular tradition arms most of the remaining, and especially the "blowing-viper," *Heterodon simus*), with deadly powers, the fact is that without a single exception they are perfectly harmless. In the economy of farming they are beneficial, ridding the fields and gardens of many destructive forms. Of all the forms mentioned in the following lists the toads and turtles are beyond a doubt the most beneficial to the farmer. The first rid him of many destructive insects; the latter clear his streams from dead and deleterious matters.

OPHIDIA—SERPENTS.

Reptiles, not shielded, with an epidermal covering of imbricated scales, which is shed as a whole and replaced at regular intervals; mouth very dilatable; the bones of the lower jaw separate from each other, only united by ligaments; limbs wanting or represented by small spurs on the sides of the vent—a transverse slit. Various anatomical characters distinguish the snakes, but the elongated form and absence of limbs separate them at once from all our other vertebrates, excepting the lizard *Opheosaurus*, and this is not in any other respect, snake-like. (*Jordan*.)

COLUBRIDÆ—CLUBRINE SNAKES.

1. *Heterodon platyrhinus*, blowing viper, perfectly harmless.
2. *Heterodon simus*, hog-nosed snake, innocent.
3. *Tropidonotus erythrogaster*, red-bellied water snake.
4. " *rhombifer*, Holbrook's water snake.
5. " *grahami*, Graham's snake.
6. *Tropidoclonium kirklandi*, Kirkland's snake, pretty.
7. (?) *Storeria occipitomaculata*, red-bellied snake, doubtful.
8. *Eutænia saurita*, Riband snake, handsome; little snake.
9. " *fiareyi*, Fairie's garter snake.
10. " *proxima*, Say's garter snake.
11. " *sirtalis*, striped snake.
12. *Pityophis sayi*, western pine snake, seventy inches long.
13. *Coluber obsoletus*, racer, one of the largest snakes.
14. " *vulpinus*, fox snake.
15. " *emoryi*, Emory's racer.
16. *Cyclophis æstivus*, Summer green snake, splendid.
17. *Diadophis punctatus*, ring-necked snake.
18. " *arnyi*, Arny's ring-necked snake.
19. *Ophibolus sayi*, king snake.
20. " *doliatus*, corn snake.
21. " *triangulus*, spotted adder, harmless.

22. " *calligaster*, Kennicott's chain snake.
23. (?) *Virginia elegans*, Kennicott's brown snake, doubtful.
24. *Carphophiops amœnus*, ground snake.
25. " *vermis*, worm snake.

CROTALIDÆ—CROTALID SNAKES.

(These snakes are all renowned for the deadliness of their venom.)

26. *Crotalus horridus*, rattlesnake; deadly.
27. *Candisoma tergemina*, prairie rattlesnake; abundant.

BATRACHIA.

Cold-blooded vertebrates, allied to the fishes, but differing in several respects, notably in the absence of rayed fins, the limbs being usually developed and functional, with the skeletal elements of the limbs of reptiles; toes usually without claws.

The batrachians undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis, the young ("tadpoles") being aquatic and fish-like, breathing by means of external gills or branchiæ; later in life lungs are developed and, with one exception, the gills disappear; skin naked and moist, (rarely having imbedded scales) and used to some extent as an organ of respiration; heart with two auricles and a single venricle; reproduction by means of eggs, which are of comparatively small size, without hard shell, developed in water or in moist situations.

RANIDÆ—FROGS.

28. *Rana halecina*, leopard frog; common.
29. " *clamitans*, green frog.
30. " *catisbiana*, bull frog; well noted for its rich bass notes.
31. " *temporaria*, wood frog; variety.

HYLIDÆ—TREE FROGS.

32. *Hyla versicolor*, common tree toad.
33. *Acris gryllus*, cricket frog.

BUFONIDÆ—TOADS.

34. *Bufo lentiginosus*, American toad; variable.

PLETHODONTIDÆ—SALAMANDER.

35. *Hemidactylum scutatum*, four-toed salamander.
36. *Spelerpes bilineatus*, two-striped salamander.

- 37. *Spelerpes longicandus*, cave salamander.
- 38. *Spelerpes ruber*, red triton.

AMBLYSTOMIDÆ—AMBLYSTOMAS.

- 39. *Amblystoma opacum*, opaque salamander; handsome.
- 40. *Amblystoma tigrinum*, tiger salamander; common.
- 41. *Amblystoma microstonum*, small mouthed salamander.
- 42. *Menopoma Alleghanicuse*, hell bender; common.

LACOTILIA—THE LIZARDS.

- 43. *Ophiosaurus ventralis*, glass snobe; tail breaks into pieces when caught.
- 44. *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, six-lined lizard.

SCINCIDÆ—SKINKS.

- 45. *Eumeces faciatus*, blue-tailed lizard; common.
- 46. *Eumeces septentrionalis*, northern skink; common.

TESTUDINATA—THE TURTLES.

- 47. *Cistudo clausa*, common box turtle.
- 48. *Cistudo ornata*, northern box turtle.
- 49. *Malacoclemmys geographicus*, map turtle.
- 50. *Pseudemys trortii*, yellow-bellied terrapin.
- 51. *Pseudemys elegans*, elegant terrapin.
- 52. *Chelydra serpentina*, snapping turtle.

Among mammals the more common kinds of squines and other small game occur in some considerable abundance.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The territory of which Page county is now composed was once owned by the Pottawattamie and Sac and Fox Indians, and was so held by the two latter tribes until 1842, when according to a treaty made on the 11th of October, of that year, between the Sacs and Foxes, and the government, they ceded to the government their title and interest therein, the treaty being held at the Sac and Fox agency, being where Agency City is now located. The treaty was ratified by the senate on March 23, 1843. The council lasted something near one week, Gov. Chambers, of Iowa territory, appearing as commissioner on the part of the United States government; the Indians were represented by such chiefs as Keokuk, Appanoose, Poweshiek and Panassa. The treaty was an important one for the government, and especially so for the organization and prosperity of our

state and county; and yet it was a difficult one to make, and at one time during the council-meeting it seriously threatened to prove a failure.

The Indians demanded the reservation of a certain tract of land, and positively refused to treat peaceably without this stipulation. While on the other hand, the instructions of the government were positively opposed to any reservation.

The principal cause of this difficulty on the part of the Indians, doubtless, was their profound regard for a white man, who had been to them a true friend in need; their determination to fulfill their promise to his family after his death, and their sacred regard for his last resting place, made it hard for them to yield. But in order to properly understand the points of difference between these two parties, and be able to give an intelligent history of this important negotiation, it is necessary to go back several years.

In 1835 Gen. J. M. Street, who had been Indian agent among the Winnebagoes since 1827, was removed to the Sac and Fox agency, first at Rock Island, and, in 1838, at Agency City. Gen. Street was a great favorite among the Indians, and they were accustomed to call him their father. This gentleman died in May, 1840. His family procured an air-tight coffin, and announced their intention of burying his remains at Prairie du Chien, where some of his relatives were interred. The chiefs held a council and remonstrated, offering any part of their country which might be chosen as Gen. Street's burying-ground, and adding, that if their wishes were complied with, they would give to Gen. Street's widow a section of land, and a half section to each of his children. Accordingly, Gen. Street's remains were interred near the agency, and no reference was ever made to the land promised until the time of this treaty.

About the evening of the second day of the treaty council, one of the government officers came to Gen. Street's son, Wm. B. Street, then employed at the agency, and said, "I do not think we will succeed in making a treaty." "Why?" "Because," said the officer, "the chiefs demand a reservation of one section for Gen. Street's widow, and a half section each for her ten children, and also a half section each for Smart's two children, who are half-breeds. The instructions of the government are opposed to any reservation, and positive against reservation for half-breeds."

Mr. Street, not wishing a treaty to fail for any such reason, held a consultation with some of the principal chiefs, telling them he did not care for any reservation, and his brothers and sisters were all in another territory, that he thought they would willingly relinquish the offer of the chiefs, and as for any obligation they were under to the Smart children, they could pay that in money.

Keokuk and some of the others assented reluctantly, but old Poweshiek

insisted that all the reservation they desired should be demanded. Mr. Street remonstrated with him as to the result in failure of the treaty, and again told him he did not care for the reservation. "What, do you decline the gift?" said the indignant old chief—for this was considered an insult among the Indians to refuse a present. Mr. Street relates that Poweshiek refused to speak to him for six months afterward, when one day, while Poweshiek was a little merry under the influence of whisky, Mr. Street presented the old chief with a pony, and again they were good friends.

Finally, the Indians demanded the reservation of a single section to be given Mrs. Street. Gov. Chambers would not consent. Then old Keokuk, rising, addressed the council thus: "There lies," said he, pointing to the grave of Gen. Street, "there lies the grave of our father, the best white friend we have ever had, and without the reservation this land shall *never, never* be sold while a single one of our tribe remains." On the next day, Gov. Chambers agreed to the reservation of one section, and directed the Indians to make choice. They selected that on which the agency building was situated, and included Gen. Street's grave.

Again the commissioner halted. He claimed the government had spent some \$3,000 or \$4,000 in improving that section, and he could not allow that to be reserved. The Indians then proposed to pay for the improvements, which they afterward did, paying \$2,500, which was considered a fair valuation at that time. The treaty being thus concluded, Keokuk remarked to the commissioner that if the senate changed it by a single scratch of the pen, it would not be agreed to by the Indians. It came before the senate. A motion was made to strike out the reservation. Keokuk's remark was repeated in the senate. And on March 23d, 1843, was ratified an Indian treaty for the first time in the history of the senate without an erasure. By this treaty a tract of land comprising probably more than two-thirds the present state of Iowa was transferred to the United States, for which the Sac and Fox Indians were to receive \$800,000 in good state stocks, on which the government should guarantee five per cent. interest per annum. In the words of the treaty, they "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." It was stipulated that they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to remove at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

In consequence of this peaceable arrangement, the early settlers of Page county encountered no difficulty with the red man, and the historian has to record no price of blood paid for the possession of their primitive homes.

Few Indians ever put in their appearance after the work of settlement had once thoroughly begun.

By the various treaties made with the Sac and Fox Indians, the government paid them \$80,000 per year, by families. Mr. Street was disbursing clerk for John Beach, Indian agent, during the year 1841, and still retains in his possession the receipts for the part payment of the annuity, in his own hand writing, and the marks of the chiefs in signing.

According to the stipulations of this treaty, given above, the government secured the right to extend the limits of emigration westward from the old boundary line, passing north and south through Locust Grove, Jefferson county, to a new line established farther west, extending north and south through the meridian of Red Rock, Marion county, and the Sacs and Foxes were entitled to occupy a territory west of this temporary line until October 11th, 1845, when they must again move westward to their reservation in Kansas.

During the month of May, 1843, nearly all of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, and took possession of their new home, in the place which soon became known as Keokuk's village, situated about three miles southeast of the present capital of the state, and in that vicinity they remained until the three years had expired, and the time for their final removal had come.

But even before they left their old camping grounds, the tide of emigration was rapidly pressing in upon them. The day was also fixed upon by the treaty for the Indians to give up the right of occupancy of all the territory east of the Red Rock line, and for emigrants to move westward and occupy the newly vacated lands.

Those expecting to make settlements on the "New Purchase" were forbidden to come on the reserve until the time of its delivery into the hands of the government by the Indians, May 1st, 1843. Dragoons were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep the whites out of the country until the appointed time. For some weeks previous to the date assigned, settlers came up into the new country, prospecting for homes, and were quietly permitted to cross the border and look around, so long as they were unaccompanied by wagon and carried no ax. This latter weapon was sometimes placed without a handle in the knapsack of the traveler and an *impromptu* handle fitted in by a penknife when necessity called for its use. During the last few days of April the dragoons relaxed their strict discipline, and an occasional wagon slipped in through the brush. The night of April 30th found some scores of new-comers on the ground, who had been prospecting the country, who had decided mentally what claims they would make, and had various agreements among themselves. These settlers were mostly along or near the Des Moines

river, it then being thought that prairie land was not half so desirable as the river and timber country.

As it neared midnight on the morning of May 1st, settler after settler took his place upon the border of his claim with his bunch of sharpened stakes and lantern, or his blazing torch, and when it was thought twelve o'clock had arrived, there was some lively surveying by amateur engineers in the dark. The claims were paced off, and strange to say there were few cases of dispute, the matter having been pretty generally understood on the preceding day. Some of the claims were pretty large, more, in fact, than the law suffered the claimants to hold, some of whom were not unmindful of the wholesome advice of a mother in Hoosierdom, who possibly lived in a later day, but who counseled, "Git a plenty while you're gittin'," to which the settler added, "and git the best."

The memorable midnight of that "last day" of April, 1843, dark as it may have been, opened to the welcome dawning of a "May day" in the prosperity of this heaven-favored land as the crowds of anxious emigrants, so long held in check by the old boundaries, began to cross the line in multitudes and press forward to "possess the land" and secure their claims of 320 acres each in this goodly heritage. It was a rapid, successful movement in the advancement of emigration and civilization, which gave evident and assuring proof of the wisdom of the government in promptly securing the title to this valuable territory. It is estimated that before the nightfall of May 1st, 1843, there were nearly one thousand of such claims occupied by pioneers, and including in the count the families and attendants of these, in so short a time an aggregate population of about four thousand souls had crossed the old limits to find homes in the new possessions, and convert the Indian's hunting ground into the white man's earthly Eden. From the spring of 1843 until the fall of 1845 the Indians remained quietly and peacefully enjoying their newly defined camps and hunting grounds, neither disturbing nor being disturbed by their white neighbors; and true to the instincts of their nature, while living at peace with their neighbors, they inclined to revel in a fruitless life of indolence and debauch. They were restrained from trespass on their eastern border only by the imaginary Red Rock line of reservation, which effectually and distinctly separated between civilization and barbarism. On the other hand, for a short time longer they were permitted to rove at will westward and northward over these yet uncultivated and seemingly boundless prairies, and seek to gratify the desires of their wild, rude nature in hunt, and chase, and war-dance, while taking their last farewell of this beautiful, broad domain, which for years had been their dwelling-place, and so lately they had called their own. During this same period, in all the territory east of that temporary line of reservation, the work of civilization was steadily and rapidly progressing. Active, daring, energetic

people from nearly every quarter were crowding to the front, occupying and cultivating the fertile land and settling the "New Purchase" with representatives from almost every state and nation on the globe. The farming lands were being taken up rapidly by the constantly increasing number of pioneers. Important improvements of the essential kind were being made in every part.

Cabins and mills were being built and roads laid out; schools and places of public worship were being talked of and provided for by the enlightened and devout citizens; and the general cultivation and improvement of the country continued progressing at a rapid rate.

In order to the improvement of a pioneer home in the west, in those days, timber for fuel and fencing and shelter was considered the material thing in importance, second only to the "staff of life," and therefore the timber lands and tracts of prairie adjoining were almost invariably taken first, since these were considered by the early settlers to be the cream of the country.

But in this regard, experience, the effectual teacher, soon worked a radical change in the minds of men. When they began to test the fertility and richness of the prairie soil, they soon found that it was much easier and cheaper to haul timber and prepare shelter and dwell in the fresh, pure air on the bleak, yet fertile prairie, feeling sure of an abundant crop with less labor from a large acreage, than it was to have the best advantages of a timber location, and spend time, labor and money in clearing and grubbing and fertilizing, and then fall short in the yield per acre, and be confined to a limited area of farming land.

The timber settlers slowly but surely became convinced of the fact, and began to reach out and secure, in some cases, large tracts of the prairie land adjoining them, thus combining these two important elements in one large estate, and securing some of the very finest farms in the country. While, on the other hand, very many of the first settlers on timber claims, from want of means or fear of failure in speculation, did not become awake to the real importance of this until the best sections adjoining them were all taken, and they were compelled either to go out, perhaps miles from their homes, to secure more farming land for their increasing families, or to remain shut in upon their original claims.

In different localities throughout our state, many of the first settlers, and best of men, have thus been compelled either to sell their comfortable, hard-earned homes when "the boys grow up," and "move out west for more land," or they have found out at last, perhaps, that they are "timber poor," with limited income and meager support in return for their faithful, arduous labors, while many of their wealthy prairie neighbors, who only a few years before were their hired hands working by the month or the

day for small wages, are now prosperous and independent on their large prairie farms, which yield them bountiful incomes.

Others, again, soon discovering their mistake in choosing river or timber locations for agricultural pursuits, disposed of their claims as soon as possible at reasonable profits, to their adjoining neighbors, or later arrivals, and moved on toward the front better prepared by experience to make new and more judicious selections.

Thus the work of settlement and improvement in the new country steadily progressed, and as the close of the three years drew near, crowds of emigrants were again beginning to linger near the western limits, longing for the appointed day to come when the last barrier of restraint would be taken away, and the boundaries of emigration would be extended almost indefinitely westward.

October 11th, 1845, the much desired day came at last, bring to the yet unsettled pioneer the welcome privilege to choose from all the goodly land before him his future home. But to the poor Indian it brought the solemn warning that his lease of home was gone, and in keeping with his record of the past, he must again move on into western wilds, and seek there a new home congenial to his wild, untutored nature, leaving his cherished hunting grounds, so long possessed and enjoyed by him, to pass into the hands and under the full control of his pale-faced neighbor, soon to be stripped of all that was attractive and dear to the red man's heart.

In accordance with the stipulations of the treaty, the greater part of the Indians were removed at the expense of the government, in the fall of 1845, and those who remained until the spring of 1846, were conveyed in United States government wagons to a point on the reservation about seventy-five miles southeast of Kansas City, to join their comrades who had gone before. Some of their bark-covered huts still remained after the white settlers came, and the graves, covered by a roof of rude slabs, were yet to be seen; but all these soon disappeared, to be remembered only as things of the past, and now almost every Indian relic is gone, save as the plowman turns from under the soil an occasional arrow-head or hatchet of stone and lays it aside on his curiosity shelf, as a memento of barbarism.

Thus the Red Rock line of reservation had served its time and purpose in marking the western limits of the white man's domain, and in protecting the red man in his rights of home against the advancing strides of emigration until his allotted time had come to move westward again on his roving mission, and add one more proof that his race is fast fading away and must eventually disappear before the restless march of the Anglo-Saxon race, as did the traditional mound builders give place to the predatory red man of latter times.

Thus as those traditionary mound builders were forced to give way to

the plundering red man of latter times, so must he give place to his pale-faced successor, and his night of ignorance and superstition, in which he so delights to revel, must give place to the approaching light of intelligence and civilization as truly as the darkest shades of midnight are dispelled by the approaching light of day.

When the last barrier of restraint was thus removed, the tide of emigration, so long held in check, began to come in at a rapid rate over these prairies, and thus it has continued to roll, wave after wave, in rapid succession until it has reached the western shore, carrying with it the energy and talents and enterprise of nations, and washing to the surface the gold from the mountains and valleys on the Pacific slope, and has enveloped our land in the mighty main of enterprise and civilization; while the hapless Indian, driven by the advancing tide from shore to shore over this mighty continent, is caught at last in the billows and drifts with the tide, clinging only to the floating driftwood of his own shattered bark of barbarism and superstition as his last faint hope, before being lost in the surges and sunk in oblivion.

And thus he soon will perish to be remembered only as a historic name; unless rescued from his uncivilized, savage condition by omnipotent power, through the humble instrumentality of human sympathy and christian love.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

The history of the early settlement of Page county is one of much interest to the citizens of the county at the present time. In fact, an account of the beginning of things is always of interest. In it we see the presence of results, and history is neither more nor less than an effort to trace out the causes, and to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould them. So it is in a community. We observe that a state or a county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position, in its early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the early settlement of Page county can be traced those who left their homes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, and New York, for the purpose of making homes for themselves and their posterity here on the boundless prairies of southwestern Iowa. Here we may follow the course of the hardy woodman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" state on his way west to "grow up with the country," trusting only to his

strong arm and his willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife and a competence for his children. Yet again, we may see the path worn by the Missourian in his new experience in a land which to him was a land of progress, far in advance of that southern soil upon which he had made his temporary home, in his effort to adapt himself to new conditions. We may see here the growth which came with knowledge, and the progress which grew upon him with progress around him, and how his better side developed. The pride of Kentucky blood, or the vainglorying of the Virginian F. F. V.'s, was here seen in an early day, only to be modified in its advent from the crucible of democracy when servitude was eliminated from the solution. Yet others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme west, where civilization had not penetrated, or have returned to their native soil. We shall find little of that distinctive New England character, which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of our state and the west, but we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles.

Prior to the year 1843 the soil of Page county was owned by the red man who sang his songs and danced and hunted over its surface, and caught the fish of its streams unmolested by the firm advance of the omnipresent white man, who was then rapidly pushing the noble savage toward the setting sun. An occasional trapper, perhaps, found his way into the region, only to be repelled by its wildness and driven back to his home on the frontier, though it may have been scarcely less rude than the wigwam of the Indian. The hour had come, however, when a new civilization was to advance its flag here and to make these lands, then wild and uncultivated, blossom as the rose. The county was inhabited by the "pale faces," however, as early as 1840, some years before the state of Iowa had been admitted into the Union, and prior to any surveys having been made in the county. The first white man to settle in the county was George W. Farrens, who came from Jackson county, Missouri, in the spring of 1840. He was shortly afterward joined by two of his brothers, Henry and David. They erected a log cabin and made improvements on what afterward proved to be section 27, township 67, range 36, in what is now Buchanan township. At the time they located, all three were unmarried, and here alone, comparatively with no means at their command, other than hopeful hearts and willing hands, they commenced the settlement of what is now one of the grandest agricultural counties of Iowa. They located near where G. W. Farrens resides, their settlement going under the name of the Three Forks Settlement, being near the junction of the East and West Nodaways and Buchanan creek. Here they resided alone for one year, having only the red man, with his necessary ad-

juncts, the wolf, panther and elk, for neighbors. The next year, however, others began to locate near them, as that spring, George and David Brock settled in the same neighborhood, and the year following, Thomas Johnson, William Campbell and Robert Wilson, all being men of families, located near them; the latter named, locating somewhat to the west of the main settlement, on the Nodaway, near where Braddyville now is. The same year his brother, Pleasant Wilson, settled near him, where he died in 1844, his being the first death of a white man in the county, except that of Lieutenant Buchanan, who was not a resident of the county at the time of his death.

Thus it will be observed that shortly after the Farrens' came to the county quite a settlement sprang up in their immediate neighborhood.

It would be interesting could we go back, even in fancy, to the condition of affairs when Mr. G. W. Farrens first came to Page county in 1840. Could we have but seen the sublimity of this great and fertile region, where but few, even of the red men, were then living; could we but imagine what were the thoughts, hopes, ambitions, purposes of this pioneer as he recalled the home he had left in his native state, and compared it with these prairies, waving with naught but the luxuriant growth of wild grasses, the noble forests on these water-courses, all fulfilling the natural conditions of comfort and wealth for man, and only waiting his advent to blossom as the rose with the productions of a civilized race, we might have seen, as he saw, that here, "wild in woods, the noble savage ran," with all that there could be of nobility in his untaught, or rather ill-taught, and treacherous nature, and that suddenly as the face of the white man was seen in the forest, surveying its unimproved wealth, and preparing the way for a mightier and greater people, the taciturn, grunting savage heard the unwonted sound of laughter in regions where that melody might not have been heard since the long-forgotten days of the mound builders, and he prepared to move further afield, away from his aggressive and more powerful brother. The sound of the axe and the crash of falling timber spoke of new life and animation. For the new-comer in all this wild region there was in every bubbling spring a music sweet as the voices of children.

The first mill built and operated in the county was erected by a Mr. Stonebraker in 1847, and is now more generally known as Shambaugh's mill. It was built for both a grist and saw mill, and here was cracked all the corn and sawed all the lumber used in a radius of, probably, forty miles. The mill was also prepared for grinding wheat, although the flour had to be bolted by hand. At that time there was probably not over thirty families in the entire county, and besides doing the work for them, Missouri, all relied on the mill for their corn-meal and flour. Mr. Stone-

braker died in 1849, and the mill, the following year, passed into the hands of Captain Connor.

William and G. W. Hardee came and settled near the Farrens', the spring of 1842, and in August following there was born to William Hardee a son, Perry, being the first white child born within the boundaries of what is now Page county. The first election held in the county was at his house in 1851. At this time there were but two townships in the county, Buchanan, running up the divide between East river and Buchanan creek, and Nodaway, including the balance of the county.

In 1846 S. F. Snyder settled on Snake creek, just above where that stream empties into the East Tarkio. After remaining awhile he removed to Montgomery county, remaining a short time, when he returned to Page county, and in 1854 was elected county judge. He resided in the county until 1860, at which time he removed to Washington county, Kansas, there to once more take unto himself the hardships incident to a pioneer life, having lived in the county from almost the time it was first inhabited by the whites until it had begun to rank among the first counties in the state, in point of agriculture, wealth and enterprise.

In 1843 Joseph Thompson, Moses Thompson and Larkin Thompson, now all deceased, and Jesse Majors settled a few miles southeast of Clarinda; Larkin Thompson settled near where Alexander Davis now lives, while Jesse Majors and Moses and Joseph Thompson located near where Mr. Campbell now resides, all being in East River township.

Early in 1850 Capt. R. F. Connor removed into the county from Maryville, Missouri. That year he purchased of the Stonebraker estate the mill commonly known as the Boulware mill. Shortly after purchasing it, he sold a half interest to a man by the name of Rhinehart, who subsequently sold to Philip Boulware, he afterwards purchasing Capt. Connor's interest and running the mill until Gordon & Shambaugh, its present owners, purchased it. Mr. Connor was elected county judge in 1851, being the first man elected to that office in the county. Although not one of its first settlers, Capt. Connor has seen much of the growth of Page county, and since he first settled in the county has been prominently identified with its interests, and now, with the old settlers, those who have known him at all times and under all circumstances, there is no more popular or thoroughly esteemed man in the county.

The particulars of the death of Lieutenant Buchanan, heretofore alluded to as the first within the limits of Page county, are about as follows: In 1833, with a small detachment of troops, he was passing across the country to the Missouri river, and while crossing the East Nodaway on horseback, about one mile northeast of where Hawleyville now stands, was drowned. The stream was considerably swollen from recent rains, and there being at that time no roads, not even so much as a trail to guide

the troops on their way to the westward, the unfortunate officer, with his horse, became entangled in the brush and driftwood, and before aid reached them, the Lieutenant being at some distance down the stream from the balance of the troops, both horse and rider were drowned. His comrades recovered his body and buried it on the east bank of the river, near the mouth of a small stream. A monument was erected to his memory, but it was afterward destroyed by the Indians, although fragments of the tombstone are yet in existence. He was a young Virginian, his home being at Winchester. Buchanan creek was afterwards named in his honor by the government surveyors, they mistaking the stream for East river, where the sad occurrence took place. Buchanan township was also named after the young Lieutenant, and not, as is generally supposed, in honor of President Buchanan.

In 1845 Joseph Buckingham and his two sons, John and Joshua, John Daily and Aaron Vise, settled in what is now Nebraska township. Joseph Buckingham died in 1872. John Buckingham was one among the first county clerks.

Elisha Thomas removed from Ohio in 1846 and located where Hawleyville now stands. About 1851 he erected a mill near where the flouring mill is now located, at that place. Erastus Thomas, a son of Elisha, was the first treasurer and recorder of the county. He removed to Oregon about 1852. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Thomas are now deceased.

John Ross settled in Nebraska township in 1847, where he remained until 1851, when he sold out and removed to Montgomery county. At the time he removed to that county it had but comparatively few settlers, and his shanty was probably twenty miles from any settlement. He used to bring his grain to the Boulware mill to have it ground, bringing as much as twenty-five bushels of corn at a time. One day Capt. Connor, who was then running the mill, asked him why he brought such a large quantity, and he replied by saying that he did not care much about work, and he was fearful that some time he might run out of meal just as one of his working spells overtook him, in which event he would not be able to raise anything to live on, it being so far to mill. At the time he removed from Page county there was probably not more than a half dozen families in his neighborhood, yet it was too thickly settled to suit him, as he afterwards told a friend he could not stand it to be bothered by hearing his neighbors call their cattle and hogs. By 1858 civilization began to encroach upon him in Montgomery county, and he was thus forced to sell out once more. This time he sought a home in the wilds of Kansas, where he was unmolested by the advance of civilization, but there he encountered more troublesome neighbors, as a few years after removing there, and while out on a hunting expedition with some other parties, he was murdered by the Indians.

John Rose came from Missouri in 1848 and settled in the same neighborhood. He died about 1868.

George Baker settled on the farm now owned by John McDowell, in 1850. He came from Indiana. He removed to Missouri some years since.

W. L. Birge, the first elected prosecuting attorney, came in 1851, from Bloomfield, this state. He remained for a short time when he pushed on farther west.

William Lavinger was one of the first settlers in what is now Lincoln township, locating there in 1846, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Kansas.

In 1850 John L. King removed into the township, and was followed the next year by H. H. Litzenburg, now deceased, William Loy, deceased, Joshua Akin, deceased, Samuel Phifer, Joshua Skinner, and Samuel Peters. They all located in the township before it was surveyed by the government.

In 1850 Alexander Montgomery settled in what is now Colfax township, he being the first settler. He removed into the county from Kentucky and is still residing on the farm where he first settled.

Pike Davidson settled in 1845, where he now lives, east of Braddyville, and was followed by Wayne Davidson, William Shearer, Sr., William Shearer, Jr., Jacob Bottenfelt, John and Robert Snodgrass, Daniel and John Duncan, John Griffey and Thomas Nixon, who settled in the same neighborhood.

When the first settler came, the Indians had not abandoned all title to this territory, but by the time the great body of settlers came in 1846, 1847, and 1848, they were nearly all gone, although they were to be seen occasionally even for a few years afterward when returning to visit for a short time their former happy hunting grounds. Quite a number of them would come back on hunting expeditions, even as late as 1852, during which time they would camp near the mill in great numbers and remain weeks at a time.

The agricultural implements of the early settlers were much in contrast with those of the present time. The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Page county.

It was quite a time after the first settlement before there was a single stove in the county. Rude fire-places were built in the cabin chimneys and they served for warmth, cooking and ventilation.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that

immediately succeeded them. These latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising" then log cabins came in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time in his life, as that when he lived in one of these homely, but comfortable and profitable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and an evidence of wealth and aristocracy, which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs without either chinking or daubing, was the dependence for light and air.

The doors were fastened with old fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend or neighbor or traveler, the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the west were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability.

It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than these homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old land-marks, but few of which now remain:

"There were round logs notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut out in the end, and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end about two feet square, and it is finished without glass or transparency. The house was then 'chinked' and 'daubed' with mud made of the top soil.

"The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of the furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and one-half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with these in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

"Upon these poles clapboards are laid, or lind bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of then, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife, in pots, kettles, and skillets, on and about the big fireplace, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereigns of the household, while the latter were indulging in the luxury of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt.

“We have seen a good deal of solid comfort about them, which we presume to say, in many cases money could not purchase for the millionaire. Still, as ‘contentment is happiness,’ where one is, the other must follow, as a matter of course, whatever may be the condition or location in life.”

The women, equally with the men, came to endorse the trials, and administer their consolation to earliest settlers. Much, indeed, is due to the women who came with the earliest settlement, and took their part in its upbuilding. “The winds and the wolves might howl without the lonely cabin, but within there burned the pure bright flame of a woman’s love.”

The woods abounded in wild fruit and grapes in the early days, and much of it was of a delicious quality, and it was many years before tame fruit were generally planted, because they were not needed. These fruits have now almost entirely disappeared. Occasionally the crab apple, the wild cherry, wild strawberry and the blackberry are seen, but civilization has apparently ruined their quality, and they are no longer the rich, toothsome fruits which the earlier settlers knew.

Wild bees also abounded in those times, and furnished a delicacy to many a pioneer household, beside the sport of finding and securing it.

On account of the high price of corn during the first years, and the great inconveniences of procuring it at distant markets, they were compelled to be economical and judicious in the use of it, and used every means and effort within their power in making preparations the first year, so as to be sure of the crop the following year; and for this labor and care they were almost invariably rewarded with an abundant harvest. The labor, care and anxiety of one year was generally repaid with prosperity, peace and plenty during the next, and the majority of the pioneers found more pleasure in thus having a plentiful supply of the necessities of life and being able to give of their substance when the occasion required, to those in straightened circumstances around them, than in being dependent and needy themselves, and thus being on the receiving list. Oftentimes, indeed, such persons had the privilege of realizing the truth and beauty of our Saviour’s sweet words of comfort, “It is more blessed to give than to receive.”

While the early settlers were generally industrious, honest, generous and sympathetic, moving along peacefully in the even tenor of their ways about their daily duties, and usually temperate in their habits, still their customs and habits were not altogether of the same character as those of the present day.

Customs and habits that are now looked upon as quite improper and degrading by society generally, though practiced yet by a large per cent. of the inhabitants, were considered by many of the early settlers as not so very much out of place, while others of their number—perhaps no

smaller per cent. in proportion to the population than at present—were faithful to shun and frown down all such improper conduct. Still a good many of them seemed to deem it eminently proper and quite essential in starting off on a journey to take with them a handy-flask in their pockets and sometimes the “wee brown jug” in their wagons, well filled with something to keep them warm and in buoyant “spirits,” and also have something along with which to accommodate their particular friends of like tastes and longings whom they might accompany or meet on the way, and thus be able to sustain their title of “hail fellows well met.”

Postal arrangements in the days of which we are speaking were not of the best, in fact quite a change has taken place, in this respect also, during the past forty years. When the first settlers located here the nearest postoffice was Savannah, Missouri, a distance of sixty miles, and as a natural consequence, letters “from home” were somewhat tardy in reaching their destination here in the “far west,” although the anxiety with which they were looked for can better be imagined than described. After a number of years an office was established at Maryville, a distance of thirty-five miles from the settlements in this county. This made it more convenient, and the letters from loved ones at home were more frequent, though none the less cherished than formerly. In 1850 there was an office established at the mill on Nodaway, Capt. Connor being the postmaster. The government furnished the mail sacks, but the settlers had to furnish the carrier, and by this means they were enabled to get their mail as often as once a week at least. This arrangement lasted about one year, when the postoffice department established a route between Maryville and Capt. Connor’s residence, the name of the office being called Nodaway. Ira Cuning, now deceased, had the contract, the route extending only from Maryville to Nodaway, over which he made one trip a week. Then postage on all letters to be carried one hundred miles or more was twenty-five cents, payable at either the office from which they were sent or at the receiving office. In this connection a good one is related on one of the early pioneers of the county, whose name it is not here necessary to relate. In the early forties he left home and friends in one of the eastern states, and came west for the purpose of making a home for himself and one he had left behind him in his native state, whom he hoped in the no distant future to be able to bring from her pleasant home and loving friends, and set down in his own cabin here on the boundless, though then undeveloped prairies of Page county. Before coming west the young man and his sweetheart pledged one to the other that come weal, come woe, nothing but death could their affections sever. After he had been here quite awhile he received word, through some of the settlers who had been to Savannah, Missouri, the nearest postoffice, that a letter there awaited him, on which the usual postage, twenty-five cents,

was due. How to get that letter out of the office was the uppermost question in his mind from that day on, as he had exhausted what little money he brought to the county with him, and the prevailing currency at that time was wolf scalps and coon-skins, either of which he could trade for almost any of the necessary commodities, but it took cash to pay postage. What to raise to turn into cash was now the question. At last the idea struck him that he could possibly put watermelons on the market quicker than anything else, so early in the season he planted his melon seed, they came up and grew well, maturing early in the season. Along about the middle of July he pulled a load and started early one morning for Savannah, the nearest market. After arriving there he found the merchants, what few there were, pretty much in the condition of himself, without money; they offered him trade for his melons, but cash they had not. At last, sorely perplexed as to what to do—as on arriving at Savannah he found two letters from his affianced awaiting him—he went to the court house, thinking that if anybody had ready cash it would be the county officers. There he met with his first cash offer, coming from the treasurer and sheriff, who offered him fifty cents for the entire load, and as he could do no better he was compelled to accept it, as he prized the letters awaiting him a great deal higher than he did a whole load of melons. A few years thereafter the fondest hopes of both were realized, and he was enabled to replant his fair eastern flower in the pioneer home he had prepared for her, and now, after many years of arduous toil, and as they are both rapidly traveling down the shady pathway of life, they are enabled to sit in their home of plenty and laughingly recount the hardships of their early days.

This is only one of the many incidents that might be narrated, showing the financial straits to which the early settlers of this county were at times reduced. To one looking back over the situation at that time from the present standpoint of progress and comfort, it certainly does not seem very cheering; and yet, from the testimony of some of these same old settlers themselves, it was the most independent and happy period of their lives. At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could possibly be that thirty-five years hence the citizens at the present stage of the county's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meager means and humble lot of hardship and deprivation during those early pioneer days. The secret doubtless was that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always

room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

In the early settlement of the county a great many of the cabins were used as stopping places for travelers, and when this was the case the house could well be said "to be crowded to its utmost capacity." On such an occasion when bed time came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of a wagon, and consisted of corn bread, butter-milk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tread out" by horses on the ground, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and this only one day in seven. Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairies in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves, chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the state began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps. One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would see scarcely a human face outside their own families. The isolation of these early years worked upon some of the settlers an effect that has never passed away. Some of them say that they lived in such a lonely way when they first came here, that afterward, when the county began to fill up, they always found themselves bashful and constrained in the presence of strangers. But when the people were once started in this way, the long pent-up feelings of joviality and sociability fairly boiled over, and their meetings frequently became enthusiastic and jovial in the highest degree. It seems singular to note bashfulness as one of the characteristics of the strong, stalwart settlers, but we are assured by the old settlers themselves that this was a prominent characteristic of the pioneers.

And some of them declare that this feeling became so strong during the early years of isolation and loneliness that they have never since been able to shake it off.

But there were certainly some occasions when the settlers were not in the least degree affected by anything in the nature of bashfulness. When their rights were threatened or invaded, they had "muscles of iron and hearts of flint." It was only when brought together for merely social purposes that they seemed ill at ease. If any emergency arose, or any business was to be attended to, they were always equal to the occasion.

THE LIFE OF THE PIONEER.

The early settlers of this county had their privations and hardships, as also had they their own peculiar joys. If they were poor they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the east.

There was a peculiar sort of free-masonry among the pioneers. New-comers were made welcome, and ready hands assisted them in building their homes. Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest also. Now this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the west during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well-established reign of law, and entered a new country where the civil authorities were still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here in Page county the settlers lived for quite a time before there was a single officer of the law in the county. Each

man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community.

The first nine years after Page county was settled it was in the earliest stages of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period is drawn solely from tradition. The county was yet unorganized, and there is not a page of record of any kind to be found of the history of the county during this time. Most of the men who lived here during that time have departed, and the few that remain have their memories obscured by the mist of thirty-five years. People in those days took very little, indeed we might truthfully say no pains to preserve history—they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet this period was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance, and brave, persevering toil, of privations cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

In Page county the people were fortunate in having a mill built at a very early day, more fortunate in this respect than the early settlers of most other counties, in that the first mill built anywhere in the country was in their own borders, and a distance of not more than thirty miles from the farthest point in the new settlement. They have, therefore, had few of those experiences of going seventy-five miles to mill, as have those of the others. Being both a saw and grist-mill, for a long time all the meal, flour and lumber used, not only in Page county, but in all the adjoining counties as well, were manufactured here; and being the only mill in all these parts, as a consequence it was crowded night and day with anxious customers, each desiring to get his grist done first so as to return home. Going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry-boats, and scarcely any convenience for traveling, was no small task where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in cases of emergency, found the way and means by which to cross the swollen streams and succeed in making the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the

waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

The year 1848 was, generally, a fruitful, prosperous one for the county. Careful preparation and faithful efforts had been made, during this and the previous year, by almost every one present, for securing a crop for the harvest of this year, which would be at least sufficient to supply all the settlers and their now increasing stock with all the essentials of living, and, if possible, have some to spare for those coming in, so that the community would be supplied with breadstuffs and common home products, without going so far from the settlements to secure these necessities at high prices and with great difficulty of transporting. For this faithful labor and careful preparation the settlers were bountifully and almost universally rewarded with a fruitful harvest, and with an excellent quality of grain and other products raised. This was, of course, a great source of encouragement as well as comfort to those in this new country, and gave them sufficient assurance that they could very readily be able not only to comfortably support themselves, but could raise quite a surplus to sell to the new-comers for cash with which to purchase the groceries, clothing and other essential articles for family use and farm improvements. By this means, also, emigration was encouraged and greatly increased, which brought in more or less money, created a demand for more and more supplies such as could be raised abundantly by any and every settler, increased the number of settlements, and made quite an extensive and encouraging home market for the surplus of all that was raised. During this year (1848) the population of the county was more than doubled, and the amount of civilization and improvement was more than trebled, greatly increasing the convenience and comfort of the settlers. Small stocks of goods, consisting of the essential commodities, were being brought in, and pioneer stores or common supply posts were beginning to be established right at home. Schools and church privileges were being talked of, and the necessary steps taken to secure them in due time, and, taking it all together, the year 1848 was one of the eventful years in the early settlement and history of Page county. And it was fortunate indeed that the harvest of 1848 was so bountiful, and the general advancement in improvement so great, for the winter which followed was a fearful one, and brought one of the heaviest snow storms that ever had been known here. Without the preparation and plentiful product of the past year, that winter would have been the sad occasion of a great deal of suffering in these parts and all along the frontier.

The snow commenced early in November, before the ground had become frozen, covering the earth with a heavy coat of white, and continued at a depth of nearly three feet on the ground until toward the last of the following February. It came in heavy, driving storms, after inter-

vals of a few days' cessation off and on, all winter, often coming with such drifting, driving force as to render it impossible for the settlers to venture out or to get from place to place without danger of being lost or frozen to death. There being yet comparatively few settlers in the county, and not a great deal of marketing to be done, or foreign trading to be transacted, travel was not sufficient to keep the ways open or form a beaten track in any direction. And if anyone found it necessary to venture out any distance from home, the driving winds on those great unobstructed prairies only filled up his tracks with the drifting snow almost as fast as he made them, so he was unable to follow the same track in return. The inhabitants of the pioneer cabins were completely snow-bound all winter, never venturing out only in cases of absolute necessity, and then it was at the peril of their lives, or at least of frosted ears and toes, especially if they had any great distance to go. It afforded splendid opportunities for enjoying the inestimable blessings of home life to those who were fortunately favored with any such earthly luxuries, but to those who were not thus favored it was certainly a terrible winter.

It was no unusual thing to make several unsuccessful attempts, through desperate blockades of snow-drifts, in order to reach a mill with a few bushels of corn as a load. Many still relate with delight—and yet with an air of triumph and astonishment at having endured such trials—how that they had made three or four such vain attempts successively to carry off a grist or haul a load of corn from another neighborhood, but each time became so overwhelmed in the snow-drifts that they found it impossible to go further on their errand, and were compelled to dig their way out of the drifts and retrace their track as best they could to their humble cabins, which were nearly covered in the drifts, and scarcely visible to the wandering traveler at any great distance from home. The settlers generally aimed to take advantage of the milder weather to go to mill, and get their extra provision and mail matter, and other necessary errands, always clubbing together as much as possible on such occasions, and allowing the stronger, hardier ones, who were the best fitted, and, perhaps, the most delighted, to undertake such an excursion, to go on these distant errands for the neighborhood, while the more feeble and dependent ones remained to take care of matters at home. This all worked very well, with comparative comfort and satisfaction to those who had been fortunate in raising a crop during the past summer, and exercised forethought and precaution enough to lay in a supply ahead during the better days to serve them through the stormy, blustering weather. And though the heavy snow banks did block them in from getting to mill for several weeks, they could live at home in comparative happiness and contentment on their abundance of boiled corn and hominy, or exercise their genius and skill in trying to invent some new plan of grinding or grating

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their corn, and preparing their home products for a palatable diet. But for those new-comers, who had arrived late in the fall, and especially for those who had come in just before the heavy fall of snow came, so that they had no time or opportunity for making preparation for the approaching storm and cold weather, this winter was a most terrible and gloomy one. They could not get away any distance to supply themselves with corn or any of the necessities of comfortable living, on account of the heavy snow and driving winds, and, as a general thing, they had no great supply of these things on hand. Their only hope and relief in this extremity was to depend on their generous and more fortunate neighbors, who had been there long enough to have raised and harvested a crop, both for supplies for their families and their stock. And, in all such appeals in cases of emergency, those seeking aid and relief seldom, if ever, failed to have their requests granted abundantly, with cheerfulness on the part of their more favored neighbors, and most generally without remuneration. One of the greatest difficulties and severest trials these new-comers had to undergo during that hard winter was that of procuring the necessary food and shelter for their stock which they had brought along with which to make a comfortable commencement on improvement during the coming year. This stock necessarily suffered a great deal during the cold and stormy weather from want of sufficient food and shelter, and much of it died from hunger and constant exposure, causing serious loss and inconvenience to the owners. In the absence of hay, corn, stalk-fields and straw-piles in this extremity the settlers were obliged to cut down lind and elm trees in the most convenient and sheltered places from the tops and branches of which the hungry stock could browse, as a substitute for the more nutritious food, and behind whose bushy tops the poor animals could find a partial shelter from the chilling winter winds. In this way many of the settlers who came in late succeeded in bringing the most of their stock through the hard winter, but could not have endured the siege much longer, as they found in the spring that there was not much more vitality and locomotive power than was absolutely necessary on the part of these dumb brutes to enable them to get around and graze upon the new grass sufficiently to recruit their diminished strength and wasted bodies.

Even many of those who had been here for a longer time, having prepared in the summer and fall what they supposed would be sufficient fodder for their stock through an average winter, and not looking for such a fearful siege of snow and storm, were glad to resort to the browsing system, also, and cut down trees plentifully near their stock yards, in order that the animals might fill up on the twigs and branches, and thus get along on a smaller quantity of the prepared fodder, lest the supply should fail before spring set in. Many such ingenious plans were resorted to in

these cases of necessity in order to "winter through." From all accounts of those who were compelled to endure it on the frontier, it was certainly a desperate winter, thoroughly fitted to try the hearts and test the powers of endurance of those who were obliged to battle with the trials of pioneer life in the west. Such a winter, coming even now, when people are thoroughly fixed for it, with fine houses and barns, and food and shelter for man and beast, and with all the conveniences and comforts and provisions that could reasonably be desired, would be considered as a "stormer," which must cause destitution and suffering on the part of very many. No wonder, then, that the early settlers still living, who endured it here with meager preparations, ever remember and refer to it as the "hard winter of 1848-49."

The fearful winter referred to gradually began to loosen its hold in the following February, and before the month of March was gone the snow had all disappeared, except occasional remnants of massive drifts that had existed on the north side of high banks and hills, where the sun had not been permitted to shine so powerfully, and the spring of 1849 was ushered in quite early, with a kindly welcome, bringing encouragement and hope to many anxious hearts, as well as comfort and warmth to many needy, suffering homes. The heavy snow lying so constantly on the ground during the previous winter had not allowed the ground to become frozen very solid or deep, so that the stock could take care of themselves quite comfortably during the latter part of March, and until grass began to start in the sloughs and bottom-lands in sufficient quantities to furnish feed in abundance. Everything seemed most favorable also for producing an early growth of vegetables, as if to recompense for the want and suffering of the past winter. By the time the snow was melted the frost was nearly all out of the ground, so that the constant rays of the sun soon produced warmth enough in the earth to start the growth of grass and hurry the much-wished-for pasture along, and furnish food for the famishing herds. This was, indeed, an inestimable blessing to all those who had settled here late in the previous fall, and had not been enabled to procure either food for their stock, or sufficient food and comforts for themselves and families.

The felling of trees for the browsing and shelter of stock had proven a good thing in time of need, but all were heartily glad that the time had at last come when this custom need no longer be pursued, and when stock could take care of themselves; leaving the owners to go about spring work and improvements.

Great preparations were made on all hands during the spring for securing as good and large a crop during the coming harvest as possible. Every available acre and square foot of ground that was at all arable and fitted for receiving the seed with any chance of producing a reasonable

growth of grain or garden stuffs was seeded or planted with the utmost care and diligence. During that spring quite a large crop was planted, considering the age of the settlements and the great disadvantages under which the citizens labored for making improvements, and again their faithful labors were rewarded with a fruitful harvest. Quite a large increase of emigration also came into the county during that spring and summer, almost doubling the population of the county before the end of the year. As one who was present and witnessed the scene of progress says of it:

“The year of grace, 1849, was crowned with an abundant harvest, and witnessed the incoming of many emigrants within our borders, who were greeted with a hearty welcome by all.”

No doubt those coming in during the year did receive a hearty welcome from all those who had preceded them, and found the way opened with far more encouraging prospects than those did who first made permanent settlements in Page county. It was, in general, a summer of peaceful prosperity, many of the new-comers bringing in more or less money, to be distributed, to some extent, among those already living here, who had been fortunate enough to have something left from last year's crop to sell for the supply of others. During the early years of the county there were two heavy floods that have never been equaled since. When the immense banks of snow that covered the earth in the winter of '48-49 began to melt, it caused a heavy flood to sweep down the bottoms and ravines into the rivers. The melting of the snow began about the first of March, and continued, under the increasing power of the sun's rays, to swell the rivers until far beyond their banks and well up on the bluffs on either side, thus rendering it impossible to cross them, and shutting the settlers in from communication with those living on the other side, for weeks and months. A great many heavy rains also came during that spring, and kept the flood raging from March until July of that year. There was very little getting to mill, or any place else, while that continued, if the desired trip was to be made across a stream or two of any considerable size, and under such circumstances the settlers must still remain contented with their allotted apportionment of “hog and hominy” until the “floods of water” subsided so that crossing could again be accomplished.

Sometimes very risky, and generally fruitless, attempts were made at crossing during the high waters, by the more adventurous and daring ones. A temporary raft was made of logs or home-made canoes and dug-outs fastened together, on which the grist and wagons were taken across, piece by piece and then the oxen caused to swim to the other shore, when all things were again put together in running order, and the mill-goers moved onward on their journey. But not very many of the settlers chose to risk such an hazardous undertaking, and sometimes those who did undertake it found more on their hands than they were able to

manage, and were glad to get back safely to shore with all their effects and wait until a more convenient season. As a general thing the citizens were content to remain near their homes, attending to the work to be done during high waters, and make the best of the circumstances, living on just such as they had, and could get near home. Again in 1851 there came another flood. This time it was not caused by melting snow, but by an unprecedented rainfall. The rain continued to fall without cessation for weeks, and even months, apparently. All the streams were swollen immensely, and great damage was done. In some places the prairies seemed like lakes or other large sheets of water. All the pioneers remember the great floods of '49 and '51. Of the old settlers some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in the early times, "having reaped a hundred-fold." Others have passed away and many of them will not long survive. Some of them have gone to the far west and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, and whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon Page county and the state. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit at least, to pass unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Page county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired, their own hearts can tell.

During the year 1846, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked, on which they could travel. And as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered Chicago, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild west; and if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad or telegraph through here would cause in the progress of the country. Then there were less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of Ohio; while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroad extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land. Supplies, in those days, came to this western country entirely by river and wagon transportation. Mail was carried to and fro

in the same way, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of the emigrants coming in, or strangers passing through. By 1850 the county was in a flourishing condition. Despite the privations of the early settlement and pioneer life generally the people had prospered. The great California travel had brought a market to their very doors and their products commanded a high price. Then, too, the fame of the county had spread abroad and new-comers came thronging in rapidly.

The crop was again good this year, and everything went on prosperously in view of the coming bountiful harvest. Mills went up rapidly in various localities, rendering milling privileges comparatively convenient to all settlements in the county. Roads were being laid out and worked, and temporary bridges constructed in different localities for the convenience of travel. Schools and school-houses were rapidly increasing, and conveniences of public worship multiplied. Manufactories of various kinds began to be talked of by the more enterprising men of some capital and the general work of improvement and civilization progressed most encouragingly.

FIRST TRADING POINTS.

Savannah, Missouri, was one of the chief trading points for the citizens of Page county in early days. At times some were compelled to go as far as St. Joe to do their trading, although such a trip was not of frequent occurrence, most of the settlers going to the former named place. After a few years Maryville was started and this lessened the distance very materially. The journey at best was a long and wearisome one, many being compelled to make the trip with an ox team, occupying something near a week, when a trip to Savannah was to be made; and during these trips the wife and children were of necessity compelled to stay alone at home, with their nearest neighbor, in many instances, from three to five miles away. The anxiety on the part of the father for his wife and children during one of these voyages must indeed have been great, but nothing in comparison to that of the wife and mother, who, at the approach of night-fall, and as she heard the cry of the panther, or the howl of the wolf around the lonely and isolated cabin, gathered her cherished loved ones about her and fervently prayed that the giver of all would watch over and guard herself and family from all harm, and in due time return to her he, who in years ago, had plighted his word to cherish and protect her.

In early days it was no uncommon thing for several families to club together, make out a list of what each one was in want of, and send off to

the trading posts as many men and teams as was necessary, or as could be obtained, to buy and bring home supplies for all, and thus to a great degree they worked together, and to one another's interest as one family. It was in this manner that they also took turns in going to mill, to the stores, for their mail, and when a neighbor needed assistance in any way, or a cabin was to be raised, all within hearing or reach turned out with one accord, each one willing to lend a helping hand and enjoy in common the feast and frolic that always accompanied these gatherings. Pioneer life here, as it was elsewhere, was one of stern realities and serious trials, especially for the aged and sick ones, while so far removed from points of supply and almost entirely cut off from communication with the outside world. Notwithstanding all their trials and difficulties, if a stranger from any distance came into the settlement, he was treated with unusual cordiality and was sure to be questioned with unabating zeal with regard to the great world matters without; and did he see fit to accept the urgent invitation of the settlers to share their humble hospitality in welcome for many days, he might rest assured that he would pass through a long siege of innocent questioning by the inquisitive settlers, from which he would often derive as much pleasure and profit as they.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

From the first settlement of the county, in 1840, up to the year 1850, the growth of the county was very slow. Having no statistics to rely on for information relative to its early growth, we are compelled to rely wholly upon the recollection of the first settlers, and from them we learn that up to 1848 there were not more than thirty families in the county, probably aggregating one hundred and fifty inhabitants. From 1850 until 1860, the growth, while not rapid, was a steady one, and in those years to a very great extent was formed the foundation of the future greatness of the county. Few men of means came to Page county in the early days. But although they came almost without exception poor of pocket, they brought with them industry, economy and intelligence, so that in the course of years wealth has been the result. From 1860 the growth of the county never slackened or came to a stand-still, but continued steadily year by year. The brunt of the pioneer battle was borne by the very early settlers, for within a few years the great hardships of pioneer life had disappeared and the people began to live in comfort, at least more so than it was possible for the early settlers to do when they came to the county. The early settlers were nearly all native born Americans, the greater proportion of them having been born in Ohio and Indiana, although quite a

number were born in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri yet the larger proportion came from the two first named states. They were good states to have been born in, and still better to emigrate from, especially when the emigrant had in view the beautiful territory of which Page county is now composed. Indiana and Ohio have doubtless furnished Iowa more of her population than any of the other four states combined, and it was these states, or rather the citizens they furnished us, that first made our boundless praries to blossom as the rose. The following table, taken from the census report for 1856, will serve a good purpose here, and will show to a good advantage the condition of the agricultural resources of the county at that early date:

TABLE,

Showing the Population, Agricultural Statistics, Number and Value of Hogs and Cattle Sold, Etc., of Page County for 1856.

POPULATION.	NAME OF TOWNSHIPS.					Total.
	Nodaway.	Pierce.	Amity.	Nebraska.	Buchanan.	
No. dwelling houses - - - - -	114	24	20	99	82	339
No. families - - - - -	123	25	20	105	82	355
No. males - - - - -	364	65	61	278	247	1015
No. females - - - - -	336	59	59	264	231	949
Married - - - - -	235	45	38	205	153	676
Widowed - - - - -	23	2	4	9	9	47
Native voters - - - - -	142	27	24	120	80	393
Naturalized voters - - - - -	5	1		1		7
Aliens - - - - -	6			1		7
Militia - - - - -	135	18	23	107	67	350
Deaf and dumb - - - - -	1				1	2
Idiotic - - - - -	2	1				3
Owners of land - - - - -	110	16	21	73	61	281
Paupers - - - - -	1			1		2
AGRICULTURAL.						
Acres improved land - - - - -	2722	476	329	2471	2054	8052
Acres unimproved land - - -	16313	1918	4134	12832	8984	41182
Acres meadow - - - - -				9	81	90
Tons hay - - - - -		182			58	240
Bushels grass seed - - - - -	2				6	8
Acres spring wheat - - - - -	182	28		50	104	624
Bushels harvested - - - - -	1686	79		559	162	2486
Acres winter wheat - - - - -	112	8	5	30	102	157
Bushels harvested - - - - -	330	100	30	391	493	1344
Acres oats - - - - -	78	11		76	197	362
Bushels harvested - - - - -	1180	43		1674	2417	5314
Acres corn - - - - -	1084	213	94	1082	1071	3544
Bushels harvested - - - - -	37286	6080	3170	40915	35746	123197
Acres potatoes - - - - -	16	3	1	11	17	48
Bushels harvested - - - - -	1892	670	90	1548	1389	5589
HOGS, CATTLE, ETC.						
No. hogs sold - - - - -	170	48	40	378	465	1101
Value hogs sold - - - - -	1247	272	261	2333	2106	19219
No. cattle sold - - - - -	94	14	17	86	489	700
Value cattle sold - - - - -	2451	332	535	1635	3681	8634
Pounds butter made - - - - -	5759	1210	1675	3192	4195	16034
Pounds cheese - - - - -	511	216		172	1200	2099
Pounds wool - - - - -	621	111	140	835	1087	2794
Val. domestic manuf's - - - -	830	51	95	771	1153	2902
Val. gen. manufactures - - -	500				117	617

The following table is also one that can be studied with interest by the inhabitants of the county at the present time:

TABLE.

Showing the Place of Nativity of the Inhabitants of Page County, for 1856.

STATES.	TOWNSHIP.					Total.
	Nodaway.	Pierce.	Amity.	Nebraska.	Buchanan.	
Ohio	211	47	15	56	86	415
Indiana	131	17	16	151	95	410
Pennsylvania	29	6	8	13	9	65
Iowa	122	19	17	79	122	359
New York	10	1	9	10	1	31
Maine	1	.....	3	4	.....	8
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Vermont .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Massachusetts	2	.....	.....	3	.....	5
Connecticut	1	1	.....	2	.....	4
Rhode Island	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Virginia	28	1	.....	25	10	64
Kentucky	21	9	3	44	53	130
Illinois	10	2	21	22	8	63
Michigan .....	.....	.....	2	2	1	5
Arkansas .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
North Carolina	8	2	.....	13	18	41
South Carolina	3	.....	2	2	.....	7
Tennessee	39	1	8	55	14	117
Missouri	39	2	4	37	57	139
Georgia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Maryland	6	3	.....	1	1	11
New Jersey	2	5	5	.....	.....	12
England	4	1	.....	1	.....	6
Ireland	9	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Scotland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Germany	6	.....	.....	3	2	11
France	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Canada	5	1	.....	6	.....	12
New Brunswick .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wisconsin	1	.....	7	5	.....	13
Delaware	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Unknown	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

The following statistics are from the national census of 1860:

		MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL POPULAT'N.
Nodaway township.....		743	631	1374
Buchanan ".....		471	388	859
Fremont ".....		57	50	107
Tarkio ".....		190	176	366
Amity ".....		328	255	583
Nebraska ".....		214	208	422
Valley ".....		148	122	270
Douglas ".....		76	59	106
Washington ".....		104	96	200
Pierce ".....		52	54	106
Clarinda		240	187	427
Hawleyville		84	76	160
Amity		107	86	193
				5,202

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 553,981
Personal property.....	175,870
Total	\$ 729,851

BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 186,100
Personal property.....	70,728
Total.....	\$ 256,828

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 183,670
Personal property.....	67,077
Total	\$ 250,747

NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 171,170
Personal property.....	67,871
Total	\$ 239,040

TARKIO TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 84,400
Personal property.....	28,670
Total	\$ 113,070

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 109,980
Personal property.....	28,725
Total	\$ 138,705

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 43,300
Personal property.....	15,400
Total.....	\$ 57,700

PIERCE TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 20,500
Personal property.....	14,365
Total	\$ 34,865

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

Real estate	\$ 18,200
Personal property.....	8,560
Total.....	\$ 26,760

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Real estate.....	\$ 59,050
Personal property.....	20,265
Total.....	\$ 79,315

Total amount of real estate in the county.....	\$ 1,429,150
Total amount of personal property in the county.....	497,530

Total real and personal.....\$ 1,926,680

From the same statistics we gather the following, showing the number of bushels of corn and wheat raised in the various townships of the county for the year 1859:

	CORN.	WHEAT.
Nodaway township.....	92,800	15,030
Buchanan ".....	73,800	4,930
Amity ".....	35,800	5,156
Nebraska ".....	37,100	3,500
Valley ".....	32,200	4,390
Douglas ".....	20,100	1,820
Washington ".....	16,000	1,870
Tarkio ".....	26,400	3,730
Pierce ".....	10,200	3,030
Fremont ".....	8,000	870
- Total....	352,400	44,326

LIVE STOCK.

Total number of sheep in the county,.....	4,296
Total number of hogs.....	9,681

The growth of the county from 1860 to 1869, covering the war period, was somewhat slow. From 1860 to 1865 emigration to the western states was almost wholly checked, and in this respect Page county suffered with the balance of her sister counties. The population of Page county in 1850 was 551; in 1851 it was 534; in 1852, 636; 1854, 1,148; in 1856 it was, as we have before shown, 1,964; in 1859 it was 3,674; in 1860, 5,202; in 1865, 5,211; in 1867 it was 6,025; and in 1869 it had reached 7,843,

The following statistics relative to the growth and prosperity of the county from 1860 to 1869, we take from the state census report for the latter named year:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Amity township.....	453	301	854
Buchanan ".....	456	434	890
Douglas ".....	187	154	341
East River township.....	442	435	877
Fremont ".....	86	80	166
Harlan ".....	309	278	587
Lincoln ".....	231	221	452
Nebraska ".....	355	333	689
Nodaway ".....	822	774	1,596
Pierce ".....	104	107	211
Tarkio ".....	146	126	271
Valley ".....	282	251	533
Washington ".....	209	167	376

Total population in county..... 7,843

From 1849 to 1875 the growth of the county was simply marvelous, as in the years intervening between the dates mentioned the population of the county was very nearly doubled. Three new townships had been organized—Colfax, Harlan, Motron—and the old settlers were astonished at seeing the west side of the county settle up, something many of them had declared, in the early settlement of the county, would never occur. They were, of course, honest in their opinions, but subsequent events have forcibly demonstrated that their judgment in regard to the matter was not of the best.

The census of the county for 1875 showed the following figures :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Amity townsnip.....	595	557	1,122
Buchanan “	469	438	907
Clarinda, town of.....	559	541	1,075
Colfax township.....	279	240	513
Douglas “	455	393	838
East River township.....	500	409	909
Fremont “	407	368	775
Grant, except Shenandoah.....	288	252	540
Harlan township.....	501	435	913
Lincoln “	411	334	744
Morton “	203	179	382
Nebraska “	354	345	680
Nodaway, except Clarinda.....	670	604	1,246
Pierce township.....	394	356	750
Shenandoah, town of.....	370	341	706
Tarkio township	375	313	688
Valley “	435	401	836
Washington township.....	275	238	513
Total.....			14,139

FIELD CROPS HARVESTED IN 1874.

TOWNSHIP.	WHEAT, BU.	CORN, BU.	OATS, BU.
Amity - - - - -	20,669	136,215	28,544
Buchanan - - - - -	13,312	264,005	23,105
Colfax - - - - -	15,666	81,650	17,383
Douglas - - - - -	33,031	233,400	28,000
East River - - - - -	15,599	142,863	22,147
Fremont - - - - -	47,876	123,440	12,012
Grant - - - - -	33,215	173,872	18,121
Harlan - - - - -	23,117	147,335	34,178

FIELD CROPS HARVESTED IN 1874—CONCLUDED.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHEAT, BU.	CORN, BU.	OATS, BU.
Lincoln - - - - -	23,355	109,100	33,214
Morton - - - - -	26,048	60,740	14,036
Nebraska - - - - -	5,912	64,890	7,779
Nodaway - - - - -	28,401	250,571	39,796
Pierce - - - - -	23,242	73,740	10,559
Tarkio - - - - -	28,199	113,358	23,226
Valley - - - - -	21,316	184,880	19,898
Washington - - - - -	16,560	78,984	14,509
Total - - - - -	3,761,027	2,239,043	346,507

As will be observed by the foregoing statistics, the population of the county in 1875 was 14,139, 135 of whom were colored; 4,811 were born in Iowa; 8,331 were born in other states; and 1,132 were born in foreign countries. During the year 1874 there were 570 births and 213 deaths. There were 156,782 acres of improved land, and 175,471 acres unimproved, and 115,484 acres in cultivation, which was enclosed with 585,113 rods of fence. There are in the county 16,756 acres of natural timber, 1,502 acres of planted timber, and 304,334 rods of hedge; 18,525 bearing apple trees, bore in 1874 15,128 bushels of apples; 594 pear trees bore 68 bushels of pears; 3,396 peach trees bore 1,215 bushels of peaches; 1,039 plum trees bore 161 bushels of plums; there were 300 cherry trees from which 668 bushels of cherries were gathered. From 19 acres of grapes in vineyard 24,522 pounds of grapes were gathered, and 112 gallons of wine pressed, while there were gathered from vines not in vineyard 82,657 pounds of grapes, from which there were compressed 254 gallons of wine. The number of head of live stock was as follows: Horses, 9,602; mules and asses, 923; milch cows, 6,776, from which 343,107 pounds of butter and 3,165 pounds of cheese were manufactured, and 600 gallons of milk sold. There were 26,130 head of cattle; 67,818 head of swine sold for slaughter. There were 11,574 head of sheep, of which 2,907 dogs killed 268. The value of farm products was \$1,293,463; of market garden produce, \$4,221; of the orchard, \$17,877; of small fruit, \$6,283; value of products of the herd, \$714,592; of the dairy, \$54,708; value of products of the forest, \$27,612.

The population of the county in 1880 was as follows:

Amity township - - - - -	1,384
Buchanan township - - - - -	1,044
Clarinda, town of - - - - -	2,020
Colfax township - - - - -	1,037
Douglas township - - - - -	905

East River township	- - - - -	1,131
Fremont township	- - - - -	1,118
Grant township, exc. Shenandoah	- - - - -	697
Harlan township	- - - - -	937
Lincoln township	- - - - -	943
Morton townships	- - - - -	707
Nebraska township	- - - - -	499
Nodaway township, exc. Clarinda	- - - - -	1,593
Pierce township	- - - - -	813
Shenandoah, town of	- - - - -	1,385
Tarkio township	- - - - -	935
Valley township	- - - - -	1,918
Essex, town of	- - - - -	626
Washington township	- - - - -	880
Total	- - - - -	20,574

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY FOR 1880.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.	LOTS.	PERSONAL.	TOTAL.
Valley - - - - -	\$ 191,797	\$ 2,695	\$ 61,215	\$ 255,707
Douglas - - - - -	208,561		59,494	268,055
Fremont - - - - -	208,316		60,242	268,558
Pierce - - - - -	162,040	114	43,475	205,629
Essex - - - - -	11,286	60,033	56,610	128,229
Grant - - - - -	216,624		55,857	272,481
Shenandoah - - - - -	11,568	119,657	120,010	251,235
Tarkio - - - - -	187,852		62,413	250,265
Nodaway - - - - -	349,192	16,959	102,000	468,151
Clarinda - - - - -	7,719	274,237	164,813	446,769
Nebraska - - - - -	89,599	9,296	39,850	138,745
East River - - - - -	182,180	250	47,861	230,291
Harlan - - - - -	187,991	381	49,419	237,791
Lincoln - - - - -	180,006		57,393	237,399
Morton - - - - -	183,670		45,457	229,127
Washington - - - - -	161,898	453	67,635	229,986
Colfax - - - - -	159,888		73,131	233,019
Amity - - - - -	183,219		55,946	239,165
College Springs - - - - -	420	42,539	30,737	73,696
Buchanan - - - - -	178,685	3,586	64,527	246,798
Grand total - - - - -	\$ 3,062,511	\$ 530,200	\$ 1,318,385	\$ 4,911,096

Total valuation of railroad property in the county \$143,627.

The foregoing compilations will give the reader a fair idea of the growth of the county from 1850 to 1880, covering a period of thirty years. In that time vast changes have taken place in our country at large, and none the less true is this in connection with Page county. It has grown since the first named period, when it had but 551 inhabitants, until now it takes rank among the first counties of the state, both in wealth and population, and with its agricultural resources it is bound to keep pace with its sister counties in the future as it has in the past. The tables we have presented in connection with this subject, can be studied by all of the citizens of the county at the present time with much interest, as they follow the county from the time it was struggling in its infancy—when its citizens were compelled to go to Savannah, Maryville and often to St. Joe to do their trading, and when hogs and cattle were driven as far as Eddyville before reaching a railroad—up to, and through the war period, and from that time until the present.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was formally organized in 1851, by William Hudson, who had been appointed organizing sheriff by the third general assembly of the state. With regard to the origin of dividing individual states into county and township organizations, which in an important measure should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to the state and general government of which they each formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says the county system "originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large-landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the

state, spread into all the southern states, and some of the northern states; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the state by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other states, adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short that under that system, 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, 'whereas, particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and, the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every town, or the majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a 'general court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided

civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other western states."

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Iowa, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country soon began to be opened, and as eastern people continued to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western shore, the territory and state and county and township and town organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less modified and improved, accordingly as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency.

In the settlement of the territory of Iowa the legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the occidental settlers election privileges and an equal share in the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limit of the county. The counties first organized along the eastern border of this state were given, for a short time, jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these different localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own; and finally, at the first session of the legislature, after the Indians sold out, the newly acquired territory, including all northwestern Iowa, was laid off into counties, provisions were made for their respective organizations when the proper time should arrive, and these were severally named.

At the time of the organization there were but two townships in the county—Buchanan, running up the divide between East river and Buchanan creek, and Nodaway, which included all the balance of the county. The organization was completed by the election of the following officers:

Commissioners—S. F. Snyder, John Duncan and William Shearer.

District Clerk—John Buckingham.

Sheriff—Robert Stafford.

The election, it is hardly necessary to say, had nothing of the nature of a political contest. The object was simply to organize the county, and

political differences had not yet appeared. But very soon there came a change. The citizens were then generally quiet, industrious and peaceable with one another. Occasional differences and disputes arose, which in the main were soon overlooked, or forgotten on account of their necessary and natural dependence for aid and convenience, as well as for common defense in their pioneer homes.

Dissensions and enmities, however, began to creep in gradually, as the settlement progressed, and continued to increase in working mischief very much in proportion as the settlement became more independently situated and more exclusive in their devotion to self-interest and advancement.

The unwelcome spirit of dissension began to manifest itself to the public most clearly, perhaps, about the time the proclamation of the organizing sheriff announced the organization of the county, which would create numerous offices to be filled from the ranks of first voters.

These offices, during the first term, of course, presented no great inducement for being very eagerly sought after, so far as the salary was concerned; but then they afforded positions of influence and preference, and they might, in the near future, prove very convenient stepping stones to more lucrative and influential positions; beside, it was no mean thing to be elected to fill the first offices created in the new county. In this regard they afforded considerable inducement for being sought after by those who were at all inclined toward official distinction, and they called forth numerous aspirants.

At that time as well as now, doubtless, there was a good per cent. of worthy, influential citizens, who, so far as their own desires for official position were concerned, were entirely disinterested in the political canvass. These persons sought no such positions for themselves and would not accept one if offered. Public applause and criticism was not at all coveted by them. Nevertheless they were as deeply interested in the welfare of the county as any other citizens, and had a decided preference for those who should receive their votes. They desired to entrust the county government to efficient, trust-worthy men, who were willing to assume the responsibility, and capable of conducting it in an efficient and acceptable manner; while they themselves were content to engage in some other department of the county's progress, more congenial to their tastes and dispositions. On the other hand, there were always enough of those who would accept these official positions—more or less reluctantly or cheerfully—if duly elected, or urged a little to fill them; so that it was soon found the various offices were not sufficient to give each of the aspirants a position. Evidently some of these must gain the honored distinction, while others must be left out, part of whom, doubtless, would be disappointed not a little over their defeat.

Who, then, of these various aspirants, were the best qualified to fill

these several positions? Who had the most deserved claim on the public support? Who were the shrewdest political tricksters and wire-pullers? Who, of all the number, could wield the most extended and effective influence, either by honorable, or, it may be, by unfair means in securing the majority vote. These, and many other questions of similar character, would quite naturally arise, even in the minds of early settlers, as the memorable first election day drew near, when they must each receive a decisive answer at the ballot-box.

EARLY COURTS.

The first district court in Page county convened at the house of Philip Boulware, September 22, 1851, James Sloan presiding as judge. A. H. Farrens was clerk; R. W. Stafford, sherriff, and the court appointed Jacob Dawson prosecuting attorney. The other attorneys present were George P. Stiles, and A. C. Ford. About the only business which seems to have been transacted was the admission of one Eberhand Frederick Gammel, of the kingdom of Wirtemberg as a citizen of the United States upon the testimony of G. W. Farrens and William Roach.

The second term should have been held in April, 1852, but Judge Sloan had in the meantime resigned, leaving the sixth judicial district without a head. The records show that the clerk and sheriff were present, and that the clerk adjourned court until such time as might thereafter be fixed by the proper authority. On the 12th of July, 1852, Honorable Allen A. Bradford, having been appointed district judge by Governor Hempstead, appeared and held the second term of the district court in Page county. Johnathan Shepherd was appointed prosecuting attorney for the term. The attorneys enrolled were C. P. Brown, L. Lingenfelter, James M. Dews and B. Rector. Several cases were disposed of, mostly indictments for assault and battery. The grand jurors were: P. B. Johnson, Joshua Brown, James Murray, William Robbins, Thomas Nixon, Peter Baker, Hiram Beach, James Huggins, A. B. Quimby, Joel Davidson, Jesse Majors, Ira Cunning, John Brock and Henry D. Farrens. William Robbins was appointed foreman.

At the September term, 1853, John Wilson and M. K. Skidmore, upon examination, were admitted to the bar. A large proportion of the business of the term seems to have been prosecution for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors.

All the courts up to the April term, 1854, were held at Boulware's mill. The attorneys who practiced in the district courts of this county from its organization up to 1858, were as follows: L. Lingenfelter, Benjamin

Rector, S. E. McCracken, J. M. Dews, John Wilson, J. L. Sharp, H. P. Bennett, D. H. Solomon, William Kelsey, E. H. Sears, C. E. Stone, Joseph Murphy, H. H. Harding, R. L. Dodge, J. M. Russell, J. Burwick, A. H. East, J. A. Hughes, W. S. Graff, William Herron and John H. Ware.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entries of Page county took place in the year 1853, the land office then being located at Council Bluffs. Prior to that date the lands were held by the settlers under the claim and pre-emption laws. By the year 1853 the first settlers had, as a general thing, accumulated enough to enable them to enter forty and eighty acres, while some of them were enabled to enter as much as one hundred and sixty acres of land. The greater portion of the lands of the county were entered in 1854. Below we present the names of a majority of the residents of the county who entered their land in 1853:

Akin, Joshua, September 10th, 1853; southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 10, township 68, range 38; 40 acres.

Baker, George, June 1st, 1853; north half of northwest quarter of section 3, township 69, range 36; 80 acres.

Buckingham, John, December 1st, 1853; northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 12, township 69, range 36; 40 acres.

Beaver, Henry, December 9th, 1853; west half northwest quarter of section 21, township 70, range 36; 80 acres.

Bussy, John A., June 29th, 1853; west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 70, range 36; 80 acres.

Burge, Wm., December 1st, 1853; southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 36, township 69, range 37; 40 acres.

Collier, Abraham, September 15th, 1853; southwest quarter of southwest quarter section 14, township 69, range 36; 40 acres.

Casady, Jefferson, September 15th, 1853; southwest quarter of southwest quarter section 30, township 69, range 36; 42 acres.

Campbell, James, June 21st, 1853; east half of northeast quarter section 35, township 69, range 36; 80 acres.

Davidson, Goolman, October 4th, 1853; north half of northeast quarter section 32, township 68, range 36; 80 acres.

Dodson, John, May 23d, 1853; south half of southwest quarter section 35, township 69, range 37; 80 acres.

Davidson, Samuel, July 16th, 1853; south half of northeast quarter of section 26, township 67, range 36; 80 acres.

Davidson, Wayne, July 16, 1853; southwest quarter of northeast quarter section 24, township 67, range 36; 40 acres.

Fruits, Sebastian, June 21, 1853; north half of southeast quarter section 32, township 68, range 36; 80 acres.

Farrens, H. D., July 16, 1853; south half of southeast quarter section 29, township 69, range 36; 80 acres.

Fleming, Thomas, December 24, 1853; southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 26, township 67, range 36; 40 acres.

Goldsmith, John G. H., March 22, 1853; northeast quarter of southeast quarter section 18, township 68, range 36; 40 acres.

Graves, Wm., December 29, 1853; southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 13, township 69, range 36; 40 acres.

Hamilton, Charles B., May 27, 1853; south half of northeast quarter and north half of southeast quarter section 1, township 67, range 36; 160 acres.

Houston, Thomas M., December 29, 1853; east half of southeast quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter section 25, township 67, range 36; 120 acres.

Hull, Erastus W., March 27, 1853; southwest quarter of northeast quarter section 31, township 69, range 36; 40 acres.

Hampton, Abijah, June 4, 1853; northwest quarter of northeast quarter section 10, township 69, range 36; 40 acres.

Johnson, Eli B., May 25, 1853; southwest quarter of section 25, township 69, range 36; 160 acres.

Jones, Edmund W., July 2, 1853; southwest quarter of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter section 30, township 69, range 36; 80 acres.

Kenyon, B., July 4, 1853; east half of southeast quarter section 3, township 70, range 39; 80 acres.

Lee, Hendrix, December 6, 1853; northeast quarter of southwest quarter section 11, township 68, range 37; 40 acres.

Lavering, Wm., September 5, 1853; southeast quarter of northwest quarter section 29, township 69, range 36; 40 acres.

Martin, George, December 1, 1853; southwest quarter of northwest quarter section 12, township 70, range 39; 40 acres.

Nixon, Thomas, July 16, 1853; northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 6, township 67, range 36; 80 acres.

Nixon, Mary, July 16, 1853; southwest quarter of section 17, township 67, range 36; 160 acres.

Nixon, Samuel, July 16, 1853; northwest quarter of section 31, township 68, range 36; 182 acres.

Parker, Wm., June 28, 1853; northwest quarter of southwest quarter section 10, township 68, range 37; 40 acres.

Reed, Ann, June 21, 1853; west half of northeast quarter section 35, township 69, range 36; 80 acres.

Roach, Thomas, May 25, 1853; northwest quarter of section 35, township 69, range 36; 160 acres.

Snodgrass, Robert, July 16, 1853; west half of northeast quarter section 3, township 67, range 36; 81 acres.

Short, Cornelius R., December 29, 1853; lot No. 1, section 36, township 67, range 36; 47 acres.

Scarlett, Wm. W., September 9, 1853; southeast quarter of northeast quarter section 13, township 68, range 36; 40 acres.

Sparks, Wm., July 23, 1853; north half of north half of northeast quarter section 15, township 68, range 37; 40 acres.

Stafford, Robert W., December 17, 1853; east half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northwest quarter section 27, township 69, range 36; 120 acres.

THE FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

As we have before stated, only two townships, Buchanan and Nodaway, were organized at first; this was long before the organization of the county. As the county grew older and the population began to increase, it became necessary in a short time to organize new townships. As near as we can ascertain, there being no records in existence prior to 1858, Tarkio and Nebraska townships were next organized. January 20, 1858, the townships were again reorganized, as follows:

"Be it known, that on this, the 20th day of January, 1858, it is ordered by the judge of Page county, Iowa, that so much of said county as may be included in congressional township number 70, north of range 36 west, be, and the same is hereby declared to constitute one municipal township, to be known and designated 'Dyke township,' in which the elections required by law shall be holden at such place in said township as the trustees thereof may direct.

"Be it known that on this the 20th day of January, 1858, it is ordered by the judge of the county of Page, in the state of Iowa, that so much of said county as may be included in congressional township number 70, north of range 37, and 38 west, be and the same are declared to constitute one municipal township, which shall be known and designated 'Douglas township,' in which the elections required by law shall be holden at such place in said township, as the trustees thereof may direct."

“Be it known that on this the 20th day of January, 1858, it is ordered by the judge of the county of Page, in the state of Iowa, that so much of said county of Page as may be included in congressional township number 70, north of range number 39 west, be and the same is hereby declared to constitute one municipal township, which shall be known and designated ‘Pierce township,’ in which the elections required by law shall be holden at such place in said township as the trustees thereof may direct.”

“Be it known that on this the 20th day of January, A. D., 1858, it is ordered by the judge of the county of Page, in the state of Iowa, that so much of said county as may be included in congressional township number 68, and 69, north of range 38 and 39, be and the same are hereby declared to constitute one municipal township, which shall be known and designated ‘Tarkio township,’ in which the elections required by law shall be holden at such place in said township as the trustees thereof may direct.

“Be it known that on this 20th day of January, A. D. 1858, it was ordered by the judge of the county of Page, in the state of Iowa, that so much of the county of Page as may be included in congressional townships Nos. 68 and 69, north of range No. 37 west, and also so much of said county as may be included in congressional townships No. 68 and 69, north of range 36 west, and west of a line running north through said townships last mentioned, from the southeast corner of section 32 in said township 68, north of range 36, on the eastern boundary of said townships and range last aforesaid, then east on the southern boundary of said section 16, eighty rods; thence north parallel with the western boundary of said section 16 until an extension of said line shall intersect the base line; then west on said base line to the southeast corner of section 33, in township 69, north of range 36 west; then north on the eastern boundary of said section last aforesaid to the northeast corner of section 4, in township and range last aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby declared to constitute one municipal township, which shall be known and designated as Nodaway township, in which the elections required by law shall be holden in said township at such place as the trustees thereof may direct.

“Be it known that on this, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1858, it is ordered by the judge of the county of Page, in the state of Iowa, that so much of said county as may be included in the congressional township No. 69, north of range 36 west, east of a line running north from the southeast corner of section 33, to the northeast corner of section 4 in said township and range be, and the same is hereby declared to constitute one municipal township, to be known and designated as Nebraska township, in which the elections required by law shall be holden at such place in said township as the trustees thereof shall direct.

“Be it known that on this the 2d day of March, A. D., 1858, it was ordered

by the judge of the county of Page in the state of Iowa, that so much of the township of Dyke as may be west of the congressional section line running north through congressional township number 70, north of range 36 west and commencing at the southeast corner of section 32 in said congressional township, be and is hereby stricken from said Dyke township, and attached to and made a part of the township of Douglas.

“Be it know that on this the 20th day of January, 1858, it is ordered by the judge of the county of Page, in the state of Iowa, that so much of said county as may be included in congressional townships, number 67, north of range 37, 38 and 39 west, together with one-half mile in width off of the full length of the west side of township 67, north of range 36 west, be and the same is hereby declared to constitute one municipal township, which shall be known and designated ‘Amity township,’ in which the elections required by law shall be holden at such place in said municipal township as the trustees thereof shall direct.

“Be it known that on this the 1st day of November, A. D., 1858, in open court, is ordered by the county judge of said county that a new municipal township be created to be known as Washington township, to be bounded as follows: begining at the northeast corner of section 25 in township 68, north of range number 38 west, thence west with the section line to the county line between Page and Fremont counties, thence south to the county line, thence east along the county line until a prolongation of said line intersect the range line between townships 37 and 38, thence north to the place of beginning.”

On the county judge’s minute book, under date of June 7th, 1858, appears the following:

“And now a petition is presented, signed by Lewis Hunt and a majority of the citizens of Pierce township, Page county, asking the court that so much of Douglas township as may be west of section line dividing sections 32 and 33, and extending north, may be stricken from said Douglas township, and attached to Pierce township, whereupon the court ordered such change and decreed that so much of Douglas township, as now constituted, as lies west of said section line, dividing sections 32 and 33, be and the same hereby is constituted a part of Pierce township.”

August 3, 1858, there was filed in the county judge’s office a petition, asking that the name of Dyke township be changed to that of Valley, and consequently on the 6th day of September, 1858, the petition was granted, and the township has since been known and designated as Valley township.

October 1, 1860, by order of J. Simonton, county judge, the boundaries of the various townships were again changed. His order reading as follows:

“Congressional township 67, range 38 and range 39, shall constitute the municipal township of Washington.

“Congressional township 67, range 37, shall constitute the municipal township of Amity.

“Congressional township 67, range 36, shall constitute the municipal township of Buchanan.

“Congressional township 68, range 36, shall constitute a new municipal township, to be known and hailed as East River township, in which the first election shall be held at the house of John Fisher, and afterwards at such place as the trustees thereof may designate.

“Congressional township 68, range 37, except sections one and two and the north half of sections 11 and 12, shall constitute a new municipal township, to be known and hailed as Harlan township, in which the first election shall be held at the house of Eli McNutt, and afterward at such place as the trustees thereof may designate.

“Congressional township 68, range 38 and range 39, shall constitute a new municipal township, to be known and hailed as Lincoln township, in which the first election shall be held at Skinner’s school house, and afterwards at such place as the trustees thereof may designate.

“Congressional township 69, range 38 and range 39, shall constitute the municipal township of Tarkio.

“Congressional township 69, range 37, also the west half of township 69, range 36, and section 27, and the north half of section 34, and southwest quarter of section 34, in township 69, range 36, also sections one and two, and north half of sections 11 and 12, in township 68, range 37, shall constitute the municipal township of Nodaway.

“The east half of congressional township 69, range 36, except section 27, and the north half of section 34, and southwest quarter of section 34, shall constitute the municipal township of Nebraska.

“Congressional township 70, range 36, shall constitute the municipal township of Valley.

“Congressional township 70, range 37, shall constitute the municipal township of Douglas.

“Congressional township 70, range 38, shall constitute the municipal township of Fremont.

“Congressional township 70, range 39, shall constitute the municipal township of Pierce.”

FIRST INSTRUMENTS RECORDED.

The records of the county recorder's office being complete from the organization of the county to the present time, we are enabled to give the very first instruments ever recorded in the county:

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

For the consideration of five hundred dollars, I hereby quit claim to Mary Davidson the following named property, to-wit: Four head of horses, twenty-six head of cattle, twenty head of hogs, twenty head of sheep, one wagon, all household furniture and farming utensils; also all my right and title to my claim bounded on the north by William Shearer, on the east by Wayne Davidson, south by McFarlan.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal, this 28th day of May, 1852.

his
SAMUEL X DAVIDSON.
mark.

Subscribed to before me the day and date above written.

A. H. FARRENS, *District Clerk*.

Immediately following the above instrument was recorded the following:

Know all men by these presents: That I, Mary Davidson, have this day filed for record a notice, stating that I have a claim out of the estate of my husband, Samuel Davidson, to the amount of two thousand dollars, and that I am a preferred creditor to that amount. And if, during my life time, he dies or becomes insolvent, I shall be deemed a preferred creditor to that amount, and that I hold and control the same in my own right.

This 28th day of May, 1852.

her
MARY X DAVIDSON.
mark.

The first

MORTGAGE

on record is that of Philip Boulware to John Krout, as follows:

Know all men by these presents: That I, Philip Boulware, of the county of Page, and state of Iowa, for the better securing of a sum of money hereinafter mentioned, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, sell, alien and confirm unto John Krout, as executor of the estate of John Stonebraker, deceased,

all the right title interest and claim of and to the following described premises, situated in the county and state aforesaid, to-wit:

The improvements made by the late John Stonebraker, deceased, on the Nodaway river, three-fourths of a mile below the Brown correction line, a description of which will more fully appear by a deed of conveyance made by the said John Krout, as executor on the estate of John Stonebraker, deceased, bearing date of March 22, 1852, to the said Philip Boulware, to have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, and to their heirs and assigns forever; *Provided*, always, that these presents, and this conveyance are upon this condition: that the said Philip Boulware has executed and delivered his promissory note for the following sum of money to the aforesaid grantee, bearing date the 22d day of March, A. D. 1852, John Krout, to the amount of four hundred and sixty dollars and ten cents, due and payable one day after date. Now if the said Philip Boulware shall well and truly pay the said sum of money, together with the interest thereon, if any, when the same shall become due and payable, according to the tenor, time and effects thereof, then these presents and this conveyance shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this March 22d, 1852. PHILIP BOULWARE.

State of Iowa,)
County of Page.)

Be it remembered that Philip Boulware, who is personally known to the undersigned, judge of Page county, to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing conveyance as party thereto, this day personally appeared before me and acknowledged that he executed and delivered the same as his voluntary act and deed for the use and purposes therein contained.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

R. F. CONOR, Judge of Page County.

ERASTUS N. THOMAS, Recorder of Page County, Iowa.

EARLY SETTLERS' REUNIONS.

In most counties the early settlers have formed themselves into associations which have for their purpose the keeping up the memory of the days when all were laying the foundations of the future growth of the community, and to renew not only their old acquaintance but to welcome the newer citizens to the soil to which they, the old settlers, had gained something of a prescriptive right. These associations usually keep up

their meetings from year to year, until the association becomes one of the features of the county. But in Page county we do not find that any such association has ever been formed, as a permanent organization, to be kept up with meetings each recurring year. But we find accounts of an occasional meeting of the old settlers in the press of the county. The first of these was held on Saturday, August 2d, 1873. The *Democrat*, in speaking of this meeting, says: "Many old citizens who had not met for years, came together and greeted each other with a hearty good will and grasp of the hand. * * * The meeting was called to order by our noble-hearted townsman, George Ribble, who was one of Clarinda's first settlers, and who has always been foremost in any enterprise for the advancement of our county. After a piece of music by the band, Rev. Stockton, a gentleman, who helped to beat down the grass of both Page and Taylor counties, and a man whom all respect and love, implored a blessing from the All-wise Being upon the meeting. After this the Rev. S. Farlow was introduced and spoke at length, giving the history of the trials and privations of the early history and settling of the county. His remarks were timely and appropriate; and why should they not be, for at the time he was a young minister, and instead of the yellow-legged chickens appearing before him, he was glad to get 'corndodgers,' and preached Christ to the pioneers of the county. For this Mr. Farlow deserves great credit, and the thanks of all old settlers are due him for his energy and perseverance in filling his appointments. After a piece of music by the band, Dr. J. L. Barrett, an old and respected citizen, was introduced and spoke in his inimitable way, giving incidents of the early settlers of the county. He came down to a late date and eulogized the county as it deserves. The doctor's speech was well received and all gave him the praise of doing well; in fact, may say he out-done himself.

"Col. Hepburn was introduced and responded to the toast, 'The Ladies, past, present and future.' The response was in his usual happy way. His remarks being timely and well received. At the close of his speech, L. Lingenfelter, of Sidney, Fremont county, was loudly called for, and appeared and spoke for a considerable time, giving some interesting anecdotes of Page, and especially some concerning the first courts held in the county."

Notwithstanding the fact that all went away from this meeting resolving in their minds that each succeeding year they would have a similar gathering, it appears that by the next year it was all forgotten and no steps were again taken towards holding a similar meeting until the year 1878, the date being fixed for the middle of October. The day proved stormy and the meeting was not the success it was hoped by all the old settlers it would be. Since that time nothing of the kind has been attempted.

FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The first marriage which appears on records, after the organization of the county, is that of Isaiah Stonebraker to Mary Jones, March 23d, 1852, W. C. Means officiating.

April 26th, 1852, Abraham Limbaugh was united in marriage to Mary A. Fruits, R. F. Connor, county judge, officiating.

April 2d, 1852, Erastus Thomas to Mary Jane Farrens, R. F. Connor performing the ceremony.

It must not be inferred, however, that these were the first cases of matrimony within the limits of the territory now embraced in Page county as several marriages had taken place while the south half of the county was under the jurisdiction of Missouri.

EVENTS OF THE PAST.

From the columns of the *Page County Herald* we have gathered the following incidents which transpired during 1859, '60 and '61. From the latter date up to 1868 there are no files of the *Herald* in existence, having been destroyed by fire. For our date of events from 1868 to 1880 we are indebted to the files of the *Page County Democrat*:

Friday, September 23, 1859.—On Wednesday of last week a bright, intelligent looking mulatto, about eighteen years of age, passed through Clarinda, inquiring the way to Hawleyville. As soon as he got beyond the limits of our town he was pursued and overtaken by a citizen, who, by friendly promises, induced him to accompany him home. Shortly after dark the services of three other citizens and a team were obtained, and about ten o'clock he was tied hand and foot, against his appeals to their humanity, against his cries and entreaties, and started in charge of two of these philanthropists, in search of an owner in Missouri.

Friday, February 17, 1860.—Mr. Samuel Gregg and his sister, son and daughter of William Gregg, of this county, were drowned in the Pacific ocean, on the 6th of January. They left Page county on the 14th of November for Oregon, and had almost reached their destination, when the vessel they were on was wrecked.

Friday, March 9, 1860.—Died, in Clarinda, on the 7th inst. Dr. Geo. W. Kridlebaugh, aged 25 years.——The house of a Mr. Sly, in the

southeast part of Nodaway township, together with its contents, was burned on Friday night, March 2.

Friday, September 14, 1860—A son of Jacob Friermoter, of Buchanan township, fell from a walnut tree on the 9th of September, and was instantly killed.

Friday, January 25, 1861.—Monday, January 14th, Mr. Elisha Thomas, of Nebraska township, came to Clarinda to superintend some repairs about to be made on the bridge east of town, he being a member of the board of supervisors, but the weather being bad he could do nothing, and accordingly on the 18th he started for home. He had an opportunity of riding as far as Mr. McBee's, on the Hawleyville road, at which place he left the road and started on foot across the bottom, for his home, some two miles distant. It was then about sundown and by the time he had got half a mile through the snow—for it was snowing and blowing at a terrible rate, and the storm beat almost directly in his face—night came on, and being blind by the storm he was unable to keep his course, and missed the course where he had designed crossing East River—Quimby's Ford. When he came to the river and found he had missed the fording, he undertook to regain his latitude by traveling up and down the river on the ice. He continued to travel this way during the entire night, leaving the stream only once or twice when he thought he had discovered a habitation. By morning he was exhausted so that he could only walk with the assistance of two canes, and his hands were so badly frozen, being without mittens, that he could scarcely hold the sticks. When morning dawned upon him, without bringing any habitation to view, he felt as though he must perish, and in order to leave something above the snow that might lead to the discovery of his body, he placed a package of tobacco, which he had just purchased in town, up in a tree, and then continued to walk about as well as he could to keep from freezing, and with a faint hope that he might yet be extricated from his perilous position. Some time during that day he came to his own field, with several stacks of hay by the fence, but owing to the bewildered state of his mind, and being almost blinded by the storm, he could not recognize the place; and while he stood wondering whose improvement it could be, his attention was attracted by the sound of a cow bell, in the direction of the river. In hope of finding some means of relief he started in the direction of the sound, and approaching the bank of the river he stepped upon some snow, which he mistook for firm ground, which gave way and sent him down the bank, and he only saved himself from going into the water by catching hold of some roots. He had become so weak that he could not get up, but by the use of his feet he scraped down a small embankment of snow, which soon froze hard

enough to support him in his reclining position. Here he gave up all hope of recovery and no prospect but death seemed before him; and in order to make his sufferings as brief as possible he undertook to divest himself of a portion of his clothing, but had become so weak and stiff that he could not get them off. The only alternative which seemed to be left him was to lie still and await the approach of death. During Friday night, and while in this helpless situation, a heavy cloud appeared in the heavens which betokened snow, and his greatest concern was that he should there be buried with snow, and his friends have no trace of him, and in the spring his body be swept away by the flood. With such reflections as these he passed that night, falling to sleep twice. Next morning about nine o'clock, he heard a boy calling some sheep, to whom he called, and fortunately was heard. The boy approached him, and finding his situation, hastened off for help. He was taken to his home, only about half a mile distant, and medical assistance called, and after careful nursing he fully recovered.

Friday, May 24, 1861.—Monday, May 20, Mr. Storrs' steam saw-mill was blown up, killing one man instantly and injuring six or seven more. About a dozen men were in and about the mill at the time of the accident. Mr. Griffith was killed instantly, by some of the machinery falling upon him; Mr. N. C. Storrs, the proprietor of the mill, had one leg and one or more ribs broken, and was otherwise injured.

Friday, November 15, 1861.—About 4 o'clock on Thursday November 7, Col. Morledge and lady both being from home, their little boy, Edward, aged ten or twelve years, took a rifle from the house and went into the yard to play with some smaller children. Not thinking of its being loaded, he put caps upon the tube and pointing the gun at various objects cracked them. Finally he pointed it at a little sister, between three and four years old, who was sitting upon the ground, and cracked another cap; this time the gun discharged a load which had been in it for several months, the ball entering the left and back part of the neck and coming out at the lower part of the right breast, killing her almost instantly.

Monday, December 14, 1868.—On Sunday, December 6, a little son, aged three years, of Mr. Caleb Aylesworth, suddenly died at the Delevan House, in Clarinda, from strangulation, produced by inhaling a small copper rivet, his death occurring in three minutes afterward.——On Friday, December 11, the thermometer ranged thirty-two degrees below zero.——Snow to the depth of eighteen inches on a level in the timbered region and twelve inches on the prairie.

Saturday, April 17, 1869.—The wife of Joseph Buckingham, Sr., of

Hawleyville, died on Tuesday and was buried on Thursday. Mrs. B. was one among the first white women who came to this county.

Saturday, July 2, 1870.—James H. Hilderbrant, a young man twenty-two years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, Tuesday, June 28.

Saturday, March 18, 1871.—While Gilbert Henderson and C. Hardee, of Buchanan township, were out rabbit hunting the latter accidentally shot the former in the face, from the effects of which he lost his eye-sight.

Saturday, March 25, 1871.—The citizens of Nodaway township, on March 18, unanimously voted a five per cent tax in aid of the construction of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad.——A little son of T. T. Pendergraff, five years of age, was accidentally hung, on Saturday, March 18, while playing in his father's barn.

Saturday, June 10, 1871.—Sunday, June 4, Mr. Arthur Weir was drowned while bathing in the West Nodaway river, about two miles north of Laport's mill.——The same day Mr. Thomas Chadwick was drowned in the Nishnabotna, while bathing with other parties in the river, near Shenandoah.

Thursday, April 4, 1872.—Died, at his residence, in Valley township, Thursday morning, March 28, Mr. A. J. Beavers. He came to Page county from Ohio in 1864, and settled on the farm where he died.

Thursday, September 19, 1872.—Died, in Clarinda, Friday morning, September 13, Dr. A. H. East, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was an old and estimable citizen, and a man whom all respected. During his life he filled several important public positions. At the commencement of the war he was commissioned as surgeon of a Missouri regiment, in which capacity he served until wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, when he was compelled to resign. He afterward served in the same capacity in the Twenty-third Iowa infantry for about one year, when he was again compelled to resign on account of ill health.

Thursday, August 28, 1873.—Mr. Stephen Reasoner, one of Page county's early settlers, died Saturday, August 23. He came to the county in 1857 and settled on Tarkio.

Thursday, May 14, 1874.—On Tuesday night, May 12, the office of the *Clarinda Herald* was entirely consumed by fire. Loss \$4,000.

Thursday, February 25, 1875.—W. W. Russell, while returning home

from southern Kansas, was dangerously injured by an accident on the Kansas City & St. Joe railroad.

Thursday, April 1, 1875.—On Sunday, March 28, John Creal, aged 67 years, died at his residence in Nodaway township. He had been a resident of Page county since 1857.

Thursday, May 13, 1875.—W. F. Thummel and Miss Edith C. Hepburn, both of Clarinda, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents.

Thursday, June 17, 1875.—Thursday, June 10, the grasshoppers trespassed on the soil of Page county, commencing at the south part, and made their way north. They cleaned out all the cornfields and destroyed considerable small grain. After remaining a few days they took their departure, not, however, before doing great damage to the growing crops.——On Monday, June 14, Mrs. Burdick, who resided near Quimby's mill, expired suddenly of heart disease.

Thursday, July 1, 1875.—On Saturday night, June 26, a very destructive wind storm passed over the county, being most severe west of Clarinda, though its effects were felt throughout the county generally. The house of Mr. W. Whitney, near Page City, was blown down and its contents scattered over the prairie. One of his children, a babe only a few weeks old, was found enveloped in some bed clothes, smothered to death. The house of J. C. Journey, in the south part of the county, was carried twenty feet from its foundation.——Died, on Sunday afternoon, June 27, Miss Frank Waynick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waynick, of Clarinda, aged 17 years.

Thursday, July 8, 1875.—On Sunday afternoon, July 4, William Hardee, a step-son of Stuart Henderson, while walking along the road near his home in the south part of the county, was struck by lightning and killed instantly.

Thursday, September 9.—Henry Owens, a boy about 15 years of age, was drowned in the river near Laport's mill, on Sunday, September 5.

Thursday, October 28.—Rev. Mr. Barker, a resident of College Springs, and one of the most highly esteemed men of the county dropped dead while walking along the streets of that place on Friday, October 22.

Thursday, September 14, 1876.—On Saturday night, September 9, the waters of the Nodaway, which for a few days had been out of its banks, came down and raised that stream about eight feet higher, or in fact, higher than it was ever known. People living on bottom lands had to

leave their homes and take to the bluffs, many houses being surrounded by water before the inmates could escape, thus compelling many people to wade for their lives.

Thursday, October 31, 1878.—Miss Ida Hall, 15 years of age, living with her father, four miles east of Shenandoah, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Thursday, January 9, 1879.—L. F. Thompson, of Buchanan township, died at his home January 3. He was 68 years old, born in Tennessee, and settled in Page county in 1844.

Thursday, April 17, 1879.—On Friday last, about five o'clock P. M., the little town of Braddyville was thrown into excitement by the report of a pistol and the announcement that Joe Thompson had shot and killed Doc Chestnut. There had been for some time trouble existing between them as to a few rods of fence, and they had a law suit over it, and that made bad blood, and it continued until it culminated in death. Both men happened to be in Braddyville on Friday and came together in a drug store, and something was said, when Chestnut turned around and struck Thompson, knocking him down and kicking him a couple of times. Parties standing by grabbed Chestnut and pulled him back, and as Thompson raised up he shot Chestnut through the body near the heart. He fell and soon expired.

Thursday, May 29, 1879.—Died, on Sabbath, May 25th, 1879, Mrs. Sarah Ribble, aged 89 years, nine months and six days. She was married to Mr. George Ribble, who still survives her, March 19th, 1817. She removed with her husband to this county in 1855.

Thursday, June 12, 1879.—On Thursday, the 7th inst. John Reeves, a young man about twenty-one years old, was found dead in the barn of J. S. Walker of Buchanan township. He came to his death by poisoning himself.

Thursday, June, 26, 1879.—On Sunday night, June 24th, the Clarinda woolen mills were entirely consumed by fire. Loss, ten thousand dollars.

Thursday, July 10, 1879.—On Thursday, July 6th, J. H. Polsley, one of the early settlers of Page county, died at his residence in Lincoln township, aged nearly ninety years. He came to Page county in 1855, and settled in Clarinda, and for several years was engaged in the mercantile business, when he sold out and moved onto a farm west of Page City, where he resided until the time of his demise.

THE RAILWAYS OF PAGE COUNTY.

The citizens of Page county early conceived the importance of railroads, and projects of that nature have been under discussion since 1856, being a few years after their great importance to the country became manifest. As a consequence the county now has very good railway connections with the outside world—which bids fair to increase, even in the immediate future. In 1859 the citizens of the county were talking of the State Line railroad, the eastern terminus of which was at Farmington, Van Buren county. Had the road been built the line would have run through the southern tier of townships of the county. It is probably needless for us to remark that the road was never constructed.

March 23d, 1860, a meeting was held in Clarinda, and a committee appointed to confer with the railroad companies of St. Joseph, Missouri, and make known to them the advantages of a railroad in the valley of the Nodaway. This, like the other project referred to, never culminated in anything, and the people of Clarinda and Page county were compelled to get along as best they could without a railroad until the year 1871. That year the Nebraska City branch of the C., B. & Q. was built from Red Oak to the former named place, entering Page county on the township line between Pierce and Fremont townships, running through sections one and twelve and diagonally across sections thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six and seven, and thirty-four, and entering Grant township at the northeast corner of section four, running diagonally across sections four, nine, eight, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen. There are but two stations on this line in Page county,—Essex, in Pierce township, and Shenandoah, in Grant township. The road was constructed without any aid from the citizens of the townships in this county through which it passes, the company constructing the road paying for the right of way. This is the only road in the county that has been constructed without aid from the citizens of the county.

By the year 1872 a few of the live business men of Clarinda came to the conclusion that the town had been groping in darkness, and shut out from the outside world long enough, and that a railroad they must have. They had been running after various projects for years, all to no avail, and now that roads were being built in all directions around the town, it behooved the citizens to be up and doing, if they did not desire to be shut completely off from railroad facilities. In February of 1872, a company was formed for the purpose of constructing a road from Vallisca to Brownsville, Nebraska, *via* Clarinda. The company was organized under the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE 1.—Under the provisions of chapter fifty-two of the code of Iowa, we, W. P. Hepburn, David Reinick, H. C. Lett, John Fitzgerald, J. S. Cameron, Samuel Crooks, George H. Powers, N. L. Van Sandt, N. C. Ridenour, John Barnett, M. S. Thurman, do hereby incorporate ourselves and all other persons who may become stockholders in the Brownville and Nodaway Valley Railway Company into a body corporate, with all the rights, powers and privileges granted by the laws of Iowa and these articles.

ART. 2.—The name and style of this incorporation shall be the Brownville & Nodaway Valley Railway Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession.

ART. 3.—The Principal place of business of this company shall be at Clarinda, Iowa, and all the stockholders' meetings and meetings of the board of directors shall be held at that place.

ART. 4.—The objects of this corporation are to locate, construct, maintain and operate a railway with single and double track, with all the necessary branches, fences, bridges, ware-houses, elevators, steamboats, lands and such other appendages as may be deemed necessary for the convenient use and profitable management of the same, from a point on the Missouri river, opposite Brownville, in the state of Nebraska; thence to the valley of the Nodaway, in Page county, Iowa; thence, in a north-westerly direction, to a junction with the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

ART. 5.—The capital stock may be four millions of dollars, which shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and at all stockholders' meetings each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote. The stock may be subscribed for at such times and in such amounts as the board of directors may from time to time determine. The time and conditions upon which it is to be paid in shall be determined by the board of directors.

ART. 6.—This corporation shall commence on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1872, and shall continue fifty years, with the right of renewal and perpetual succession.

ART. 7.—The affairs of the company shall be managed by a board of not less than seven nor more than fifteen directors, a majority of whom, including president and vice-president, shall constitute a quorum. In the absence of president and vice-president, two-thirds of the directors shall constitute a quorum, and they may appoint one of their number presiding officer.

ART. 8.—The officers of the company shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as the board of directors may deem expedient, all of whom shall be appointed by the directors.

ART. 9.—The board of directors shall have full power and authority to

carry into effect the objects of this incorporation; shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the board; shall have power to authorize the president and secretary to execute a deed of trust on the whole or any part of the property of the company to secure the payment of the bonds thereof, in such amounts, and upon such terms and conditions, as the directors may think best. The said directors shall have the right to consolidate, by purchase or otherwise, with any other railway; they may prescribe the manner in which this company's railway may be used; may regulate the running and operating of trains, and shall have full and exclusive power to regulate fares and the rates of toll or tariffs for the transportation of property or persons over this company's railway.

ART. 10.—All certificates of stock, contracts, agreements and bonds shall be signed by the president and secretary. No certificate of stock shall be valid unless countersigned by the transfer agent of the company.

ART. 11.—The aggregate indebtedness of the company shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the capital stock authorized by these articles.

ART. 12.—The private property of the stockholders shall not be subject to the debts of the corporation.

ART. 13.—After the year 1872 the annual meeting of stockholders shall take place on the first Wednesday of June of each year, of which at least four weeks' notice shall be mailed to each stockholder by a printed notice sent to his postoffice address, informing him of the time and place of such meeting. At such annual meeting a board of directors shall be elected, who shall choose from their own number a president and vice-president, and elect a secretary and treasurer. They may also appoint such other officers and agents as the business of this company requires. Each stockholder shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy.

ART. 14.—The treasurer shall be required to give bond, satisfactory to the board, as security for the faithful performance of his duties.

ART. 15.—This corporation may exercise all its powers and hold meetings of its board of directors in either of the cities of New York or Brownville, Nebraska.

ART. 16.—Any of these articles may be altered or amended by the written consent of two-thirds of the directors, or by the written consent of three-fourths of the holders of all the stock.

ART. 17.—Until the first regular meeting of the stockholders the following named incorporators shall continue the board of directors: H. C. Lett, John Barnett, D. Reinick, J. S. Cameron, John Fitzgerald, N. C. Ridenour and N. L. Van Sandt.

Witness our hands this 27th day of February, 1872.

JOHN BARNETT,
D. REINICK,
H. C. LETT,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

N. L. VAN SANDT,
J. S. CAMERON,
N. C. RIDENOUR,

Notwithstanding the fact that Clarinda had been so long endeavoring to secure a railroad, some of her citizens strongly opposed the project when they found, in order to secure the building of a road from Vallisca to Clarinda, it would be necessary for them to loosen their purse strings. On the first day of June, 1872, the voters of Nodaway township decided, by a vote of 77 to 225, to transfer the five per cent tax previously voted in aid of the Chillicothe road, to the Brownville & Nodaway Valley company. In connection with this it was necessary for the citizens of Clarinda and Nodaway township to raise thirty thousand dollars in money, and this, after quite a struggle, they succeeded in doing. After the contest was over, in referring to the matter in his paper, N. C. Ridenour took occasion to speak of the project, under date of July 4th, 1872, as follows:

“For the past few months our citizens have been working for a railroad almost day and night, and we are glad to announce that they have, at last, achieved the long talked of project, and on the first day of October, 1872, Clarinda will be connected with the outside world. In this work our citizens have done nobly; they have acquitted themselves with credit; and we, with the most of our citizens, rejoice that such liberality and enterprise was manifested in securing this road. It is true, we have had many draw backs—some of our would-be leading citizens making a display of what they call independence, which, in our opinion, will not be of any advantage to them in the future. If men will not assist their neighbors as well as themselves we see no obligations resting upon the citizens to support them.

“On Thursday last the contract for building the Brownville & Nodaway Valley railroad was let to Messrs. Fitzgerald and Reinick. These gentlemen have the money, and will go to work and build the road more rapidly than now anticipated.

“We hope that our citizens will rejoice and that they may be able to make more money than it has cost them to secure the road. * * * It was never expected that any of the men in Clarinda were going to build this road, but we, with many others, knew that the money was behind us, and therefore we went to work. We must be permitted to say that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon George Ribble, William Butler, Moses Thompson, Allen Collins, J. S. McIntire, and others, for their liberal donation and many hard days work in securing the road.”

The work of constructing the road was commenced the latter part of July, and the last rail was laid at Clarinda on Tuesday, September 24, whereat the *Democrat*, of September 26th, rejoiced in the following strain:

“ * * Ever since 1856 our people have been, year after year, agitating some railroad scheme, and when the present one was inaugurated many of our most prominent citizens were disposed, not only to rough-lock the enterprise, but attempted to laugh it out of existence. But there

were many of our people who looked upon it as the only salvation of our town, and put their shoulders to the wheel, and after a long pull accomplished what they had been so long waiting for for years, and we are to-day permitted to see a railroad in Clarinda. * * * Now that we have what we all have been laboring for, we hope our business men will turn over a new leaf and go to work and regain what we have lost by being deprived of this blessing."

Shortly after its completion, the road passed into the hands of the B. & M., (now C., B. & Q.) company, who have since controlled it, although it has always been known as the Brownville & Nodaway Valley railroad. In 1873, as all will probably remember, the railroad companies of the west, and particularly of Iowa, found a check placed upon the further extension of their proposed lines in consequence of the "Grange Railroad Law" that was passed during the session of the Iowa legislature of 1873, and during the next four years no new lines of road in Iowa were projected and but very few, if indeed any, of the lines remaining incompletd by the spring of 1873, were finished. It will thus be observed that Clarinda was united by rail with the outside world none too soon, and her citizens during the next six years were content with this railroad, short as it was. By the year 1878, the building of railways in Iowa was generally resumed, the obnoxious embargo having been raised, or rather legislated out of existence, and with prosperity in that respect came a general desire on the part of the citizens of Page county, and Clarinda in particular, for more and better railway facilities.

In 1879 the Brownville & Nodaway Valley road was extended to Burlington Junction, Missouri, thus giving the citizens of Clarinda a southern outlet.

The latter part of 1878 the business men of Clarinda began to look hopefully toward the south with a view of securing the St. Louis & Council Bluffs road. The 29th of October, 1878, the citizens of Nodaway township voted on the proposition of levying a five per cent tax in aid of said road, at which election there were 543 votes polled, 372 of which were in favor of the proposition and 171 against. But notwithstanding all the hard work on the part of the business men of Clarinda the road was located on the southern route, making Shenandoah a point on the line instead of Clarinda, five of the townships on the west side of the county—Colfax, Washington, Morton, Lincoln and Grant—voting a five per cent tax in aid of the road.

After losing the main line the business men of Clarinda concluded that half a loaf was better than no bread at all, and they immediately set about to secure a branch from the main line. After consulting with the officials of the road they learned that in order to secure a branch it would be necessary to vote a five per cent tax in Nodaway, East River, Harlan and

Buchanan townships, with subscriptions to bring the whole amount up to \$100,000, the right of way complete and depot grounds at Clarinda. Such were the terms on which Clarinda and the townships named could secure the road. It was rather a large undertaking but the case in point was a desperate one so far as the capital of Page county was concerned. If it ever proposed to amount to anything in the future it was essential that the town should secure the road, and more especially now was this the case, as since the main line had gone to Shenandoah the citizens and newspapers of that live town had sprung the county seat question. A question, evident to all, if Clarinda did not get the branch, that would in the no distant future prove a troublesome one to the citizens of the east side of the county. The proposition to vote a five per cent tax in Nodaway township was carried by a vote 507 to 85, which shows conclusively that the people were in earnest in regard to the road this time. Buchanan township had always before persistently refused to vote a tax in aid of the road, but now it came to the front with a vote of 112 for, to 42 against the proposition. East River also voted in favor of the tax, the vote standing 125 to 66, and thus securing the branch. It leaves the main line at Roseberry, eleven miles below the state line, and enters the state of Iowa and county of Page near the section line between sections 29 and 30, Buchanan township, running up the east side of the Nodaway through that township, and entering East River township, running through section 30, where it crosses the river and enters Harlan township in section 25, thence up the west side of the Nodaway to Clarinda. There are but two stations on the line outside of Clarinda, in this county, Morseman and Crooks.

The main line of this road enters the county at Blanchard, on section 29, Colfax township, running across the west side of that township, it enters Lincoln township at the southwest corner, thence across the northeast corner of Morton and enters Grant township at the southeast corner, traversing the same in a northwesterly direction. On this line in Page county there are four stations, Blanchard, Coin, Bingham and Shenandoah.

The citizens of Page county struggled long and patiently ere their efforts were crowned with success in regard to railroad facilities, and whatever the future may have in store for the county in this region, it has already secured such an outlet for its agricultural and mineral productions as give them the very highest attainable value, and to show in very marked contrast the difference in the conveniences of transportation of the early settlers of the county and those who now constitute its citizens.

Below we give the length of the main track of the several railroads lying in each township, town and school district in Page county, and the assessed value for the year 1880:

CLARINDA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.	No. miles	Value per mile.	Total value.
Incorporated town of Clarinda.....	.206	\$2,000	\$ 412
Independent school district of Clarinda.....	1.271	2,000	2,542
Harlan township independent school district No. 1..	2.210	2,000	4,420
“ “ “ “ “ “ 6..	.700	2,000	1,400
East River township sub district No. 2.....	2.442	2,000	4,884
Amity “ “ “ “ 3.....	.132	2,000	264
Buchanan “ “ “ “ 5.....	2.197	2,000	4,394
“ “ “ “ “ 6.....	2.770	2,000	4,540
Total miles and value.....	11.428	.....	\$ 22,486

COUNCIL BLUFFS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Grant township independent district Pleasant View	0.568	2,000	1,136
Grant twp. independent school district, Lake View	0.568	2,000	1,136
“ “ “ “ “ Shenandoah...	1.246	2,000	2,492
“ “ “ “ “ Pleasant Hill..	1.079	2,000	2,158
“ “ “ “ “ Lone Star.....	1.268	2,000	2,536
“ “ “ “ “ Grant.....	1.950	2,000	3,900
“ “ town of Shenandoah.....	.623	2,000	1,246
Morton township sub district No. 1.....	2.873	2,000	5,746
“ “ “ “ “ 6.....	1.572	2,000	3,144
Lincoln township independent district Snow Hill...	2.647	2,000	5,294
Colfax “ sub district No. 2.....	1.265	2,000	2,530
“ “ “ “ “ 3.....	1.439	2,000	2,878
“ “ “ “ “ 4.....	1.661	2,000	3,322
“ “ “ “ “ 5.....	1.042	2,000	2,084
Total miles and value.....	19.801	.....	\$ 39,602

C., B. & Q.—NEBRASKA CITY BRANCH.

Fremont township.....	0.045	3,000	135
Pierce township.....	4.324	3,000	12,972
“ “ independent school district Essex...	1.269	3,000	3,807
“ “ town of Essex.....	1.261	3,000	3,783
Grant “ ind. school district Lake Shore....	3.058	3,000	9,174
“ “ “ “ “ Shenandoah....	.644	3,000	1,932
“ “ town of Shenandoah.....	1.218	3,000	3,654
Total miles and value.....	11,819	.....	\$ 35,457

BROWNVILLE & NODAWAY VALLEY.

TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.	No. miles	Value per mile.	Total value.
Valley township	6.047	2,000	12,094
Nodaway township independent district Emma . . .	.954	2,000	1,908
Nodaway township independent district McCowan	2.268	2,000	4,536
“ “ “ “ Washington	1.015	2,000	2,030
“ “ “ “ Clarinda . . .	2.037	2,000	4,074
“ “ town of Clarinda	0.500	2,000	1,000
Harlan township independent district No. 1	2.268	2,000	4,536
“ “ “ “ “ 6	2.328	2,000	4,656
Buchanan township sub district No. 3	3.573	2,000	7,146
“ “ “ “ 5 . . . . .	.535	2,000	1,070
“ “ “ “ 8	1.331	2,000	2,662
Total miles and value	22.856	.....	\$45,712

BRIDGES.

Owing to the great number of rivers and running streams throughout the county, there are few counties that have been called upon for larger expenditures for bridges than Page, in proportion to the age of the county, and number of inhabitants, and in this respect the response of the people has been liberal. Crossed as the county is by three rivers and a great number of large creeks and numerous smaller streams that require bridging, the expense of building and maintaining bridges for the convenience of the public has been considerable, and as a result the county is already furnished with a large supply of good bridges. In many cases substantial iron bridges have been constructed, both arch and truss, varying in cost of construction from a few hundred to twenty-eight hundred dollars. There is a large number of good substantial wood bridges in the county. The following is a list of the bridges of the county spanning the two Nodaways and the Nishnabotna, giving the location of each bridge, together with the date of construction:

EAST NODAWAY.

- Hawleyville, Howe truss; re-built 1880.
- Kelley's Ford, King iron bridge; built in 1878.
- Pace bridge, Howe truss; re-built in 1879.
- Davison bridge, iron; built in 1878.

Couch bridge, Howe truss; built in 1877.

Nixon bridge, Howe truss; built in 1874.

WEST NODAWAY.

Hepburn bridge, iron; built in 1878.

Laporte bridge, Howe truss, covered; built in 1875.

Clarinda bridge, Howe truss, covered; built in 1876.

Shambaugh bridge, Howe truss; re-built in 1877.

Nodaway Mills bridge, iron; built in 1870.

Morsman Station bridge, Howe truss, covered; built in 1880.

Braddyville bridge, iron; built in 1873.

NISHNABOTNA.

Franklin Grove bridge, Howe truss; built in 1872.

Essex bridge, iron; built in 1874.

Shenandoah bridge, iron; built in 1878.

The three Tarkios are so numerously bridged that we have not attempted to ascertain the numbers and location of the various bridges on these streams. At first we were disposed to add the bridges on the Tarkios to the above list, but when the genial county auditor, W. M. Alexander, informed us that they were bridged endwise, we abandoned the task. It is safe to say that no county in southwestern Iowa is so well fixed in regard to bridges as is Page county. Besides being numerous they are also substantial. For not a little of the enterprise in this respect is the county indebted to its auditor, for the perfect manner in which the numerous bridges have been constructed. It is too frequently the case that the bridge fund of counties in the west runs behind from year to year, and in the course of a short time, from gross mismanagement, the fund is so far behind that it is not possible, by even heavy taxation, to bring the bridge fund out of debt. But this has not been the case in Page county. By excellent management, notwithstanding the numerous streams to be spanned, the fund has never been permitted to run behind, and this has been accomplished by a tax of from two to five mills; and only once in the past ten years, 1870, did the levy reach the latter named sum. Thus it will be readily observed that the bridges of the county have been built and maintained, not by high taxation, but by good and judicious management.

THE SWAMP LAND TROUBLES.

The following taken from the files of the *Council Bluffs Bugle* for April, 1860, will place fairly before the reader the condition of affairs relative to the celebrated swamp lands, just previous to the commencement of those series of negotiations and legal difficulties which cost the county so much money in the years that were to come :

“SWAMP LANDS.”

“By an act of congress approved 28th September, 1850, all the overflowed and swamp lands within the state were granted to her, and the state authorities were required to select them and report through the surveyor general to the general land office the lands selected. For the better and more certain compliance with the act of congress the state granted the lands to the counties in which they lie, and the counties in most cases appointed agents to make the selection, and the selections were made at the expense of the county, amounting to the sum of \$2,000, in many instances, and averaging about \$1,000 to each county, making the entire expense amount to about \$100,000.

“All this expense was incurred under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, and the form of report and required affidavits were duly returned to the surveyor general’s office and by him certified to be overflowed or swamp lands returned as such to the commissioner of the general land office.

“The list returned for the counties in the Council Bluffs land districts, were examined and approved, and orders were issued to the land office to enter the lands contained in the list upon the tract books and plats of the office, and to withdraw them from sale. This was done, if we are correctly informed, about the 23d day of September, 1854.

“In May, 1856, congress made a grant of land to the state to aid in the construction of certain railroads. At the same session an act was passed approving and confirming the selections of swamp lands, and virtually declaring by that act that the swamp lands selected before the passage of the act making a grant to aid in the construction of railroads, were to remain undisturbed, and no portion of them could by any construction be included in the railroad grant. But notwithstanding these selections were made in conformity with instructions from the general land office, and by his order entered upon the tract books and plats of the Council Bluffs land office, and notwithstanding that they were approved and confirmed by an act of congress, we understand the present commissioner has decided that

patents shall only be issued to the state for such even numbered sections within fifteen miles of any of the land grant railroad lines, as are shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the plats and field notes, made by the government surveyor, and that those even numbered sections selected and not shown to be overflowed or swamp lands shall be patented to the railroad companies.

“If such a decision has been made we regard it as a gross usurpation of authority, and a violation of the act of September 28th, 1850. If the lands selected are overflowed or swamp lands, they became absolutely the property of the state the day the act was approved. That they are such is proved in the very manner the commissioner required the proof to be made, and having required this kind of testimony to be produced, and having approved the selections upon this testimony, we think he cannot, in justice to the counties, fall back on the field notes of the government surveyor. If the patents were to issue only for such lands as were shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the field notes of the government surveyor, why were the counties required at a great expense to go through the farce of making selections?

“We take the broad ground that the selections having been made in accordance with the requirements of the commissioner of the general land office, and having been approved by the surveyor general, and marked upon the plats and entered upon the tract books and withdrawn from market by order of the commissioner before the passage of the act granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads, that the right of the state, and through it the right of the counties to all the lands selected became vested in the counties, and the act making the grant for railroad purposes cannot reach any of the lands selected before its passage.

“If in fact the two grants may be considered as covering the same land, the rights of the two will depend upon the facts in the case, which become the subjects of judicial investigation and decision. The law grants all the swamp and over-flowed lands to the state—the state has transferred them to the counties, and the counties have sold them to individuals, and have expended the proceeds of the sale in draining the lands, thus carrying out the intention of congress in making the grant. Under all the circumstances, we believe it to be the duty of the executive officer, to issue the patents for all the lands selected under the swamp-land act, and if the railroad companies have any right to any portion of them, let their right be determined by the judicial tribunal of the county.

“We sincerely deprecate what appears to us to be a strongly developed disposition on the part of the executive officers of our government to usurp the prerogatives and powers of the judicial department, and in no department is that disposition more strongly developed than in the land department.

"* * * * * It has too long been the practice of executive officers to assume the prerogative of deciding the legal rights of parties, which should have been decided by the courts, and in the case before us, if the commissioner could not legally cause patents to be issued to the state for all the swamp-lands selected before the passage of the railroad grant, he could have had patents issued for those about which there was no dispute, and leave the rights of the parties to the balance to be determined by a judicial decision; but by his determination to cause patents for a portion of the lands selected to be issued to the railroad company, he has thrown obstacles in the way of adjusting the rights of the counties, and has to some extent forestalled the action of the courts thereon."

In 1862 the county entered into the following contract with the American Emigrant Company:

CONTRACT.

"Agreement made and entered into the first day of September, 1862, between the county of Page, state of Iowa, of the one part, and the American Emigrant Company, by B. F. C. McKay, their general agent for the state of Iowa, of the other part.

"The said county devotes all the swamp lands of the county, and the funds and proceeds thereof, as fully as the county may be entitled to the same, to the making of improvements hereinafter named by said company, and the said county grants and agrees to convey and dispose of said lands and funds to said company for said use.

But the county reserves from this contract the following parts and parcels of said lands and funds:

"*First.* The lands contracted to be sold by the county to LeGrand Byington, being about 2,080 acres.

"*Second.* The lands already sold by the county and deeded to purchasers, being about 5,900 acres.

"*Third.* There are some certificates of pre-emption outstanding against said swamp lands not yet taken up or otherwise arranged; this contract is so far subject to such pre-emptions as that said company take subject to them, and are to respect and fulfill the same as the board of supervisors shall deem just and right.

"The company take said lands and funds subject to the aforesaid reserves, and agree to make such public improvements for the county therefor as by law the same may be devoted to the making of, to the full amount of two thousand and five hundred dollars, the county to furnish specifications of said work and improvements from time to time, as they choose, on or after October 1, 1863, and the work to be finished according to such specifications in one year from the first day of January after such specifications are furnished.

“The following method is agreed on for the ascertaining of the value of said improvements: If the board of supervisors shall choose to superintend the construction of such work without charge to said company, and shall at any time offer so to do, the company will in such case deposit said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, in current funds, with the treasurer of said county, as soon as the first day of January, 1865.

“If said board prefer not to superintend said improvements as aforesaid, the same are to be let at public auction to the lowest responsible fair bidder, who will give ample security for performance, in the usual manner of letting like jobs.

“The company takes the said lands subject to all the provisions of the act of congress of September 28, 1850, and expressly release said county and the state of Iowa from all liability in reclaiming said lands.

“The county shall, at any time when required, convey and transfer said lands and funds to said company or its agents, but the entire interest so conveyed shall be mortgaged back to secure the county for the fulfillment of the contract, unless the same shall have been fully paid up, or other satisfactory security given therefor.

“So long as the county holds the legal title to said lands or funds, or the equitable title by mortgage or otherwise, no taxes are to be assessed against the same, except so fast as the same may be sold to purchasers taxes may be assessed thereon. And the company agree to settle one-third of said land fit for settlement in three years from the satisfaction of this contract; another third in five years, and the whole in eight years. That in settling said lands the company will sell only to white persons, and to sell the same to purchasers in the usual quantities for farms.

“The company will appoint a responsible and proper person in said county as their local agent or special agent, on whom all notices may be served and to whom any notice required by this contract may be given; or, in default of such appointment, such notice may be made or given by mailing the same to the general agent of said company, at Des Moines, or to S. P. Lyman, secretary of said company, No. 78, Broadway, New York.

“The county is to appoint any agent named by the company as its agent to finish up and transact any business to be done with said lands or the general government; but the county is not to be responsible for the faithfulness of any such agent, nor for any cost or expense thereof.

GEORGE RIBBLE,
President of the Am. Emigrant Co.

By B. F. C. MCKAY,
The Gen. Agt. for the State of Iowa.

This company was, for the major part, composed of naturalized foreigners, and was organized for the purpose of reclaiming certain lands,

given to the counties by the state. They were to reclaim them subject to the provisions of the congressional law of September 28, 1850, and expressly released "the county and state of Iowa from all liability in reclaiming said lands." The object of the grant by congress to the state was to secure the reclamation of these swamp lands. The American Emigrant Company, acting largely in the interests of the Swedish portion of the community, through their agents, made the contract above noted; and the same was submitted to the voters of the county in 1862 for their ratification or rejection, after publication for the requisite length of time in the county papers. The proposition was voted on in every township in the county; and in every township, except one, there was a majority of votes in favor of the contract. The total vote, with reference to this proposition, the election occurring simultaneously with the general election, was 531, of which 411 were for, and 120 against, its ratification. "The whole vote on the question of ratifying the contract in question was 75 less than the vote on secretary of state (606), and 112 votes more than that on clerk (410), so that, if we take the largest vote on showing the entire voting population of the county, more than two-thirds of them voted to ratify the contract submitted to them."

The county received from the American Emigrant Company the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, on the payment of which, it was obligated to transfer the property in question. It does not appear why, but this transfer was never made. Perhaps the discovery by the board of supervisors that they had sold over *thirteen thousand* acres of land, for the paltry figure above named, had some weight. Certain it is that a general feeling of dissatisfaction became prevalent among the citizens of the county and the board of supervisors refused to convey the said property. The case found its way into the courts, and the district court of Page tried the case and found for the plaintiff, alleging fraud in the procurement of the lands. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state, and the decision of the lower court was reversed, the grounds of which are here given in the opinion of Chief Justice Miller in the June term, 1875:

"I. It is claimed, in the first place, that the county had no *power* to make this contract, and that aside from all the questions of performance, consideration, regularity or the like, the making of this agreement was outside of the power of the board of supervisors to make on behalf of the county, and that, therefore, the agreement is void and in no manner binding upon the county. The same question came before the court in *Allen vs, Cerro Gordo county*, 34 Iowa, 54, where it was fully considered and determined that the board of supervisors did possess the power to make the contract in question, which was similar to the agreement in this case. It was held in that case that the county, being a municipal corporation authorized by statute to hold and dispose of lands granted to it,

possesses the incidental power, the same as individuals, to do, through its board of supervisors, whatever in their judgment may be necessary to preserve and protect its interest in, and title to the same; and that the statutes confer full and ample authority on the board of supervisors over the swamp lands of the county.

“The authority of the board to enter into the agreement in question, we hold to be fully settled by that case. There the contract provided for the sale and disposition, by the county, of one-half the swamp land interest, while in this case all of the swamp land interest is disposed of. This, however, can make no difference in the principle upon which the power of the board of supervisors to make the sale rests. It is the same in each case, and there is only this difference that, in this case the lands themselves being devoted to the county to the making of improvements, a ratification of the disposition thereof by the electors of the county was necessary for that purpose. * * * * *

“II. It is next urged by plaintiff that the contract is void because it purports to be a sale of the swamp lands, and swamp land claims of the county at a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, contrary to the provisions of section 959. * * * * * It is by no means clear that the lands were disposed of for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for beside the public improvements to be made by the defendant, which were afterward commuted and paid in money by the defendant, it also, among other things, agreed to take the lands, ‘subject to all provisions of the act of congress of September 28th, 1850,’ and expressly released, ‘the county and state of Iowa from all liability in reclaiming said lands,’ thereby agreeing to meet all the expense required for their reclamation under said act of congress, which might be equal or in excess of the price fixed on the land by the above section of the statute. The object of the grant by congress to the state was to secure the reclamation of these swamp lands. And the acts of the general assembly of Iowa in respect thereto do not require them to be sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in addition to the cost of reclaiming them.

“Furthermore, the Emigrant Company expended large sums of money in procuring the allowance of the greater portion of the swamp land claims of this and other counties, which had been previously rejected by the land department of the general government at Washington, and, but for the efforts of the company in the premises, it is reasonably certain the county would not have obtained any further allowances of either land or indemnity than had been made prior to the making of the contract with the company. * * * * *

“IV. It is further urged on behalf of the plaintiff that it is entitled to a rescission of the contract because of the failure of the defendant to bring

into the county the number of settlers specified in the agreement within the time stipulated.

“We think it clear from the whole contract that this stipulation was not intended as a condition precedent to the making of the conveyance of the land by the county. It is provided in the contract that ‘the county shall at any time when requested convey and transfer said lands and fund to the company or its agents; but the entire interest so conveyed shall be mortgaged back to secure the county for the fulfillment of the contract, unless the same shall have been fully paid up, or other satisfactory security given therefor.’

“It is also stipulated that the company takes the land and fund subject to all the reserves named therein, and ‘agrees to make such public improvements for the county therefor as by law the same may be devoted to the making of, to the amount and value of two thousand five hundred dollars, the county to furnish the specifications, etc.’ It is also stipulated “if the board of supervisors shall choose to superintend the construction of such without charge to said company, and shall at any time offer so to do, the company will in such case deposit said sum of \$2,500.00 in current funds with the treasurer of said county as soon as the first day of January, 1865.’ The substance of this is that the company will make the improvements on specifications furnished by the county, or, if the county choose, the company will pay the money into the county treasury. Now this is the only *payment* of any kind provided for in the contract, and when such payment should be made the county was bound to convey. The mortgage for the fulfillment of the contract was to be given unless the same should be *fully paid up*. If fully paid up, then no mortgage was to be given, but the conveyance was to be then made. This is the evident meaning of this clause in the contract.

The agreement in this respect was complied with by the company paying, at the request of the county, the sum of \$2,500.00 into the county treasury. Upon such payment and request of the defendant the plaintiff was bound to convey.

“Again, it is shown by the proof that the defendant made frequent efforts to settle emigrants upon swamp lands in the county, but were unable to do so because of the failure of the county to comply with the agreement on its part, by conveying the lands to the defendant. Until the county had conveyed to the defendant the latter could not sell to and settle emigrants thereon, and doubtless this was understood in making the contract; hence, the agreement that the county should convey the lands to defendant on request. This consideration also shows that the settlement of the lands was not understood to be a precedent to the conveyance thereof by the county to the defendant.

“Subsequent to the making of the contract the parties modified it in re-

spect to the matter of bringing emigrants or settlers into the county, as follows: 'It is mutually agreed between said county and said company, that the contract existing between them, so far as it provides that one-third the lands therein named fit for settlement thereon, be settled by said company in three years, and one-third thereof in five years, and the remainder thereof in eight years from the time mentioned in said contract, be changed, so as to be as follows: That said company shall cause to come into the county of Page such a number of settlers, who shall become actual settlers, either upon said lands purchased of said county by said company, or upon other unimproved lands in said county, or upon both such lands, as will equal in number the persons that would be so brought in by said company, if the company were to fill said contract as it was at first made, and that such settlement upon such other lands shall be deemed to be so far in fulfillment of said contract by said company, the same as though they had settled upon the lands originally bought by the company of the county.'

"It is claimed by the plaintiff's attorneys that the board had no power to make this modification—the same not being ratified by a vote of the people—and that it is therefore invalid. If this be so, then the contract, as at first made, remains unchanged, and, as we have seen, the failure to bring in the settlers is no ground for rescinding the contract. If this change, however, is valid, the same result still follows, no time being fixed within which the settlers are to be brought into the county, and in no other respect is it made a condition precedent to the conveyance of the lands to the defendant. It becomes immaterial, therefore, to determine whether the board of supervisors had authority to make this change in the contract or not.

"V. It is insisted by the plaintiff that the contract is invalid, because it did not specify the particular work or improvement to be made by the company for the use of the county.

"The statute made is 'lawful for the counties owning swamp and overflowed lands, to devote the same or the proceeds thereof, either in whole or in part to the erection of public buildings for the purpose of education, the building of bridges, roads and highways, for building institutes of learning, or for a permanent school fund for the use of the county to which such lands belong, or for building county buildings, or for making railroads through the county or counties to which such lands belong.' See revision, section 986, as amended by chapter 77, laws of 1862.

"The contract provided that the defendant should make "such public improvements for the county *as by law the same may be devoted to*, the county to furnish specifications for the work and improvements.' Here the contract devotes the land to the defendant, for the purpose of carrying out or assisting in carrying out the very purposes named in the statute, to be

specified by the county. The agreement is to the effect that the lands and fund shall be devoted to some of the purposes specified in the statute, to be determined by the board of supervisors of the county. We think the contract in this respect clearly complies with the statute. The provisions referred to limited the use of the lands or their proceeds to the objects named in the law; these were to be made specific by the county authorities. In such case no authority was conferred to devote the lands or fund to any other than lawful purposes. It was as certain as if the particular improvement had been named in the contract, for that is certain which can be made certain.

“VI. In respect to the claim of the plaintiff that the contract should be rescinded because of frauds committed by the defendant and its agents, in the procurement of the agreement, we merely say that after a careful reading and examination of the evidence, we fail to discover any proof of fraud or bad faith whatever, on the part of the defendant or any of its agents, touching the making of the contract.

“VII. In respect to the claim of the defendant for a specific performance of the contract, by the delivery of a conveyance to the defendant of the land in controversy, we are of the opinion that it is entitled to a decree therefor. The proof shows that in the pursuance of the contract, recognizing it as valid and binding, the county executed a deed, received the consideration money agreed to be paid, ordered the deed to be recorded and delivered to the defendant upon the execution of a mortgage by the latter for the fulfillment of the contract on its part, and placed this deed in the hands of the agent of the defendant for delivery to its chief officer, upon the making of the mortgage. As we have already seen, the only condition precedent to the making and delivery of the deed had already been performed by defendant in the payment to the plaintiff of the sum of \$2,500.00. All the money to be paid in any event, under the contract, had been fully paid before the execution by the county of a conveyance, and it had no right to demand the execution of a mortgage as a condition to the delivery of the deed. The defendant became entitled to the delivery of the deed upon request, after having paid this sum of money. This sum of money, however, was only a part of the consideration already paid by the defendant for the land, etc. It had expended, as we have already seen, large sums of money, and devoted much time and labor by its agents in obtaining the recognition of the claims of the county by the federal authorities. The defendant has, in all respects, fully performed its contract so far as to entitle it to a conveyance of the land under the contract. The judgment of the court below will be reversed, plaintiff's petition dismissed on the merits, and a decree entered requiring plaintiff to specifically perform its contract by executing a proper conveyance.

"Appellant may have final decree in this court, if it so elects, within ten days from the filing of this opinion."

Such are the chief facts in the case, so ably reviewed by Chief Justice Miller. The matter still stands as his decision left it.

A portion of the same lands became the subject of subsequent litigation, the parties in the case being *Page County vs. the B. & M. R. R. Co.* This case involves conflicting claims by the respective parties to the same lands under separate congressional grants. The plaintiff's petition alleges that the plaintiff is the owner of the lands in controversy by virtue of the act of congress of September 28th, 1850, known as the "swamp land grant," and the act of the general assembly of the state of Iowa, of June 13th, 1853, disposing of the swamp lands within the state to the several counties therein, and the act of congress, of March 3d, 1857, confirming the swamp land selections previously made; that the defendant was unlawfully interfering with the plaintiff's title to those lands, and disturbing plaintiff in the use, possession, and enjoyment of the same, and asserting and claiming title thereto under color of some subsequent and subordinate grant unknown to plaintiff. A list of the lands as claimed was attached to the petition, and is as follows, to-wit:

PARTS OF SECTION.	Sections.	Town.	Range.	PARTS OF SECTION.	Sections.	Town.	Range.
Sw $\frac{1}{4}$	1	69	36	W $\frac{1}{2}$ se.....	21	70	36
W $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$	1	69	36	Sc se.....	21	70	36
Se se.....	1	69	36	W $\frac{1}{2}$ ne.....	29	70	36
Sw ne.....	1	69	36	Sw ne.....	29	70	36
Se nw.....	1	69	36	Se $\frac{1}{4}$	29	70	36
Ne $\frac{1}{4}$	5	69	36	E $\frac{1}{2}$ nw.....	33	70	36
Se $\frac{1}{4}$	5	69	36	S $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	33	70	36
Nw $\frac{1}{4}$	9	69	36	All of.....	5	69	36
Sw $\frac{1}{4}$	9	69	36	All of.....	7	69	36
Se ne.....	23	69	36	E $\frac{1}{2}$ nw.....	1	70	36
W $\frac{1}{2}$ ne.....	23	69	36	Sw nw.....	1	70	36
W $\frac{1}{2}$ se.....	23	69	36	E $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	1	70	36
Se $\frac{1}{4}$	27	69	36	Sw sw.....	1	70	36
Se ne.....	27	69	36	Nw $\frac{1}{4}$	13	70	36
E $\frac{1}{2}$ ne.....	5	70	36	Ne $\frac{1}{4}$	13	70	36
E $\frac{1}{2}$ se.....	5	70	36	Se ne.....	9	68	36
N $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	9	70	36	E $\frac{1}{2}$ nw.....	9	68	36
E $\frac{1}{2}$ ne.....	17	70	36	Ne sw.....	9	68	36
E $\frac{1}{2}$ nw.....	21	70	36	N $\frac{1}{2}$ se.....	9	68	36
E $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	21	70	36	Sw se.....	9	68	36
W $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	7	68	36	E $\frac{1}{2}$ nw.....	9	68	36

The defendant answered, September 6th, 1872, denying specifically the

several allegations of the petitions, and claiming title to the lands by virtue of the act of congress of May 15th, 1856, known as the "Iowa Land Bill," and the act of the general assembly of the state of Iowa, of July 16th, 1856. The answer also alleges that the grant by the state, July 16th 1856, was accepted by the defendant: that the lands in controversy were selected by the defendant under said grant in 1856, and were certified to the defendant by the proper officers of the general land office; that defendant's road was finally located, and the line permanently fixed August 5th, 1856, and that the defendant had performed all of the conditions of the several grants under which title was claimed. To make more stable its claim to these lands defendant filed an amendment to its answer, alleging the payment of a large amount of taxes. During the trial of the cause the cross-examination of Mr. Loran brought out the fact that during and since the year 1869 no taxes were paid. In January, of 1870, it appears that the defendant compromised with the county all claims for taxes, defendant never having paid any upon its lands prior to that time, asserting that they were not taxable. The contract of compromise provided that the auditor should "strike from the tax books of Page county *all lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co.* now upon the tax books which inure to or belong to said railroad company under either of the grants aforesaid, and said auditor is required to make and endorse so as to show that the same were erroneously made and entered, it being the intent thereof to fully remit and release all taxes, interest, and penalties now claimed by said county of Page for any and every purpose upon and against any and all of said railroad lands for all years previous to the year 1869, and to remove all clouds of every character in the nature of taxes from said lands." After the compromise was made the defendant's agent furnished the auditor, Mr. Alexander, a list of the lands to be checked off from the tax books under the agreement.

Judge J. M. Beck, of the supreme court, in the fifth count of his opinion, rehearses some important facts in the transferal and assessment of the lands in this controversy. This count, containing this summary, together with the decree affirming the decree of the district court of Page county, here follows:

"V. Four or five of the tracts of land in controversy were sold in 1864, for the taxes of 1861 and 1862. It is shown that they were assessed for the taxes of 1862 to unknown or non-resident owners. The abstract fails to inform us as to whom they were assessed for 1861. We cannot presume that they were assessed for that year to defendant. In 1867 defendant redeemed these tracts from the tax sale, and a certificate was issued accordingly. They were not claimed by defendant in the action brought by it to restrain the collection of taxes, nor included in the settle-

ment above referred to, and, it is shown, that since 1868 no taxes have been paid thereon by defendant.

“Without determining the effect of the redemption of 1867, if followed up by a continuous claim of title to the land and the payment of taxes thereon, we are very clear that without these things an estoppel in defendant's favor does not arise against plaintiff whereby it is now prevented setting up title to the lands. Defendant's disclaimer, implied if not express, of title to these lands in the action and settlement above mentioned, its failure or refusal to recognize the land as its property by the payment of taxes from that day to the commencement of the suit, taken with other matters appearing in the record, must be regarded as evidence of its abandonment of its claim set up to the land by the redemption from the tax sale. It is entitled, however, to receive the amount paid for the redemption, with interest.

“It is claimed by defendant that plaintiff has sold and conveyed the lands in controversy, and is therefore not entitled to the relief prayed for—having no interest in the subject matter of the action. If the agreement it insisted that the lands were conveyed by the county to the American Emigrant Company. There is not a particle of evidence to support this claim. It needs no further mention. It is shown, however, that plaintiff had sold and conveyed, prior to the commencement of this suit, the lands set out in the list appended to this opinion; it is not entitled to the relief prayed for in the petition as to these lands.

“The decree of the district court will be affirmed with this modification: The lands sold by the county will be excluded from the operation of the decree. The defendant will recover of plaintiff the amount paid for redeeming from the tax sale the lands mentioned above. The judgment will be for the sum of \$109.14 with interest at six per centum per annum from June 19, 1867, the date of this redemption. In other respects the judgment of the district court is affirmed, and a decree will be entered in the court conforming to this opinion.”

Thus it will be seen the county was more fortunate in this its second suit. It has been thought proper to present the more important facts in these cases, together with the opinions of the eminent legal talent which passed upon them, and allow the interested reader to form his own conclusions. The facts, as above, are gleaned from the mass of evidence presented to the supreme court.

JUDGES AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

As before mentioned, the first judge to hold court in Page county was the Hon. James Sloan. The county was then attached to the sixth district, the entire district being composed of the counties of Adair, Adams, Audubon, Buna Vista, Buncombe, (now Lyon) Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Taylor, Union and Wahkon (now Woodbury). The seventh district was formed from a part of the sixth on the 9th of February, 1853; at the same time Guthrie county was added to the sixth. Audubon and Cass counties were detached and annexed to the seventh district December 26, 1856; Ringgold and Union were made a part of the ninth district February 9, 1857; and Guthrie was attached to the fifth district February 25. On the 3d of September, 1857, Mills county was added to the district by a special provision of the constitution. When abolished under the new constitution the district therefore consisted of the following counties: Adair, Adams, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Page and Taylor.

Up to the time the district was changed, under the new constitution of 1858, the following gentlemen had represented it on the bench.

James Sloan, elected April 7, 1851. Resignation accepted March 9, 1852.

Allen A. Bradford, Fremont county, appointed by the governor May 4, 1852; qualified May 24; elected by the people April 4, 1853. Resigned in 1854.

E. H. Sears, Fremont county; appointed by the governor January 9, 1855; qualified February 1; elected by the people April 2.

By the constitution of 1858, Page county became part of the third district, in connection with the counties of Clarke, Decatur, Union, Ringgold, Adams, Montgomery, Mills, Fremont, Pottawattamie and Cass.

E. H. Sears was the first judge of the new district, having been elected at the October election, 1858.

He was succeeded by James G. Day, elected October 14, 1862, and re-elected October 9, 1866. Judge Day held his last term of court in Page county in March, 1870, when he resigned, having been appointed to a vacancy on the supreme bench.

Judge Day was succeeded on the bench of this district by J. W. McDill, of Afton, who was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in October following he was elected by the people. He served until 1872, when he re-

signed, having been nominated by the republicans of the eighth congressional district as their candidate for congress.

Judge J. R. Reed, of Council Bluffs, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Judge McDill's resignation. Judge Reed held but one term of court in the county.

In 1872 the district was again changed, the new circuit being composed of the counties of Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Montgomery, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Page.

Hon. Samuel Forrey, of Decatur county, was elected the first judge under the last re-organization, serving until 1879, when he was succeeded by the Hon. R. C. Henry, of Ringgold county, he having been elected at the October election, 1878.

In 1868 the circuit court was established, Page county being assigned to the first circuit of the third district. The entire district was comprised of the following counties: Page, Montgomery, Fremont, Mills and Pottawattamie. R. L. Douglas, of Pottawattamie county, was the first circuit judge elected for this district. He served until 1872, when the district was changed so as to comprise the counties of Adams, Page, Clarke, Decatur, Montgomery, Ringgold, Taylor and Union, and J. W. Hewitt, of Montgomery county, was elected as judge of the new district, at the November election, 1872, serving one term, when he was again elected to the same position, serving until the latter part of 1877, when he resigned, and D. D. Gregory, of Union county, was appointed to the vacancy, being elected at the October election, 1878, to fill the unexpired term.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The average citizen of Page county does not point with any degree of pride to its court-house. In fact the court-house question has been a very great source of trouble to the citizens of the county, and more especially the residents of Clarinda. Sometime during the fore part of the nineteenth century, the building now being used as the post office was erected for the use of county officers. The treasurer and auditor occupied the lower rooms and the recorder and clerk the attic. The sheriff and county superintendent were compelled to roost around in localities best suited to their tastes, and court was held in the school-house—occasionally in one or the other of the churches—in fact there was nothing permanent in regard to the abiding place of justice, as usually dealt out from the bench of the district and circuit courts. This state of affairs continued until 1874. At the June, 1867, meeting of the board of supervisors, a resolution was passed authorizing the submission to the people of the county the question

of voting a six-mill tax on the taxable property of the county, for the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, in order to raise funds to build a court-house. This proposition met with a decided negative, the vote standing, for the proposition, 128; against, 815. At the June meeting of the board in 1870, the court-house question was again brought up, and a resolution passed submitting the question to the people to be voted on at the fall election of that year. This time the proposition was to issue bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. The people decided by a vote of 425 for, to 795 against the proposition, that Page county did not need a new court-house. By the year 1873, it became apparent to the board of supervisors that a more suitable building in which to keep the records of the county was imperatively demanded, and consequently the proposition of whether or not funds to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars should be raised by the county was voted upon. This met the same fate of the former propositions; only 583 votes being cast in favor of it, while 1,158 were cast against it. This last decisive decision of the people was more than the board of supervisors could stand, and at their October meeting, 1873, they took the matter in their own hands, Supervisor Griffith offering the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a county building be ordered erected on the public square in the town of Clarinda, 44x60 feet, with six offices below and court room above, with vaults for the county records, according to the plan and specifications on file in the auditor's office; and that J. W. Turner be appointed a special commissioner to superintend the same, and have the offices and vaults for the county records completed as soon as possible; and the auditor is authorized to issue warrants on the county fund to pay for the labor, upon the application of the commissioner.

And thus, after a long and protracted effort, Page county succeeded in securing a court house, in certain respects, worthy of the name. It is not a palatial building, and not such a one as a county of the wealth and population of Page should have, but it beats nothing, and is the best, under the circumstances, that could have been erected. The entire cost of the building was \$7,456.16.

COUNTY JAIL.

Page county has one public building of which it can boast, and that is a good, substantial, and well ventilated jail—probably the best building of the kind to be found in southwestern Iowa. It is built of brick, two stories high, and was erected at a cost of \$6,000.00.

POOR FARM.

Asylums for the poor, the disabled and the unfortunate, are peculiarly christian institutions, it has been said, and they become more common with the growth of civilization. None of the heathen nations, Rome, Greece or Macedon, in their times of greatest wealth and power, ever established any public institutions for the relief of the destitute, but in this age a state, or even a county of any considerable size or prosperity, would be considered far behind in all the elements of progress unless some provision was made for the care of paupers and other unfortunates.

Page county has been remarkably free from abject poverty, but nevertheless has been diligent and generous in providing a place for those too poor to have any other. Care is taken to make the institution adapted to its purpose and to keep it always in good order.

The farm was purchased in April, 1878, and consists of 170 acres of fine land. It lies adjacent to the town of Clarinda on the west, about one-half mile from the corporation line. Ever since the farm was purchased it has been under the supervision of Mr. G. L. Shaul, and a more accomplished man for the place it would have been hard to have found. Since the land was purchased by the county it has been improved and arranged with the express purpose of making all the buildings permanent and the entire surroundings adapted to the purpose for which the farm was purchased by the county.

The following shows the amount of warrants issued and cancelled on the poor farm fund from the time it was purchased by the county in April, 1878, to January 1, 1880:

Poor farm.....	\$5 220 85
Poor house.....	3 247 00
One span mules.....	225 00
One span horses.....	250 00
Grain	114 69
Stock.....	163 10
Harness.....	69 00
Farming implements.....	170 00
Bedsteads.....	6 50
Sewing machine.....	40 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$9 506 14

There was paid out of the county fund for stock, improvements and ex-

penses for the poor farm, in 1878, \$1,488.95, and in 1879, \$2,542.59, making the total amount paid for the poor farm, with buildings, improvements, stock and expenses, \$13,537.68. The whole amount of warrants issued have been paid off and cancelled.

The expenses of the farm, for the twenty-two months ending January 1, 1880, and the products of the farm for the year 1879, were as follows:

EXPENSES FOR TEN MONTHS COMMENCING MARCH 1, 1878, AND ENDING
JANUARY, 1 1879:

Groceries and provisions.....	\$ 234 73
Hired help.....	272 67
Fuel.....	117 65
Seed and feed.....	118 78
Clothing.....	35 04
Blacksmithing.....	11 60
Cutting and threshing grain.....	37 76
Coffin and box.....	14 00
Steward's salary.....	525 00

Total expenses.....\$1 367 23

Improvements.....	\$ 221 29
Stock.....	343 30
Farm implements.....	295 30
Stock.....	609 87
Bedding.....	40 04
Lightning rod and spouting.....	67 97

Total.....\$1 577 77

EXPENSES FOR 1879.

Groceries and provisions.....	\$ 223 65
Hired help.....	253 50
Seed.....	25 20
Clothing.....	33 16
Fuel.....	20 42
Blacksmithing.....	15 87
Insurance on building.....	32 00
Coffin and box.....	12 00
Steward's salary.....	700 00

Total expenses.....\$1315 80

PRODUCTS OF FARM FOR 1879.

AMOUNT SOLD.

RECAPITULATION.

Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,000
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
Mules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275
Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630
Hogs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Grain, hay, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1318
Harness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65

Stoves, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	00
Farm implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	00
Furniture, bedding, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	00
Carpets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	00
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,708	00

The following table shows the number of paupers received, discharged, born and died at the poor house during 1878-9:

MONTHS.											No. Received.	Born.	Discharged.	Died.	At End of Month.
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1			4
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		1		6
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					6
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		3		5
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		3		5
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		2		8
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		4	1	8
January, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					8
February, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1		7
March, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1		6
April 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			4		2
May, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		2		5
June, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		2	1	3
July, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		2		2
August, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				3
September, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		4		2
October, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		1		3
November, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		4		4
December, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				6

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

Page county has been particularly fortunate in not having to defend criminal prosecutions, there having been but three murders in the county since its organization. It generally happens that the unsettled condition of society, which belongs to a new country, is conducive to murders and crimes of the most revolting order. It has been a peculiarity of all our frontier history in the west that many men keep themselves always on the outside limit of civilization. Usually a few desperate characters who have left some other region for its good, or who have decamped to escape the clutches of the law, make their way into new settlements where the reign of law is not yet securely established, and there give free scope to their evil propensities. Too often peaceful and industrious settlers are vexed for years by such characters. Endurance in many cases ceases to be a virtue, and in this way that peculiar institution of pioneer life, the vigilance committee, found its way into life and useful activity. The days of pioneer life passed peacefully along, the settlers busying themselves in the upbuilding of their future prosperity. Differences arose and antagonisms were developed of course, but they did not extend to that point of shedding human blood.

THE MILLSLAGEL CASE.

The first murder case tried in the courts of Page county was for the offense of murder in the neighboring county of Montgomery. It has, as a murder, no interest for the people of this county, but as it was the first trial in the courts of this county for this offense, it possesses great interest.

The case was that of Andrew J. Millslagel, charged with the murder of John Stipe, in Montgomery county, on the 9th of February, 1861, and was brought to the county on change of venue. The facts of the case as developed by the trial show that some time about the 1st of February, Millslagel was working for a Mr. Wilson, and by some means wormed himself into the affections of his employer's wife, and virtually drove Mr. W. from his home, where he continued to live in adultery with his wife. Mr. Wilson made the facts known to his neighbors, who assembled to take steps for his relief. At the meeting it was agreed that they should proceed to the house and remonstrate with Millslagel upon his conduct, and induce him, if possible to peaceably leave the premises; and if he refused, to compel him to leave. The company started towards the house, but before coming within sight, stopped and sent two of their men, John Stipe and another, to remonstrate with him, but before they

reached the house, and when, perhaps, fifty yards distant, Millslagel shot Mr. Stipe, causing his death in a few minutes. The case was ably argued on both sides—Parrett and Bowen on the part of the state, and Harvey, Cormish and Kelsey for the defense,—at the July term of court. The instructions of the court were plain and impartial. The jury, after remaining out some seven hours, returned into court with a verdict of murder in the second degree. Judge Sears sentenced him to twelve years in the penitentiary. During the progress of the trial, the prisoner's deportment indicated that he had but little fear of conviction, being as jovial and apparently light-hearted as any around him, and occasionally visiting his malice upon the state's witnesses in a manner anything but becoming. The announcement of the verdict subdued his spirits to a very great extent. After remaining in the penitentiary a short time he was pardoned out and entered the army.

THE KLUGHE CASE.

The following account of the most horrible murder ever committed in this part of the west, we take from the *Page County Democrat* of December 24, 1874.

“One of the most horrible murders ever done was perpetrated in this county on Monday night last; indeed the word horrible falls far short of describing it in all its enormity and diabolism. In truth it scarcely enters into the comprehension of the human mind how such a terrible deed was committed, or even that it was committed. We have not space nor time to give the full particulars, nor do we wish to; the general details are enough to give. About four or five miles north of Clarinda lives a German family named Klughe (pronounced Kluga). The family consists of Klughe, his wife and five or six children. They have been living in this county some three or four years on an eighty acre tract of land. They were in reduced circumstances, and lived badly enough, it is true, but they would have fared far better had it not been for the extreme brutality of the murderous Klughe. This brute, or devil, or whatever he is, treated his family and all over whom he had any control with extreme cruelty, frequently beating and abusing them in the most shocking manner. About one year since one of his sons was forced to leave home on account of his father, who in an angry fit one day chopped off one of the boy's fingers with a hoe. By intimidation he induced the little fellow to say that his maiming was the result of an accident. * * * Klughe's family lived in constant fear that their lives would be taken by their inhuman head, and bore his abuse with but little complaint. Mrs. Klughe worked hard to provide for the family, and her only reward from her husband was his abuse. A few days since Klughe started three of his chil-

dren to school. Among them was a daughter aged about ten years and six months. This child, it seems, never had attended school before. Monday evening Klughe called this child to him and began to question it, to see what progress it had made, he says. The little thing had not yet learned the alphabet. The parent tried to make it repeat the alphabet, however, but of course it could not. At this Klughe became enraged and sent one of the other children for a stick, with which he began to beat his child most shockingly. Its inability, through terror and pain, to even pronounce a single letter, only enraged the monster the more, and flying at the child with the ferocity of a tiger, he tore off its clothes and began savagely beating and kicking it. Then he caught up a stove-lid and struck the child a dreadful blow. Then he seized an iron stove-lifter and with it pounded his little victim. All the while he warned his wife and children if they interfered with him, or attempted to give an alarm he would kill them. At length he procured a stick of stove wood, a heavy knotted club, and again assaulted the little one, who now lay crouched, bleeding and broken, under a table. Driving it from thence, after many heavy blows, he pursued it under the bed, where he struck it repeatedly with all his strength. One of the blows delivered at this time, it is believed, crushed in the child's tender skull just above the eye, making a depression large enough to admit an egg. Not yet satiating his ferocity, he dragged it from under the bed, now already dying, to the middle of the room, and stamped it, kicked it, beat it again and again. At last from exhaustion, he ceased his devilish work and went to bed, cursing and swearing most frightful oaths at his little crushed and mangled victim and the other cowering, trembling members of his family.

"For three long hours had he beaten the little murdered innocent, and what terrible hours they were to it, and to its mother and sisters and brothers. And out of doors the snow was silently falling, pure and white as the pinions of angels, and softly beating against the windows, as if it vain would enter and cover with a spotless mantle that which was so black within. As soon as she dared, Mrs. Klughe lifted her little dying daughter on the bed and bound up her crushed form. In a few moments he child died, and its spirit went up through the beautiful snow-flakes, pure as any of them, to a far kinder parent than it had ever known on earth.

"Tuesday morning, Klughe, finding that the child was indeed dead, like the craven, black-hearted wretch that he is, hastened to Clarinda and placed himself under the protection of the sheriff, who confined him in the calaboose. As soon as the facts became known a coroner's jury was impaneled, Esq. Briggs acting as coroner, and hastened to the scene of the tragedy. They found the facts substantially as we have given them, upon the testimony of Mrs. Klughe and her children, the dead being the

most important witness. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony, that the child was murdered by its father. Those who visited the corpse say it presented a horrible sight. Doctors Van Sandt and Barrett, who made the *post mortem* examination, say the body was one mass of bruises, cuts, gashes, fractures and contusions. Not a spot of the body, from head to foot, the size of a man's hand, could be found that was not wounded. Save a short under garment, reaching not to the waist, and the bandage around its forehead, there was not a thread of clothing on the dead child. * * * About four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, Klughe was arraigned on the charge of murder, but waived examination and was spirited away by the officers to the depot and was taken to Glenwood to the Mills county jail for safe keeping. It was feared our calaboose would not be strong enough to hold him, and we do not believe it would have been. For all Tuesday men visited the little corpse, and went out and talked low, but earnestly. They assembled in groups by twos and by threes and seemed to be discussing something. They would no doubt have lynched Klughe had he remained here. *

* * * Klughe is about fifty years of age, was born in Prussia, and was married there. His oldest daughter is sixteen years of age. He is said to possess ordinary good judgment and is perfectly sane. The insanity dodge will avail him nothing, even if he shall plead it. He is guilty—let him fully expiate his guilt. For of all the foul, bloody, black crimes ever perpetrated on our soil this is by far the foulest, the bloodiest, the blackest. For the highest crime known to the calendar is murder; and the foulest murder is the murder of a child by its parent; and the blackest of the annals of child murder do not furnish a parallel to this case. We cannot realize all its horrors, and we are glad that we cannot."

He had his trial at the March term of court, 1875, and was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. After being confined in the penitentiary for a short time he became insane and was transferred to the hospital at Mt. Pleasant, where he will doubtless spend the remainder of his miserable existence.

RELIGIOUS.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems,—in the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks,
And supplications.—*Bryant.*

“No man liveth to himself alone.” So reasoned those God-fearing men of old when first they came to Page county. They came, not to old and well established towns, where are found the “lofty vaults,” but to regions sparsely settled; not among men accustomed to hours of luxury and elegance, but to farming districts, where now first was beginning to be heard the hum of honest industry and faithful toil. The men among whom they came had little in common with the object of their mission. They were men whose sole thought was of broad acres and material wealth. The travel-stained preacher of that olden time, strong in constitution and vigorous in mind, stronger still in faith and powerful in prayer, sought out these sturdy men and brought to their very doors the consolation of the gospel. For these very messages hearts were aching, and many were the souls forced to cry out, “Oh, that I knew where I might find Him!” The seeds of virtue have been sown by a good providence in all hearts, and they will spring up everywhere to His glory, if carefully nurtured. They are not wholly the result of learning and cultivation, and it is not only in old and refined communities that the lovely flowers of an exalted morality shed their perfume. The early men of God knew this principle, and recognized, too, the importance of its culture, and so devoutly addressed themselves to the task. It is well nigh impossible to correctly estimate the value of the work of these men; to estimate their influence on the character of this growing county. Welcomed everywhere, for the news they brought from other homes, as well as for the “good tidings of great joy,” they went from place to place, greeting with smiles and cheerful words the old; with counsel or reproof the young. Many and varied were the duties devolving upon them. A sermon here, a burial yonder; now a wedding, and then summoned to the bedside of a penitent sinner, what wonder the coming of these men was attended with blessings.

It is the essence of christianity that it be aggressive. It wars upon vice in all its forms, and brooks not the very appearance of evil. Checked, and for the time being thwarted in one direction, it only gathers energy

for a greater onset in another, prepares and plumes itself for a more sublime flight. If men will not embrace its offered salvation, it goes to them with invitation and warning. This missionary element of christianity alone enabled its propagation under circumstances so trying; and the men who were its ambassadors were thoroughly imbued with the same spirit that sent Paul into Asia and Luke to the gentiles. It was the same spirit that prompted those noble men of God to hie them away to the jungles of Asia, or brave the wilds of Africa—men whose names make bright the pages of the church militant, and will add a brighter lustre to the church triumphant. What though its story lacks somewhat of the tragic brilliancy of political intrigue and plotting; what though it has not startled the world by those grand discoveries that make science so great a power in the land—discoveries that enable us to tell the myriad stars that people space, that impresses us with wonder at the power and greatness of the Infinite! What though it partakes of the nature of none of them? Has it not reached down into hundreds of hearts, and made happier hundreds of homes? Has it not moulded character and rescued the fallen! Has it not brought to bear on man's intelligence the highest motives to virtue? Let the records of the past year testify to its power. Let the hallowed memories that stretch aback down the years of the past answer. This, too, was done when gilded churches were not; when the elect of God in the common school room, listened to the life-giving word from the lips of men sent of God. And who were these men? Were they not morally brave to dare the scoffs of an untried and untempered west? Were they not men whose love for the fallen outweighed every personal consideration so that they gave all for Christ? Where was their power? Was it not in that element of a truly noble character that men prize above all else—sympathy? Aye, and that was the principle which made the Son of God so welcome a visitant in the lowly homes of Palestine. It was a principle which bound their own hearts, as it did Christ's, to those in suffering or distress. Here in these scenes of toil and strife, afar from the busy life of great cities, that mysterious power gave these holy men access to hearts and homes; an access that paved the way to conquests greater than an Alexander or a Napoleon ever achieved—conquests that marked their track, not with fire and blood and sword, but with tears, and vows, and resolutions which have culminated in many glorious lives. What was done stands before the reader to-day. What to do, the line of duty plainly indicates. How well their trust has been executed, how nobly their mission accomplished, none so well as the residents of this county know. In view of the grand work so well done, under the guidance of providence, we may exclaim, in the language of the great apostle Paul, "O, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out."

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

In the first settlement of Page county, nearly every one imagined, as in fact did the people of the country at large, that the use of ardent spirits was one of the necessities of the times. There was not a gathering of any kind but what the "little brown jug" was also present. If there was a school house or church to be raised it was necessary that there should be a bountiful supply of whisky on hand with which to raise the building. Mr. Hawley narrates an incident in this connection which will go to show the state of affairs in this respect. About the year 1854, he with a few other citizens of Hawleyville, he then being a resident of that place, concluded they must have a building erected in which they could hold school, and also use the same for a place of worship. Logs necessary for the erection of a building were gathered together and a day appointed for the raising of the same. Early on the day appointed a large number of men gathered, the ground was put in readiness and the first logs put in place, and then the work ceased. The workmen all felt the necessity of having something to take and manifested their desire in that respect by longing looks and anxious inquiries, which they kept up until noon, having touched nary a log since the first four were put in position. Two o'clock came and the same state of affairs existed. About the middle of the afternoon one of the citizens of the place came to Mr. Hawley and informed him that it would be necessary to buy some whisky for the men before the work would be completed. Mr. Hawley informed him that he would not purchase them a drop if the building was never completed. This emphatic refusal on the part of Mr. H. to furnish the motive power whereby the school house could be raised, did not meet with a very hearty approval on the part of the thirsty assemblage. In a few moments more the same gentleman called on Mr. Hawley, and asked him for the loan of a quarter, which he received, and with that quarter of a dollar a gallon of whisky was purchased; that necessary article then retailed for twenty-five cents, and in a remarkable short time thereafter every log was in its place and the workmen were ready to go home. And thus was raised the first school-house ever erected in Hawleyville. In those days, whisky, tobacco and coffee were the staple articles of merchandise of this portion of the country.

In early days the grand jury would often have a bucket or jug of whisky in their room while they were deliberating on the case of some citizen who had been accused of selling the ardent, contrary to law.

Some of the first business places in the new settlements, bearing the name of "groceries," were nothing but whisky shops, and were kept, for

a great part, by men who have since become reputable citizens, and have fully atoned for their wrong-doing by earnest work in the cause of temperance.

The cause of prohibition, which is allied by many with that of temperance or abstention from alcoholic drinks, early took strong hold upon the people of this county, and many earnest workers have come forth for this cause.

They have been in deep earnest and determined to stop short of nothing but the prohibition, by law, of the sale of intoxicating liquors. For many years, however, they fought a losing battle. But they have gained converts steadily, and have continually made a change in public opinion by this steady and persistent effort.

About the year 1860 the temperance element of the county began to organize Good Templar lodges, and for a number of years the order flourished and was the means of doing great good, redeeming many who had formerly been addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks—to-day the nation's greatest curse—and starting many a young man aright on his life's journey. Of late years but little interest has been taken in the order in the county, and for some reason or other the order has almost dropped out of existence, so far as Page county is concerned, there being at this time, we believe, but one lodge within its borders.

Recently the Womens' Christian Temperance Union has done not a little toward moulding public sentiment in favor of the cause of temperance, many of the women of the county being untiring in their efforts to bring about a reform in this respect; and in this, as in all other laudable efforts the christian women of the county undertake, they have been eminently successful.

At the October election, 1870, there was submitted the following question: "Shall Page county adopt the provisions of chapter 82, laws of the thirteenth general assembly; an act prohibiting the sale of ale, wine and beer?" The result was favorable to the friends of the temperance cause, as the following figures attest: For prohibition, 578; against prohibition, 498; being a majority of 80 in favor of the proposition. It is true the majority was not large, yet it was sufficient for all practical purposes and demonstrated that a majority of the voters of Page county were in favor of a "prohibitory liquor law," being the law now in force in the county.

The above only gives the voice of the legal voters, who declared this sentiment by their ballots, and not the voice of the whole people, but it gives indications of the pulse beat; and it is very evident that the side of temperance would have lost nothing had all adults, male and female, been permitted to cast their ballots on the question, for the female element, which is the great human power in the land for promoting the cause of temperance, had no voice in that election.

The past thirty years has worked wonders in the way of suppressing intemperance. There was a time in the history of this country when a man could make a practice of getting drunk and still retain his respectability, but that time has passed. Thirty years ago a man was not considered much of a citizen if he did not have a bountiful supply of whisky on hand during harvest time; now he is not considered much of a citizen if he does have it on hand. People do not point their children to him as a fit example for them to pattern after. May God speed the day when intemperance shall be effectually and forever banished from this our boasted land of the free and home of the brave.

THE SOUTHWESTERN IOWA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at Clarinda, February 10, 1866. The records from the date of organization until 1869 are destroyed. That the physicians of this section of the state, felt the need of such an organization for mutual counsel and interchange of experiences, is evident by the large number who have, at various times, been members and partakers of its benefits. The entire number enrolled, since its organization, is more than one hundred; its present membership being twenty-five. The geographical range of the society's territory comprises the counties of Page, Montgomery, Adams, and Taylor. The matters discussed are those relating to the profession generally, and remarks and *critiques* upon cases of greater importance than ordinary. Even doctors come to their Thermopylæ, and are glad to fall back on their brothers of the spartan band who resist the advance of disease and death. These "test" cases are always fraught with interest, and invariably result in such practical discussions as doctors best know are useful in their practice. The papers or *theses* presented mark the patient toil of the men who so bravely devote themselves to the toils and *dangers* of a physician's life.

The following table presents the officers from 1866 until the present date:

1869	Pres.	S. H. Kridlebaugh,	Sec.	N. L. Van Sandt.
1870	"	" " "	"	B. M. Webster.
1871	"	P. W. Lewellen,	"	" " "
1872	"	Jas. W. Martin,	"	S. H. Kridlebaugh.
1873	"	H. A. McFattrick,	"	" " "
1874	"	J. B. McCartney,	"	M. Enfield.
1875	"	J. L. Barrett,	"	J. C. Holmes.
1876	"	" " "	"	W. C. Stillians.
1877	"	J. W. Martin,	"	" " "
1878	"	P. W. Lewellen,	"	" " "
1879	"	" " "	"	James Knowles.
1880	"	J. W. Martin,	"	W. C. Stillians.

PAGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in the spring of 1859, George Ribble being elected president, and Samuel H. Kridelbaugh secretary. At the first meeting of the society at the court house in Clarinda on the third Saturday in June, 1859, the date of holding the first annual fair was fixed for the 14th and 15th of October following. At this meeting the committee on by-laws made a majority and a minority report, and the same was referred to the board of directors for further consideration and adoption.

The first exhibition was held one-half mile north of Clarinda, on land belonging to Messrs. James A. Jackson and Henry Farrens. The first day of the fair, Thursday, was quite unfavorable, being rainy, but Friday came in fine and pleasant, and men, women and children, with their stock, wares, etc., came pouring in early from all parts of the county, till almost everybody was disappointed with the magnitude of the assembled crowd. The entries for exhibition were far more numerous than was anticipated and quite as creditable as numerous. The stock department was not as full as many desired, but a sufficient display was made to make a very favorable showing for so new a county. The ladies department was more complete than any other, and was quite as complete in quality as quantity. The last day of the fair, Friday, was spent upon the grounds pleasantly and profitably to all. About three o'clock P. M., the crowd proceeded to the public square to witness the exhibition of horses and equestrianism. This part of the exhibition was quite spirited, there being quite a number of horses entered. Taken as a whole the fair is said to have been a very creditable exhibition.

The amount of money received by the society this year was as follows:	
Gate money.....	\$ 13.50
Received on membership	52.00
Received from the state.....	52.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$117.50

At a regular meeting of the society, held at Clarinda, November 1st, 1859, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James G. Laughlin.

Vice-President—A. Heald.

Secretary—C. B. Shoemaker.

Treasurer—George Ribble.

Directors—I. Van Arsdol, J. P. West, H. Litzenberg, Jas. A. Reed, Jas.

Black, Elisha Thomas, Wm. Butler, Sebastian Fruits, Jas. Martin and R. Brattin.

At this meeting N. L. Van Sandt, A. Loran and J. C. McCandliss were appointed a committee to select and locate grounds, with a view to their purchase by the society.

At the next meeting of the board of directors, N. L. Van Sandt, on behalf of the committee on fair grounds, made the following report:

“Your committee appointed to select permanent fair grounds, after thorough investigation of various points within a reasonable distance of Clarinda, beg leave to report that they have selected the grounds occupied in part by the last fair; embracing all that parcel of ground lying east of the county road, on the south by the line of said tract until it strikes the south branch, thence down to its intersection with the north, thence up that to its intersection with the road at the northwest corner of the lot; supposed to contain about ten acres. Of the above grounds about nine acres belong to Mr. Jackson and one to Mr. Farrens. They propose to give a perpetual lease of the above grounds, to the society, reserving the simple privilege of pasturing the same with sheep and cattle. There is a level and smooth surface of four or five acres in the tract, amply sufficient for a horse ring, together with abundance of water and shade, making it a most desirable place for the purpose intended.” The report of the committee was accepted and steps were taken to prepare the grounds for the second annual exhibition, which was held September 20, 21, and 22, 1860. This fair also proved a success in every particular, the receipts of which were as follows:

Received on membership.....	\$114.00
Received at the gate.....	25.00
Total	<u>\$139.00</u>

The society this year received \$122.00 from the state, which, in connection with the receipts of the fair, left them with a balance in the treasury, after paying all indebtedness, of \$4.25.

The annual fair of 1861, owing to bad weather, and the excitement of the times in regard to a little difficulty then existing between the north and south, did not prove a success. In fact, from that time until 1865, the Page county agricultural society, like many similar organizations throughout the country, struggled hard for existence, and very great credit is due Dr. N. L. Van Sandt for the interest he manifested in behalf of the society during these trying years. To him, probably more than any other one man, is the organization to-day indebted for the rank it occupies among its sister societies of the state.

In 1865 it became necessary to find new quarters and consequently the board of directors appointed Dr. N. L. Van Sandt a committee to locate

and purchase grounds for the society, with a view of settling on them permanently and improving them as the demands of the times would warrant. Consequently the ground now occupied by the society, or at least twenty acres, was purchased, and the exhibition of 1865 held thereon. That year the society was reorganized under the following

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Be it remembered that we, N. L. Van Sandt, H. Loran, J. R. Morledge, T. R. Stockton, John R. Knox, and William Butler, and such other persons, citizens of Page county, as have now or may hereafter subscribe to and own capital stock in the company, be and are hereby associated together, and by these presents become a body incorporate and politic, and as such shall have all the privileges and amunities that by the laws of the state of Iowa belongs to such voluntary association.

This society shall be called the Page County Agricultural (Stock) Society. Its place of business shall be Page county and its office shall be at Clarinda. Its objects shall be to encourage scientific and practical agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, the mechanical arts and domestic manufacture by means of public lectures, fairs and the distribution of standard agricultural publications, and for that purpose they may buy, own and occupy real estate sufficient for fair grounds, buildings for exhibitions and offices, and they may and shall have a capital stock of not less than two thousand dollars; and it may be increased to fifty thousand dollars.

Any stockholder in this company wishing to withdraw from the society shall be permitted to sell his stock and the same shall be transferred on the company books, but said stock shall be only owned by citizens of Page county, or the society may by a law made for that purpose, make other arrangements, but shall not pass any law preventing the transfer of stock.

The officers of this society for the ensuing year, commencing on the 7th day of March, 1865, are as follows: President, David Abbott; Vice Presidents, C. G. Hinman, James G. Laughlin, and N. L. Van Sandt; Secretary, N. B. Moore; Corresponding Secretary, Theodore T. Pendergraft; Treasurer, James A. Jackson; Librarian, S. H. Kridelbaugh; Directors, Wm. Butler, John R. Kox, T. H. McKinnon, Samuel Nixon, G. H. Rumbaugh, J. C. McCandless, H. N. Cramer, A. Loran, and J. P. West; Financial Committee, David Abbott, J. R. Morledge and N. L. Van Sandt.

The society shall have perpetual existence for the objects herein before set forth.

Done at Clarinda, in the county of Page, and state of Iowa, on the 7th day of March, 1865.

DAVID ABBOTT,
J. A. JACKSON,
T. T. PENDERGRAFT,
JOHN R. MORLEDGE,
HENRY N. CRAMER,
T. R. STOCKTON,
N. L. VAN SANDT.

STATE OF IOWA }
PAGE COUNTY. }

Be it remembered that on the 7th day of March, 1865, before me, the undersigned, N. B. Moore, a notary public, in and for the county and state aforesaid, personally appeared David Abbott, J. A. Jackson, T. T. Pendergraft, Jno. R. Morledge, H. N. Cramer, T. R. Stockton, N. L. Van Sandt, who are to me personally known to be the identical persons whose signatures are affixed to the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged the execution of the same to be their voluntary act and deed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and notarial at Clarinda, Iowa, this day and date first above written.

N. B. MOORE,
Notary Public.

Through the efforts of Dr. Van Sandt, N. B. Moore, William Butler and others, about two years after the society located on the present grounds, they were fenced and suitable buildings erected. The grounds are beautifully located and now consist of twenty-six acres, and are surrounded with fine shade trees, something unusual in fair grounds, as they are generally located with only one object in view, and that is where there can be found ground suitable for a "speed ring." A large and commodious hall has been erected for the exhibition of fine arts, fabrics, fruits, merchandise, home and foreign products. A half mile track, sixty feet wide, said to be the best in southwestern Iowa for testing the style and speed of horses; with a pagoda in the center for the use of officers and judges. The grounds are also supplied with good stalls for cattle and horses.

The society is now in a flourishing condition and has long ceased to be a burden to those connected with it.

The exhibition of 1880 was probably the most successful, in every respect, of any ever held by the society. As we have given a full account, in the beginning of this chapter, of the first exhibition, we herewith, for the purpose of contrasting the growth of the county, present a full report of the fair of 1880, as published in the *Clarinda Herald*, of September 15:

"Floral hall was quite creditably filled with fruits, flowers, and ladies' handiwork of all kinds. There was a fine show of needlework, silk, and other patchwork, crochet work, embroidery scroll work, hair flowers, wax work, zephyr, worsted, and silk floss, worked mottoes and pictures, oil paintings on wood, marble, shells, and canvas. A very large variety of apples, as fine as any one could wish to see. Peaches, pears, plums, grapes; also a very fine collection of choice house plants and flowers.

"The corn on exhibition was as fine as we have ever seen; in fact it would be very difficult to show better corn anywhere. Several fine samples of wheat were shown, as good as can be raised in a corn country. But few samples of rye and oats were to be seen, but what was there was good.

"Potatoes, sweet potatoes, and yams were very fine, and showed good cultivation. One lot of onions was as good as the best. Other garden products were not largely exhibited, but what was shown was of good quality.

"Bailey & Davis showed some marble work, which was of excellent quality of stone, and very fine workmanship. Wolfe & Van Sandt had their Crane rolling gate, and Cooper Maxwell a nice balance gate on exhibition. They were much admired by the farmers. H. Knieriem had his new force pump on the grounds; it is quite an improvement over any thing we have seen before.

"Among those exhibiting fruit, we must make special mention of Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dow, and Dr. Van Sandt, who have devoted much care to fruit culture, and can show as fine results as can be seen in the west.

"Mrs. J. H. Malcom, Miss Maggie Hepburn, and Mr. O. F. Henshaw, showed some very fine oil paintings, well worthy the commendations they received.

"Miss Lacey, of Shenandoah, had the largest display of needlework and lace embroidery. Her work was much admired.

"The show of poultry was excellent. Henry Loy, Charley Lyman, M. V. Thompson and J. R. Lawson, showed a large collection of fowls of very fine breed, consisting of peacocks, turkeys, light brahma chickens, houdans, gold spangled polands, white faced black spanish, dark brahmas, imperial pekin ducks, muscovy ducks, Japanese bantams, toulouse geese, brown leghorn chickens, plymouth rocks, rose crested and white crested black bantams. These were by far the best collection of poultry ever shown in the county.

"The cattle show was worthy of the county, and did great credit to the men who have given such attention to stock raising. Healy & Sons, from Bedford, showed a herd of twenty-one short horns, and took several premiums. At the head of their herd was a seven-year-old thoroughbred bull, weighing 2,500 pounds. T. R. Westrope, of Montgomery county,

showed fourteen head of short horns in a herd, at the head of which stood a thoroughbred bull, weighing 2,160 pounds. N. B. Moore had on exhibition fourteen head in a heard, at the head of which stood a thoroughbred bull, weighing over 2,000 pounds. Isaac Van Arsdol had his three-year-old bull, (thoroughbred,) weight over 2,200 on exhibition, and took a first premium on thoroughbreds, while on sweepstakes, Healy & Sons carried off the prize, and John X. Griffith's cow, in her class did the same. Ira Stevens showed a fine roan thoroughbred bull, nearly as large as the others mentioned. The cows and young cattle shown by Healy & Sons, Westrope, Moore, Van Arsdol, Griffith and A. Collins and others, were of fine blood. No county in the state will show finer cattle this season than those on exhibition here.

The Indians on exhibition at the fair were quite a sight to many of the young people and some of the older ones, who had never seen any of the native Americans. They belong to the Otoe tribe, whose reservation is near Mission creek, Nebraska. They eat at the table like the whites, and can talk English enough to buy and sell with whites, and can count money quite readily. Their fur caps and bead-worked blankets, moccasins and necklaces were quite handsome, and their wild, weird songs and dancing were reminders of the stories we had read of them long ago. Their skill with the bow and arrow is wonderful. The Indian pony race showed that they are excellent horsemen. But the best thing about the Otoes is the fact that the younger members of the tribe are attending a school established by the government, and will acquire quite a good education, and learn to farm and follow agricultural pursuits.

"The balloon assensions on Wednesday and Saturday, at the fair, were successfully accomplished. The balloon party spared no efforts to give a creditable exhibition, and we are glad they succeeded so well. Wednesday the balloon rose almost perpendicularly to the heighth of about 2,000 feet, and floated west from the grounds to near the railroad track, when it came down, greatly to the relief of some nervous persons, who were in dread till the æronaut landed on *terra firma*.

"On Saturday the ascension was made from the northeast of the grounds, and the northwest wind carried the light balloon with its passenger on the trapeze, across the grounds, at an altitude of about 2,500 feet, going in a southeast course and alighting in a corn field. The people were much pleased with the exhibition.

"The show of horses was the best ever had in Page county. Of thoroughbreds there were four entries. Prince Gorman, J. W. Williamson and Sam. Gorman carried off the ribbons.

"Twenty-six roadsters were shown, of various ages, and premiums awarded to G. A. Campbell and S. H. Shaw, for stallions; W. G. Dealing and J. C. Foster, for three-year old filleys; J. C. Steeves, for brood mare

and mare colt; L. Millhone, for mare colt; R. Flowers, for mare colt, besides several others. In class three there were thirty-five entries, and a goodly number of premiums awarded. D. Sutherland and J. Burwell took the first and second for three-year old stallions; G. G. Fleenor and G. H. Patterson, for stallions over four years; J. C. Steeves and J. R. Knox, for three-year old geldings, and C. A. Linquist, for horse colt.

"There were thirty-nine entries in the class of draught horses, in which Thos. Campbell, S. McClelland, W. T. Farrens, J. Shaw, W. H. Widney, D. E. Ridinour, F. Cooper, D. Sutherland, H. Loy, J. R. Lawson, M. Burwell, C. E. Babbitt were the principal exhibitors, and shared the premiums with others. Seven farm teams, twelve carriage and family teams and three buggy teams were on exhibition, making a fine show of good stock.

"In sweepstakes, D. Sutherland took the premium for best stallion, and G. H. Patterson for best stallion showing five colts, and J. C. Steeves for best brood mare and three colts.

"G. G. Fleenor's jack took sweepstakes premium.

"On the track there were some very fine horses shown and some good racing. Among the best goers were G. A. Campbell's three-year olds, Hartman's Gipsy Girl, Black Tom, owned by M. Harrison, Alice Lee, owned by Frank McMillen, H. W. Beecher, owned by Prince Gorman, Billy Trump, by Mart Reed, Billy Cozad, by W. J. Dealing, and Rattler, owned by A. S. Gudgeon. In the race of the three last named, Rattler won three straight heats, winning the race. The pacing in this race was excellent.

"For purse No. 8, trotting race, there were five entries; the first premium was won by C. N. Crocket's Starling; second by G. Westman's Sailor Boy.

"In No. 10, running race, Alice Lee, owned by F. McMullen, took first, and Milday, owned by Libby & Bates, second money.

"The show of hogs was very good. We did not learn the names of all the exhibitors, but a look through the pens showed a choice lot of hogs. They were of all sizes, from fifty to eight hundred pounds weight. The greatest number were Poland China, Poland and Chester, and Berkshire stock. J. H. Weidner had a fine lot of Poland Chinas, and W. H. Widney showed a nice lot of the same. Healy & Sons also had a pen full, and D. C. Ribble had a lot of five months' old pigs, that took first premium—they were beauties. W. C. Stillians had good ones there, as he always has—while there were several other very fine lots. The premiums awarded were quite numerous, and such stock would win premiums in any fair.

The show of sheep on the grounds was better than ever before. Some good sheep were on exhibition, owned by J. R. Knox, J. C. Steeves, J.

X. Griffith, Jas. Woodworth, and John McDowell. They took several premiums. Sheep husbandry is yet in its infancy in Page county, but we see no reason why it should not become as prominent and profitable as raising hogs. We hope to see a much larger show of sheep at our next fair.

"The attendance at the fair was very large, and the whole number of entries run up to between nine hundred and a thousand. Good judges estimate the number of people on the grounds on Thursday and Friday, at from 7,000 to 8,000, while the number on Saturday was nearly as great.

"The good order on the grounds was worthy of special commendation, and the officers of the society, from the president and secretary to the police, did their very best to make everything pass off pleasantly, and deserve the thanks of all for their good management of the fair."

The receipts of the association from the sale of tickets, for 1880, was as follows:

Membership tickets.....	\$ 741 00
Day tickets.....	739 75
Fifteen cent tickets.....	20 25
Fifty cent tickets.....	37 50
Carriage tickets.....	40 75
Tickets sold at the gate.....	177 30
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Total.....	\$1 756 55

The total receipts of the association did not fall far short of \$2,800. A great contrast, indeed, to the exhibition of 1859.

THE WESTERN STAGE COMPANY.

The old residents of the county know of the methods of transportation in the days preceding railroads. The iron steed has puffed its way across the county only for a few years past, and previous to its introduction the slow-going and lumbering stage-coach supplied the only means of travel. In 1854 the Western Stage Company first began to operate in central Iowa; but as business increased, and the country became more thickly settled, they extended the area of their operations, and pushed their lines of travel in other directions. The trips were originally made weekly, then semi-weekly, and finally daily, as the growing business warranted such an increase of facilities. The life of a driver on one of these coaches was by no means an enviable one. Through storm and sunshine, in winter's cold or summer's heat, through swollen streams and over embankments of

snow, they urged onward their steeds, being the only means of communication with the outer world. It was the only means for the conveyance of the mails, and its appearance was always hailed with gladness.

But the days of staging in Iowa have long since gone by. The broad acres contribute so largely to the material wealth of the world that hundreds of miles of railroad facilities fail to satisfy the demand for greater transportation facilities. The day is not far distant when the state in every direction will be intersected with a network of iron roads, over which to the marts of the world the products of her soil shall find their way.

The company was effectually demoralized, so far as southern Iowa is concerned, on the completion of the C., B. & Q. road to Council Bluffs. In 1874 the last coach belonging to the company was sold, and the Western Stage Company ceased to exist. Then the rushing car outstripped the coach, and has consigned it to a recollection and a reminiscence of the past.

The almost incalculable advantages to be derived from railroad facilities are offered at their best to the inhabitants of Page county. The creation of points of sale and shipment for agricultural products increased the value of farm property, and this county everywhere shows, in its rich, well-cultivated farms and fine buildings, the benefits of home markets and the highest facilities for transportation. The villages along the railroad, while possessing their own class of attractions, are assured of a solid growth and development. To arrest or seriously delay the conveyance of what now come and go so promptly by mail and express, would be to take away much of what constitutes civilization, and remand the community thus afflicted to comparative barbarism.

THE FINANCES OF PAGE COUNTY.

Among the many other things of which Page county can boast, and point to with pride, is the fact that the county is entirely out of debt, and there is but very little, if indeed any, cause for complaint in regard to the financial management of the county. There has been an absence of extravagance from the beginning, and in the main county affairs have been managed in an economical and judicious manner. Indeed, many are of the opinion that the management of county affairs has been too conservative. The following tables, taken from the financial report, issued by W. M. Alexander, county auditor, in compliance with a resolution issued by the board of supervisors, will tend to show the financial condition of the county from 1869 to 1879, covering the most prosperous decade of the county's existence from the time of its organization to the present:

TABLE

SHOWING THE EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY FROM JANUARY 5, 1869, TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

YEARS.	General Expenses.	Court Expenses.	Pauper Expenses.	Safe.	Court House.	Gopher Scalp.	Jail, Kitchen & Barn.	Poor Farm.	Drilling Tools.	Totals.	Warrants Canceled.
1869.	7 806 95	2 907 43	426 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 140 48	7 362 57
1870.	8 275 18	3 940 88	1 035 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 251 18	18 718 84
1871.	8 480 33	5 050 70	1 057 43	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 238 46	13 013 94
1872.	7 639 93	3 910 82	747 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 298 25	17 249 13
1873.	7 873 15	4 347 53	720 18	.....	1 622 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 562 99	14 595 27
1874.	8 796 09	4 611 27	800 30	.....	5 706 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 914 21	19 243 16
1875.	9 238 16	5 760 70	1 568 03	.....	.....	934 55	.....	.....	.....	17 501 24	18 133 06
1876.	9 768 11	6 514 57	2 582 66	.....	.....	1 966 95	5 230 93	.....	.....	26 063 22	25 732 85
1877.	9 768 05	5 568 40	1 581 94	.....	.....	2 108 20	943 08	.....	.....	19 969 67	20 655 84
1878.	9 697 29	4 696 04	1 803 22	.....	.....	10 30	.....	1 488 95	.....	19 374 90	19 309 50
1879.	10 182 35	6 139 24	1 341 60	.....	127 48	.....	.....	2 542 59	135 10	20 478 66	20 692 62
Totals.	\$97 525 59	\$53 447 58	\$13 664 08	\$650 00	\$7 456 16	\$6 709 20	\$6 174 01	\$4 031 54	\$135 10	\$189 793 26	\$194 696 78
Amount of warrants outstanding January 5, 1869.										\$ 4 349 67	
Interest on warrants.										553 85	
Total.										\$ 194 696 78	

TABLE

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE BRIDGE FUND,
AND CANCELED, FROM JANUARY 5, 1869, TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

YEARS.	Issued.	Canceled.
1869	\$ 4,369 05	\$ 5,769 84
1870	8,621 18	8,270 08
1871	7,346 42	7,799 14
1872	10,126 49	10,126 49
1873	9,970 27	9,411 13
1874	5,677 04	6,238 51
1875	13,118 17	13,056 79
1876	11,082 70	11,601 47
1877	8,334 36	8,313 01
1878	17,833 22	17,688 80
1879	9,393 37	9,295 37
Total.....	\$ 105,872 27	\$ 107,570 63

Amount of warrants outstanding Jan. 5, 1869. \$ 1,404 72
Amount of interest on warrants..... 293 64
Total.....\$107,570 63

TABLE

SHOWING THE GENERAL LEVIES FROM 1869 TO 1879.

YEARS.	State.	County.	School.	Bridge.	Insane.	Bounty.	Poor farm.	Total.
1869	2	4	2	3	....	....	....	11
1870	2	4	1	5	....	....	....	12
1871	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	10
1872	2½	4	1	2	....	3	....	12½
1873	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	10
1874	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	10
1875	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	10
1876	2	4	1	2½	½	....	....	10
1877	2	4	1	2½	½	....	2	12
1878	2	4	1	2	....	....	....	9
1879	2	4	1	2	....	....	....	9

TABLE

SHOWING THE ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN PAGE COUNTY, AND TAXES LEVIED FROM 1869 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	Value of Realty.	Value of Town Prop'ty	Value of Personal Prop'ty	Value of R. R. Prop'ty	Total val. of County.	State tax	Co. Tax including poll.	Bridge Tax.	School Tax.
1869.	\$16,326.70	\$1,235.70	\$5,865.49	.....	\$23,427.89	\$4,685.50	\$9,371.03	\$7,028.27	\$4,685.50
1870.	16,333.53	1,273.23	7,422.81	.....	55,029.57	5,005.54	10,011.12	12,513.90	2,502.78
1871.	20,952.90	1,890.73	7,832.66	.....	30,676.29	6,135.71	13,411.40	9,202.49	3,067.59
1872.	21,102.15	1,785.12	8,631.16	1,099.26	32,617.69	8,154.42	14,324.07	6,523.53	3,261.77
1873.	24,021.48	2,400.01	9,301.03	1,453.36	37,175.88	7,435.20	16,237.40	11,152.80	3,717.60
1874.	24,021.48	2,400.01	11,333.89	1,748.45	39,503.83	7,900.76	17,332.02	11,851.14	3,950.38
1875.	30,507.55	3,225.32	11,008.36	944.95	45,686.18	9,136.98	19,979.96	13,605.47	4,568.49
1876.	30,297.28	3,316.86	11,097.40	708.57	45,420.11	9,084.02	20,082.54	11,355.02	4,542.01
1877.	29,629.70	4,143.23	13,308.84	767.66	47,849.43	9,569.88	20,909.76	11,962.35	4,784.94
1878.	29,629.70	4,286.34	13,860.76	732.30	48,509.10	9,701.82	21,418.64	9,701.82	4,850.91
1879.	29,681.42	5,088.71	11,321.61	590.57	46,682.31	9,336.46	20,587.92	9,336.46	4,668.23

YEARS.	Insane Hospital Tax.	Teac Tax.	School House Tax.	School Tax.	Un'gent Tax.	Road Tax.	City Tax.	R. R. Tax.	Bounty.	Poor Farm.	Total Tax Levied.
1869.	\$2,342.72	\$17,246.18	\$12,154.24	\$12,154.24	\$6,411.78	\$3,118.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$67,043.81
1870.	.....	19,956.07	13,304.40	13,304.40	8,773.57	2,776.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,843.65
1871.	.....	22,820.81	17,896.54	17,896.54	9,053.83	4,103.64	321.13	28,455.00	.....	.....	114,468.14
1872.	.....	23,220.02	16,877.71	16,877.71	9,012.11	4,568.64	466.35	.....	9,783.50	.....	96,092.12
1873.	.....	25,977.79	18,502.86	18,502.86	10,002.59	4,001.96	2,148.15	.....	.....	.....	99,176.35
1874.	.....	27,039.01	16,002.10	16,002.10	11,201.22	5,114.41	2,523.73	.....	.....	.....	102,914.77
1875.	.....	31,282.01	14,193.01	14,193.01	14,729.42	3,848.11	5,387.15	.....	.....	.....	116,730.60
1876.	2,271.00	27,518.87	9,036.44	9,036.44	12,746.53	3,982.71	3,613.00	.....	.....	.....	104,232.14
1877.	2,392.47	29,533.17	12,132.42	12,132.42	11,797.28	4,887.21	3,620.46	.....	.....	9,569.88	121,159.76
1878.	.....	32,428.11	7,627.37	7,627.37	11,545.24	5,127.10	3,941.88	.....	.....	.....	106,342.89
1879.	.....	27,650.66	8,632.41	8,632.41	10,355.46	4,746.90	4,394.48	121,102.20	.....	.....	250,898.95

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE VARIOUS TOWNSHIPS AND IN-DEPENDENT DISTRICTS AND THE APPORTIONMENTS OF THE
TEMPORARY SCHOOL FUND FOR 1869:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP AND DISTRICT.	No. Scholars.	April Ap-portionment.	Sept. Ap-portionment.
Valley township.....	177	\$ 265 53	\$ 81 52
Douglas township.....	127	197 55	58 50
Fremont township.....	65	100 96	29 95
Pierce township.....	59	91 62	27 17
Tarkio township.....	100	155 49	46 06
Nodaway township.....	240	373 57	110 53
Ind. Clarinda.....	459	714 73	211 40
Nebraska township.....	143	222 47	65 87
Ind. Hawleyville.....	126	196 00	57 96
East River township.....	385	599 45	177 35
Harlan township.....	216	336 20	99 48
Lincoln township.....	166	258 30	76 54
Washington township.....	138	214 68	63 53
Amity township.....	377	587 01	173 53
Buchanan township.....	326	507 60	150 16
Totals	3,104	\$ 4,820 96	\$ 1,429 55

FOR 1879.

Valley township.....	334	\$ 234 28	\$ 223 75
Douglas township	319	223 75	213 80
Fremont township.....	330	231 47	221 15
Pierce township.....	230	161 63	154 12
Pierce township, ind. dist. Essex.....	190	133 27	127 35
Grant township, ind. dist. Lake Shore.....	13	9 12	8 72
Grant township, ind. dist. Pleasant Hill....	36	25 25	24 13
Grant township, ind. dist. Fairview.....	35	24 55	23 46
Grant township, ind. dist. Shenandoah.....	305	213 93	204 35
Grant township, ind. dist. Grant.....	50	35 07	33 52
Grant township, ind. dist. Mt. Vernon.....	19	13 33	12 73
Grant township, ind. dist. Science Ridge...	29	20 34	19 43
Grant township, ind. dist. Lone Star.....	26	18 24	17 43
Grant township, ind. dist. Pleasant View...	6	4 21	4 02
Grant township, ind. dist. Mt. Hope.....	19	13 33	12 75
Tarkio township.....	258	180 97	172 86

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF TOWNSHIP AND DISTRICT.	No. Scholars.	April Appor- tionment.	Sept. Appor- tionment.
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Spring Hill.....	31	\$ 21 74	\$ 20 80
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. No. 2	49	34 37	32 85
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Mutton Ridge...	75	52 60	50 26
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. No. 4	40	28 06	26 82
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Runnels	43	30 16	28 82
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Emma	30	21 04	20 10
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Wolf.....	18	12 63	12 08
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. McCowen	48	33 67	32 17
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Snake Creek....	48	33 67	32 17
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Summit	50	35 07	33 52
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Washington	30	21 04	20 10
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Elrick.....	36	25 25	24 12
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Vienna.....	41	28 76	27 47
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Center	30	21 04	20 10
Nodaway twp., ind. dist. Clarinda.....	662	464 35	443 65
Nebraska township	163	114 33	109 25
Nebraska twp., ind. dist. Hawleyville.....	140	98 20	93 82
East River township	321	225 16	215 13
Harlan twp., ind. dist. No. 1.....	68	47 70	45 57
Harlan twp., ind. dist. No. 2.....	47	32 97	31 50
Harlan twp., ind. dist. Keystone	65	45 59	43 56
Harlan twp., ind. dist. Eureka	33	22 44	21 45
Harlan twp., ind. dist. Pleasant Ridge....	74	51 90	49 59
Harlan twp., ind. dist. No. 6.....	61	42 79	40 88
Lincoln twp., ind. dist. Salem.....	48	33 67	32 17
Lincoln twp., ind. dist. Star	45	31 57	30 16
Lincoln twp., ind. dist. Advance	45	31 57	30 16
Lincoln twp., ind. dist. Long Branch	65	45 59	43 56
Lincoln twp., ind. dist. Center	40	28 06	26 81
Lincoln twp., ind. dist. Snow Hill.....	49	34 37	32 84
Morton township	216	151 51	144 76
Washington twp., ind. dist. Liberty	101	70 84	67 69
Washington twp., ind. dist. North Star ...	28	19 64	18 78
Washington twp., ind. dist. Union Grove..	55	38 58	36 86
Washington twp., ind. dist. West Point...	64	44 89	42 89
Washington twp., ind. dist. Maple Grove .	28	19 64	18 78
Colfax township	223	156 42	149 45
Amity township	252	176 76	168 88
Amity twp., ind. dist. College Springs	197	138 18	132 03
Buchanan township	275	192 80	184 29
Totals.....	6,132	\$ 4,301 36	\$ 4,109 46

TABLE

SHOWING AMOUNT OF WARRANTS ISSUED AND CANCELED ON BOUNTY FUND.*

Amount drawn during the year 1872.....	\$ 2650 00
Amount drawn during the year 1873.....	8850 00
Interest on warrants.....	272 38
Total.....	\$ 11,772 38

WARRANTS CANCELED.

Canceled during the year 1872	\$ 294 27
Canceled during the year 1873	8840 35
Canceled during the year 1874.....	2637 76
Total.....	\$ 11,772 38

*This fund was created under resolutions of the board of supervisors adopted at a special session, December 21, 1863 and at the regular session January, 1864, offering a bounty of \$150 to each person that would volunteer in the U. S. service from Page county, to aid in putting down the southern rebellion. It being ascertained that in addition to the amount paid by the county in 1864, there were yet seventy-seven persons that had not received the bounty that were entitled to it. The board, at their regular session in September, 1872, ordered that a tax of three mills on the dollar be levied for the purpose of paying the balance due the soldiers under said resolutions.

POLITICAL.

In the first settlement of the county, there was but little excitement in regard to politics. Local officers were at first chosen more in regard to their fitness for the position to be occupied, than on account of their political complexion. It was not long, however, until party lines were drawn, and the pioneers of the county began to take an active part in the political affairs of the day. At first the democrats were in the majority, remaining so until the year 1858, when the republicans gained the ascendancy, and have ever since held it. The republican majority in the county has, for the past ten years, with possibly one exception, ranged from six to often as high as fifteen hundred.

Following will be found the votes of the county at all presidential elections since the organization of the county in 1851:

1852	Scott electors.....	29	1864	Lincoln electors.....	521
	Pierce electors.....	40		McClellan.....	168
	Hale electors.....		1868	Grant electors.....	936
1856	Fremont electors.....	100		Seymour.....	474
	Buchanan electors.....	171	1872	Grant electors.....	1408
	Fillmore electors.....	169		Greeley electors.....	717
1860	Lincoln electors.....	469		O'Connor electors....	
	Douglas electors.....	287	1876	Hayes electors.....	2243
	Bell-Everett electors...	10		Tilden electors.....	861
	Breckenridge-Lane.....	22		Cooper electors.....	217

It will be observed that the republican electors have been chosen at every election since 1860, by majorities ranging from 182, for Lincoln in 1860 to 691 for Grant in 1872, and 1165 for Hayes, over both Tilden and Cooper, in 1876. The republican party has grown up as a distinctive party since the organization of the county, the democracy being already in existence, and still continuing as one of the two great political parties of the county.

Since 1858 the vote of the county for the various years has been as follows:

1858.

Auditor of State—

Theodore S. Parvin.....	277
Jonathan W. Cattell.....	304

Treasurer of State—

Samuel Sorah.....	277
John W. Jones.....	304

Attorney General—

J. M. Elwood.....	277
Samuel A. Rice.....	304

Commissioner of Des Moines River Improvement—

Charles Baldwin.....	207
William C. Drake.....	304

Register of State Land Office—

James M. Reed.....	277
Amos B. Miller.....	304

Judge Third Judicial District—

J. M. Dews.....	266
E. H. Sears.....	309

District Attorney—

R. B. Parrott.....	279
Samuel Forrey.....	303

Member of the Board of Education—

G. P. Kimball.....	291
Z. Knapp.....	171
C. B. Bridges.....	76
J. W. Warren.....	33

Member of Congress, First Congressional District—

Samuel R. Curtis.....	300
H. H. Trimble.....	287

County Judge—

J. H. Walker.....	257
William Orm.....	245
A. H. East.....	65

Clerk of the District Court—

L. H. Wilder.....	264
F. L. Cramer.....	99
G. P. Kimball....	218

1859.

Supreme Judge—

R. P. Lowe.....	377
L. D. Stocton.....	376

Senator, Seventh District—

J. A. Harvey.....	405
H. W. English.....	303

Representative, Eighth District—

N. L. Van Sandt.....	398
R. F. Connor.....	297

County Judge—

Jacob Simonton.....	267
I. H. Walker.....	238
A. H. East.....	90
Wm. Orm.....	98

Treasurer and Recorder—

Thomas Wallace.....	330
Soloman West.....	329
W. J. Woods.....	44

Sheriff—

Jacob Butler.....	337
Wm. Robbins.....	274
E. W. Butler.....	95

Superintendent of Common Schools—

J. L. Anderson.....	329
A. E. Serrell.....	292
J. M. Young.....	83
Andrew Petty.....	307
Andrew Miller.....	1

Drainage Commissioner—

John Buckingham.....	332
Thomas H. East.....	325

Coroner—

A. Scott.....	350
Wm. Cuning.....	269
Nathan Haskins.....	74

1860.

Presidential Electors at Large—

G. W. R. Mitchell.....	22
W. M. Espy.....	22
Fitz H. Warren.....	469
Joseph H. Chaplin.....	469
Lincoln Clark.....	287
Henry C. Dean.....	286
Wm. Henderson.....	10
M. D. McHenry.....	10

Presidential Electors, First Congressional District—

J. D. Test.....	22
M. L. McPherson.....	469
M. B. Bennett.....	290
C. W. Boyer.....	10

Member of Congress, First District—

Samuel R. Curtis.....	493
C. C. Cole.....	304

Judge Supreme Court—

James Grant.....	315
George G. Wright.....	375

Secretary of State —

John M. Corse.....	320
Elijah Sells.....	474

Auditor of State—

G. W. Maxfield.....	320
J. W. Cattell.....	473

Treasurer of State—

John W. Ellis.....	320
John W. Jones.....	473

Register of State Land Office—

Patrick Robb.....	319
Amos B. Miller.....	474

Attorney General—

Wm. McClintock.....	318
C. C. Nourse.....	475

Member of Board of Education, Third Judicial District—

S. H. Kridlebaugh.....	291
Dexter C. Blower.....	473

Clerk District Court—

Charles Linderman.....	602
Wm. Burkey.....	15
F. L. Cramer.....	10
J. Jackson.....	2

County Surveyor—

R. F. Connor.....	341
J. W. McKinley.....	433

1861.

For Governor—

Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	410
Wm. C. Meritt.....	243
Benjamin M. Samuel.....	13
Curtes Mason.....	2

Lieutenant Governor—

John R. Needham.....	405
Leurin Dersy.....	230
Jesse Williamson.....	28
Wm. H. Meritt.....	1

Judge Supreme Court—

Ralph P. Lowe.....	405
James M. Elwood.....	261

Representative in Congress, First District—

James F. Wilson.....	404
Jarvis E. Neal.....	191

Representative, Sixty-Third District—

George A. Gordon.....	405
David Findley.....	236

County Judge—

N. B. Moore.....	347
Jacob Simonton.....	318

County Surveyor—

Elijah Miller.....	392
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Treasurer and Recorder—

I. H. Walker.....	239
Solomon West.....	427

Sheriff—

B. B. Hutton.....	302
John Perkins.....	252
Wm. Robbins.....	100

County Superintendent—

J. G. Maughling.....	374
A. Z. Armour.....	13
Wm. R. Laughlin.....	1
Wilson Bellis.....	1
A. McGee.....	1

County Surveyor—

John Cross.....	396
Lewis Wilder.....	53
R. F. Connor.....	29
A. Z. Armour.....	1

Drainage Commissioner—

John Buckingham.....	407
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Coroner—

J. C. McCandlis.....	392
Thomas Beach.....	48
R. F. Connor.....	1

1862.

Secretary of State—

James Wright.....	370
Richard H. Sylvester.....	236

Auditor of State—

J. W. Cattell.....	370
John Brown.....	236

Treasurer of State—

Wm. H. Holmes.....	370
Samuel H. Lorah.....	236

Attorney General—

C. C. Nourse.....	372
Benton J. Hall.....	234

Register State Land Office—

Josiah A. Harvey.....	368
Fredrick Gottischalk.....	237

Representative in Congress, Fifth District—

John A. Kasson.....	370
Daniel O. Finch.....	235

Judge Third Judicial District—

James G. Day.....	363
Samuel Clinton.....	241

District Attorney, Third Judicial District—

James E. Millard.....	367
R. B. Parrott.....	238

Clerk District Court—

Charles Linderman.....	414
W. Phillips.....	3
J. Simonton.....	1

Drainage Commissioner—

Albert Heald.....	364
J. Simonton.....	234

For the proposition to transfer the swamp lands of the county to the American Emigrant Company.....	411
Against the proposition.....	120

1863.

Governor—

W. M. Stone.....	434
James M. Tuttle.....	241

Judge of Supreme Court—

John F. Dillon.....	436
Charles Mason.....	232

State Senator, Seventh District—

L. W. Hillyer.....	418
J. Simonton.....	17

Representative Fourteenth District—

N. L. Van Sandt.....	372
Henry Hiatt.....	262

Clerk District Court—

Jacob Butler.....	522
J. W. McKinlay.....	20
J. Cornforth.....	1

Treasurer and Recorder—

John R. Hinchman.....	618
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County Judge—

P. R. Stocton.....	405
Jacob Simonton.....	265

Sheriff—

B. B. Hutton.....	405
John Perkins	269

Superintendent of Schools—

J. A. Wood	395
J. H. Wilson.....	232

County Surveyor—

John Cross	383
A. H. East.....	246

Coroner—

J. C. McCandlis.....	387
Thomas Beach.....	257

1864.

Presidential Electors—

Lincoln Electors.....	521
McClellan Electors.....	168

Representative in Congress, Fifth District—

John A. Kasson.....	521
M. D. McHenry.....	164

Judge Supreme Court—

Chester C. Cole.....	570
Thomas M. Moore.....	116

Secretary of State—

James Wright.....	519
John H. Wallace.....	168

Auditor of State—

John A. Elliott.....	519
E. C. Hendershot.....	168

Treasurer of State—

Wm. H. Holmes.....	519
John B. Larsh.....	168

Attorney General—

Isaac L. Allen.....	520
Charles M. Dunbar.....	168

Register State Land Office—

Josiah A. Harvey.....	520
B. D. Holbrook.....	168

Clerk District Court—

Jacob Butler.....	478
Scattering.....	2

For the Hog Law.....	247
Against the Hog Law.....	233

1865.

Governor—

Wm. M. Stone.....	347
Thomas H. Benton.....	298

Judge Supreme Court—

George G. Wright.....	419
H. H. Trimble.....	284

Superintendent Public Instruction—

Oren Farvill.....	417
J. W. Sennett.....	225

Representative, Fourteenth District—

Charles Linderman.....	424
W. H. Ruble.....	266

County Treasurer—

Henry Dorsey.....	421
I. H. Walker.....	261

Sheriff—

Geo. W. Burns.....	419
N. C. Ridenour.....	266

County Judge—

John R. Morledge.....	394
Wm. M. Burkey.....	261

Coroner—

John Kinkade.....	420
H. Davison.....	263

1866.

Secretary of State—

Ed Wright.....	601
S. G. Vananda.....	351

Treasurer of State—

S. E. Rankin.....	601
G. A. Stone.....	351

Auditor of State—

John A. Elliott.....	599
Robt. W. Cross.....	354

Attorney General—

T. E. Bissell.....	601
W. Ballinger.....	351

Register State Land Office—

C. C. Carpenter.....	601
L. P. McKinney.....	352

Reporter Supreme Court—

E. H. Stiles.....	545
Albert Stoddard.....	312

Clerk Supreme Court—

C. Linderman.....	601
Fred. Gottschalk.....	358

Congressman, Fifth District—

G. M. Dodge.....	591
J. M. Tuttle.....	351

Judge, Third Judicial District—

J. G. Day.....	623
T. J. Goss.....	331

District Attorney—

C. E. Millard.....	613
J. E. Varner.....	341

Representative Fourteenth District—

N. L. Van Sandt.....	544
G. W. Holmes.....	382

Clerk District Court—

J. Butler	596
Wm. M. Burkey.....	341
W. McKinley.....	1

County Recorder—

A. B. Cramer.....	592
John Perkins.....	350

County Surveyor—

T. J. Garnett	558
E. Miller.....	364
For poor farm	234
Against poor farm	231

1867

Governor—

Samuel Merrill.....	673
Charles Mason.....	399

Senator, Eighth Senatorial District—

N. B. Moore	535
A. G. Walls	433
J. N. Stockton	72
J. G. Laughlin	1
A. Z. Armour	1

Representative Fourteenth District—

Joseph Cramer.....	650
Henry Houston.....	410

County Judge—

J. R. Morledge	651
Jacob Simonton	399
J. Laughlin.....	1

County Treasurer—

Henry Dorsey.....	654
N. C. Ridenour.....	414
Wm. Alexander.....	1

Sheriff—

G. W. Burns.....	590
N. J. Calhoun.....	442
Wm. Burkey.....	1

County Superintendent—

J. Woods.....	668
L. Connor.....	2

County Surveyor—

T. J. Garnett.....	665
R. M. Benbow.....	1
R. F. Connor.....	1

Coroner

J. W. Scott.....	661
Wm. Cumings.....	334
Wm. W. Cuning.....	40
For court house tax.....	128
Against court house tax.....	815
For hog law.....	565
Against hog law.....	357

1868.

Electors, Fifth District—

Wm. Hill.....	936
D. M. Harris.....	474

Representative in Congress—

F. W. Palmer.....	931
P. Gad Bryan.....	476

Judge First Circuit Third District—

R. L. Douglas.....	857
W. W. Morsman.....	546

County Judge to fill vacancy—

W. M. Alexander.....	913
A. M. Colier.....	474
W. W. Morsman.....	1

County Recorder—

T. J. DeLong.....	926
E. M. Clark.....	473

Clerk District Court—

W. W. Russell.....	891
E. E. T. Hazen.....	454
E. F. T. Hazen.....	43
For first amendment.....	770
Against first amendment.....	572
For second amendment.....	780
Against second amendment.....	571
For third amendment.....	778
Against third amendment.....	572
For fourth amendment.....	780
Against fourth amendment.....	568
For fifth amendment.....	772
Against fifth amendment.....	565
For stock act.....	597
Against stock act.....	527

1869.

Governor—

Samuel Merrill.....	721
George Gillaspy.....	332

Representative, Sixteenth District—

Wm. Butler.....	572
A. J. Benvers.....	389

County Auditor—

W. M. Alexander.....	730
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County Treasurer—

Henry Dorsey.....	726
A. M. Collier.....	1

Sheriff—

Joshua J. Round.....	722
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Superintendent Common Schools—

Elijah Miller.....	734
J. Woods.....	1

County Surveyor—

Wm. R. Callicotte.....	721
R. F. Connor.....	1
T. J. Garnett.....	1
R. Stewart.....	1

Coroner—

Frank E. Norton.....	711
R. Stewart.....	1

1870.

Secretary of State—

Ed Wright.....	968
Charles Doerr.....	454
For Prohibition.....	578
Against Prohibition.....	498

For Member of Congress—

F. W. Palmer.....	771
B. F. Montgomery.....	525
Francis W. Palmer.....	45

Judge Third Judicial District—

J. W. McDill.....	906
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Prosecuting Attorney—

M. L. McPherson.....	890
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Clerk District Court—

W. W. Russell.....	985
E. T. Hazen.....	9

County Recorder—

Daniel J. De Long.....	979
Henry Lown	431

County Supervisor—

T. J. Brackin.....	6
T. J. Bracken.....	661
Wm. McLean.....	850
Isaac Damewood.....	974
M. G. McFarland	1
Levi Reeves.....	394
J. M. Loudon.....	590
Samuel Nixon	451
For the erection of a court house	509
Against the erection of a court house.....	819
For a tax to build a court house.....	425
Against a tax to build a court house.....	795
For stock act.....	59
Against stock act.....	10

1871.

For Governor—

C. C. Carpenter.....	957
James Knapp.....	454

Senator Eighth District—

J. S. McIntire	746
John Barnett.....	578

Representative Sixteenth District—

William Butler.....	737
Henry Hiatt.....	562

County Auditor—

Wm. M. Alexander.....	980
Robert Jones.....	1
James Stewart.....	1

County Treasurer—

Henry Loran.	944
J. Balty	37
H. Dorcy	6
Wm. Alexander	1
Geo. Ashford	1
J. E. Noble	1

Sheriff—

Isaac Damewood	967
John Miller	2
L. M. Glasgow	1
Richard Powell	1

County Supervisor—

J. W. Turner	873
A. J. Welty	110

County Superintendent—

Elijah Miller	897
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County Surveyor—

W. R. Callicott	956
T. J. Garnett	1

Coroner—

A. J. Adams	951
J. C. Holmes	1
B. W. Webster	3

1872.

Grant Electors at Large—

S. J. Kirkwood and C. Wullweber	1408
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Greeley Electors at large—

Fitz Henry Warren and H. B. Foulke	717
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Representative in Congress, Eighth District—

James W. McDill	1423
W. W. Merritt	717

Secretary of State—

J. T. Young	1419
E. A. Gilbert	732

District Judge, Third District—

Samuel Forrey	1414
John W. Warren.....	727

Circuit Judge—

J. W. Hewitt	1419
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District Attorney, Third District—

W. T. Laughlin	1416
J. R. Welpstin	727

Clerk District and Circuit Court—

W. W. Russell	1386
A. C. Holmes	766
J. S. Holmes	1

County Recorder—

Thomas Wallace.....	1390
A. M. Cooper.....	753
J. C. Holmes.....	1

Member of Board Supervisors—

John X. Griffith	1366
A. J. Welty	769
G. R. Jones	2
B. W. Jones	2

1873.

Governor—

C. C. Carpenter.....	1060
J. G. Vale.....	946

Representative—

A. J. Chantry.....	1090
L. P. Crouch.....	908

County Auditor—

Wm. M. Alexander.....	1167
J. S. Woodmansee.....	856

Treasurer—

Henry Loran.....	1142
J. M. Higgins.....	880

Sheriff—

Isaac Damewood.....	1165
R. W. McClanahan.....	861

County Superintendent—

J. A. Woods.....	992
H. Morton.....	1014
E. Miller.....	9

Surveyor—

J. McKinley.....	1088
W. R. Callicott.....	19
T. J. Garnett.....	19
H. Hatten.....	1
E. Miller.....	1
Wm. Cuning.....	1
L. C. Cornforth.....	1

Coroner—

P. W. Lewellen.....	1118
Scattering.....	10

Member of Board of Supervisors—

George McCullough.....	1027
Wm. Cuning.....	986
For the proposition to erect a court house.....	583
Against.....	1158

1874.

Secretary of State—

Josiah T. Young.....	1139
David Morgan.....	764

Member of Congress Eighth District—

James W. McDill.....	1138
Anson Rood.....	712

Judge District Court Third District—

Samuel Forrey.....	1044
J. S. Warner.....	795

Prosecuting Attorney Third District—

Smith McPherson.....	1092
George L. Finn.....	773

Clerk District Court—

Joseph E. Hill.....	1092
W. A. Bereman.....	802

County Recorder—

James L. Brown.....	1106
D. N. Holmes.....	800

Member of the Board of Supervisors—

Samuel Gorman.....	1069
Wm. Cunning.....	825

1875.

For Governor—

Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1290
Shepherd Leffler.....	609

Senator Eighth District—

Alfred Hebbard.....	1026
Westel W. Morsman.....	874

Representative Sixteenth District—

Edwin B. Hoag.....	1356
Scattering.....	7

County Auditor—

Wm. M. Alexander.....	1490
Nate Martin.....	1

Treasurer—

Henry Loran.....	1475
Scattering.....	3

Sheriff—

Isaac Damewood.....	1468
N. J. Calhoon.....	31
Scattering.....	12

County Superintendent—

Elijah Miller.....	1337
Hugh Molton.....	486

Member of Board of Supervisors—

John X. Griffith.....	1300
Col. Baker.....	12
Scattering.....	7

Coroner—

Thomas Evans.....	1399
Scattering.....	9

County Surveyor—

L. A. Russell.....	1356
Scattering.....	7

1876.

Hayes Electors at Large—

John Van Valkenberg.....	2243
Wm. P. Hepburn.....	2239

Tilden Electors at Large—

Daniel F. Miller and John P. Irish.....	861
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Cooper Electors at Large—

A. M. Dawley and Port. C. Welsh.....	217
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Representative in Congress, Eighth District—

Wm. F. Sapp.....	2216
Lemuel R. Bolter.....	1083

Circuit Judge, Third Judicial District—

James W. Hewitt.....	2242
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Clerk District and Circuit Courts—

Joseph E. Hill.....	2232
John Mentzer.....	1037

County Recorder—

James L. Brown.....	2188
Carl M. Stafford.....	1105

Member of Board Supervisors—

O. Wetmore.....	2227
David Abbott.....	1067

1877.

Governor—

John H. Gear.....	1166
John P. Irish.....	508
Daniel P. Stubbs.....	348
Elias Jessup.....	293

Senator, Seventh District—

P. W. Lewellen.....	1438
D. P. Wilson.....	806

Representative, Nineteenth District—

Edwin B. Hoag.....	1295
O. A. Rogers.....	665
C. F. Klise.....	334
N. Morrison.....	28
Scattering.....	5

Auditor—

Wm. M. Alexander.....	1470
J. B. Bartley.....	843
G. Weirstrand.....	29

Treasurer—

Henry Loran.....	1469
J. M. Higgins.....	812
T. Woodmansee.....	29
Scattering.....	2

Sheriff—

Isaac Damewood.....	1477
J. H. Gillihan.....	553
Phillip Hamaker.....	287

County Superintendent—

Elijah Miller.....	1439
E. W. Chase.....	556
T. J. Garnett.....	326

Member of Board Supervisors—

J. H. Buckingham.....	1497
J. Hull.....	493
G. W. Robinson	323
J. R. Knox	33

Coroner—

J. I. Bagnall.....	1465
J. C. Holmes	557
J. B. Laughlin	38

County Surveyor—

Julius Carlson.....	1491
R. F. Connor	580

For and against the proposition to purchase a poor farm and the erection of a building thereon for Page county, Iowa, there was 1,525 votes cast, of which, for proposition, received 947 votes; against proposition received 578 votes.

For and against the tax of two mills on the dollar there were 1,595 votes cast, of which for the tax received 919 votes; against the tax 676 votes.

1878

Representative in Congress—

W. F. Sapp	1446
George C. Hicks	629
John H. Keatley.....	416

Judge District Court, Third Judicial District—

R. C. Henry	1472
E. F. Sullivan.....	1032

District Attorney, Third Judicial District—

Smith McPherson.....	1456
J. L. Brown.....	1035

Judge Circuit Court, Third Judicial District—

D. D. Gregory	1478
M. A. Miller	1030

Clerk District and Circuit Courts—

J. E. Hill.....	1454
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N. B. Easton	596
Wm. Kamp	441

County Recorder—

James L. Brown	1388
C. M. Stafford	686
T. D. Ricely	821

Member of Board Supervisors—

C. A. Johnson	1315
W. H. Widney	583
John M. Loudon	608

1879

Governor—

John H. Gear	1787
H. H. Trimble	574
Daniel Campbell	276
D. R. Dungan	86

Representative, Nineteenth District—

W. E. Webster	1824
J. H. Gillihan	559
Wm. Cunning	297

County Auditor—

Wm. M. Alexander	1911
R. J. Biggenstaph	548
S. L. Clabaugh	244

County Treasurer—

Henry Loran	1852
Soloman West	597
Samuel B. Porter	252
Scattering	4

Sheriff—

M. C. Johnson	1423
H. G. Alexander	960
J. H. Abbott	302
Scattering	8

County Surveyor—

J. A. Carlson	1861
R. F. Connor	598
Scattering	7

Superintendent Common Schools—

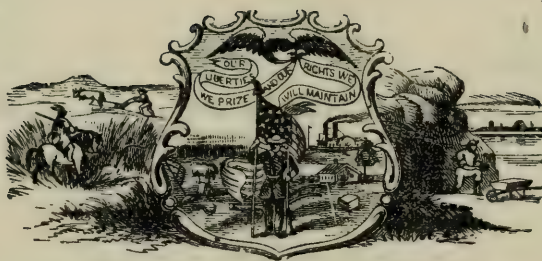
S. E. Wilson	1621
Mrs. N. C. Harper	1058

Coroner—

Thomas Evans	1846
Dr. E. Eckerson	606

Member Board Supervisors—

J. W. Turner	1874
R. N. Moffitt	576
J. J. Norris	270



In the year 1861 the system of county board of supervisors was organized in the various counties of the state by act of the legislature, entitling each organized township to one member. The following persons composed the

FIRST BOARD IN PAGE COUNTY:

John P. West, Valley township.
 J. L. Black, Douglas township.
 Wilson Bailis, Fremont township.
 M. A. Jones, Pierce township.
 George Miller, Tarkio township.
 George Ribble, Nodaway township.
 Moses Thompson, East River township.
 William Butler, Harlan township.
 John Monzingo, Lincoln township.
 James Hamill, Washington township.
 J. A. Reid, Amity township.
 Robert Maxwell, Buchanan township.
 Elisha Thomas, Nebraska township.

LAST BOARD UNDER THE LAW OF 1861:

Daniel McCoy, Levi Reeves, Wilson Bailis, I. J. Jones, F. A. McDonald, T. J. Garnett, A. Loran, J. H. Buckingham, J. P. Harris, William McLean, J. W. Turner, J. B. Short, T. A. Prest, N. C. Martin.

In 1870 the supervisor system was changed, and the number reduced to three, who should be elected by the county at the general election, and the length of their terms to be decided by lot. Since that time the board of supervisors has consisted of the following for each year:

1871—Isaac Damewood, T. J. Bracken, and William McLean.
 1872—T. J. Bracken, William McLean, and J. W. Turner.
 1873—William McLean, J. W. Turner, and John X. Griffith.
 1874—J. W. Turner, John X. Griffith, and George McCullough.
 1875—John X. Griffith, George McCullough, and Samuel Gorman.
 1876—George McCullough, Samuel Gorman, and John X. Griffith.
 1877—Samuel Gorman, John X. Griffith, and O. Wetmore.
 1878—John X. Griffith, O. Wetmore, and J. H. Buckingham.
 1879—O. Wetmore, J. H. Buckingham, and C. A. Johnson.
 1880—J. H. Buckingham, C. A. Johnson, and J. W. Turner.

For the purpose of comparison in the future we publish below the national platforms of the three parties for the year 1880. In years to come they will prove interesting reading:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 3, 1880.

The republican party, in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration.

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of the states, with freedom, instead of slavery, as its corner-stone. It transformed four millions of human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from thirty-eight per cent. to the par of gold; it has restored upon a solid basis, payment in coin for all the national obligations and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in quality in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation, from the point where six per cent. bonds sold for 86, to that where four per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium.

Under its administration railways have increased from thirty-one thousand miles in 1860 to more than eighty-two thousand miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from seven hundred millions to eleven hundred and fifty millions in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' and sailors' pensions. It has paid \$800,000,000 of the public debt, and, by refunding the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$150,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the last twenty years has been such as to commend it to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the union should be perpetuated, that the liberty secured to this generation should be transmitted to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised

should be paid; that the debt, so much reduced, should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries of the country should be further promoted, and that commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

2. The constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated states is made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the state tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregation of the intelligence of the several states, and the destiny of the nation must be guarded, not by the genius of any one state, but by the average genius of all.

4. The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each state is exposed to its domination; we therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state; and to forbid the appropriation of the public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; that we esteem it a duty of congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6. Since the authority to regulate emigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the congress of the United States and treaty-making powers, the republican party, regarding unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as a matter of grave concernment under the exercise of both these powers, would limit and restrict that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable laws and treaties as shall produce that result.

7. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the early career

of Rutherford B. Hayes, in peace and war, and which guided the thought of our immediate predecessors to him for a presidential candidate have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his vetoes interposed between the people and attempted partizan laws.

8. We charge upon the democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national and state governments and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage; have devised fraudulent ballots and invented fraudulent certifications of returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of congress, to secure at all hazards, the votes of a majority of states in the house of representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud, the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine and rescued by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons; have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movement of the government depends, have crushed the rights of the individuals, have advocated the principles and sought the favor of the rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimable good results, freedom and individual equality.

The equal, and steady, and complete enforcement of the laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitution, are the first duties of the nation. The danger of a "solid south" can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made the citizens. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them, are the only safe methods by which enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the south. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform. A nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the states. The "solid south" must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence, or fraud. And we affirm it to be the duty and commend the purpose of the republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the states of this union to the most perfect harmony which may be practicable, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country, at this time, to surrender the administration of the national government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring destruction and con-

fusion where there is now order and confidence and hope. The republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete. To this end, it demands the co-operation of the legislative with executive departments of the government, and that congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM—ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI, JUNE 23,
1880.

The democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, declare :

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a despotism.

3. No sumptuary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each, and common schools fostered and protected.

4. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

5. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service.

6. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States. The existing administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto, to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statutes which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

8. The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two states, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be president, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a

deadly blow at our system of representative government. The democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It inspires a more sacred duty upon the people of the union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the republican party, is received by the democrats of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assault of the common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality, and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas; and on the land no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations, or monopolies; the amendment of the Burlingame treaty, so as to permit no more immigration except for travel, education, and foreign commerce and therein carefully guarded; the public money and the public credit for public purposes solely, and the public lands for actual settlers. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

We congratulate the country on the honesty and thrift of a democratic congress, which has reduced the public expenditures \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and national honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

NATIONAL GREENBACK PLATFORM—ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1880.

Civil government should guarantee the divine right of every laborer to the results of his toil, thus enabling the producers of wealth to provide themselves with the means for physical comfort, and the facilities for mental, social, and moral culture; and we condemn as unworthy of our civilization the barbarism which imposes upon the wealth-producers a state of perpetual drudgery as the price of bare animal existence.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase of productive power, the universal introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the discovery of new agents for the increase of wealth, the task of the laborer is scarcely light-

ened, the hours of toil are but little shortened, and few producers are lifted from poverty into comfort and pecuniary independence.

The associated monopolies, the international syndicates, and other income classes demand dear money and cheap labor,—“a strong government,” and hence a weak people.

Corporate control of the volume of money has been the means of dividing society into two classes; of the unjust distribution of the products of labor, and of building up monopolies of associated capital, endowed with power to confiscate private property. It has kept money scarce, and scarcity of money enforces debt trade, and public and corporate loans—debt engenders usury, and usury ends in bankruptcy of the borrower.

Other results are, deranged markets, uncertainty in manufacturing enterprise and agriculture, precarious and intermittent employment for the laborer, industrial war, increasing pauperism and crime, and the consequent intimidation and disfranchisement of the producer, and a rapid declination into corporate feudalism.

Therefore, we declare:

1. That the right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. The delegation of this right to corporations is a surrender of the central attribute of sovereignty, void of constitutional sanction, conferring upon a subordinate irresponsible power, absolute dominion over industry and commerce. All money, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the government, and not by or through banking corporations, and when so issued should be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

2. That the bonds of the United States should not be refunded, but paid as rapidly as practicable according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, legal-tender currency should be substituted for the notes of the national banks, the national banking system abolished, and the unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold established by law.

3. That labor should be so protected by national and state authority as to equalize its burdens and insure a just distribution of its results; the eight hour law of congress should be enforced; the sanitary conditions of industrial establishments placed under rigid control; the competition of contract convict labor abolished; a bureau of labor statistics established, factories, mines and workshops inspected; the employment of children under 14 years of age forbidden, and wages paid in cash.

4. Slavery being simply cheap labor, and cheap labor being simply slavery, the importation and presence of Chinese serfs necessarily tends to brutalize and degrade American labor; therefore immediate steps should be taken to abrogate the Burlingame treaty.

5. Railroad land grants forfeited by reason of non-fulfillment of contracts

should be immediately reclaimed by the government, and henceforth the public domain reserved exclusively as homes for actual settlers.

6. It is the duty of congress to regulate inter-state commerce, all lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure moderate, fair, and uniform rates for passenger and freight traffic.

7. We denounce, as destructive to prosperity and dangerous to liberty, the action of the old parties in fostering and sustaining gigantic land, railroad and money corporations and monopolies, invested with, and exercising powers belonging to the government, and yet not responsible to it for the manner of their exercise.

8. That the constitution, in giving congress the power to borrow money, to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, never intended that the men who loaned their money for an interest consideration should be preferred to the soldier and sailor who periled their lives and shed their blood on land and sea in defense of their country, and we condemn the cruel class legislation, of the republican party, which, while professing great gratitude to the soldier, has most unjustly discriminated against him and in favor of the bondholder.

9. All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we demand a graduated income tax.

10. We denounce as most dangerous the efforts everywhere manifest to restrict the right of suffrage.

11. We are opposed to an increase of the standing army in the time of peace, and the insidious scheme to establish an enormous military power under the guise of militia laws.

12. We demand absolute democratic rules for the government of congress, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking away from committees a veto power greater than that of the president.

13. We demand a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, instead of a government of the bondholder, by the bondholder, and for the bondholder; and we denounce every attempt to stir up sectional strife as an effort to conceal monstrous crimes against the people.

14. In the furtherance of these ends we ask the co-operation of all fair-minded people. We have no quarrel with individuals, wage no war upon classes, but only against vicious institutions. We are not content to endure further discipline from our present actual rulers, who, having dominion over money, over transportation, over land and labor, and largely over the press and machinery of government, wield unwarrantable power over our institutions and over life and property.

THE BORDER WAR.

The citizens of Page county, shortly after the firing on Fort Sumter, immediately took steps to defend their homes and fire-sides from marauders, who might invade the county from the south. All the border counties took this precaution, and the consequence was quite an army was raised in a short time for home protection. June 24th, 1861, the following general order was issued by John R. Morledge, commanding:

“To the officers and companies of the Iowa volunteer militia, in the counties of Page, Taylor, Adams and Montgomery:

“You are hereby commanded to meet in companies, under command of your officers, at Clarinda, Page county, July 3, at nine o’clock A. M., for the purpose of forming a regiment for the protection of the border, at which time and place you will proceed to elect one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, for the said regiment, and go into a temporary encampment until four o’clock P. M., and after the election you will be required to hold a regimental drill on the evening of the 3d and morning of the 4th, and to remain in camp on the night of the 3d. Each company is directed to bring with them such temporary camp equipage as will serve for one night, say one tent for each mess of eight men, and two days rations for each man, and those companies who have been armed by the state will come properly armed and equipped, and each man in companies that have not yet received state arms, is requested to bring his rifle and such arms as he can best procure for the occasion. You will be discharged on the 4th, when you can return to your respective homes.

By order of the governor. JOHN R. MORLEDGE, *Commanding.*

In compliance with the foregoing order the following companies assembled at Clarinda:

Company A—National Frontier Guards, Captain McCoun; number of roll 47.

Company B—Harlan Blues, Captain McCormick; number of roll 43.

Company C—Border Guards No. 1, Captain McKinley; number of roll 64.

Company D—Independent Riflemen, Captain Brown, Plattville; number of roll 55.

Company E—Nodaway Home Guards, Captain Smith; number of roll 41.

Company F—Clarinda Guards, Captain Moore; number of roll 49.

Company G—Union Guards, Captain Van Sandt; number of roll 58.

Company H—Montgomery County Tigers, Captain Brown; number of roll 45.

Company I—Union Rangers, Captain Langdon; number of roll 43.

Company H—Highland Blues, Captain Baker; number of roll 45.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Company A—Taylor Light Horse, Captain Dale; number of roll 44.

Company B—Page County rangers, Captain Cramer; number of roll 59.

Company C—Nodaway Rangers, Captain McLean; number of roll 45.

Company D—Independent Eagle Company, Captain Vandeventer; number of roll 51.

Company E—Montgomery Rangers, Captain Smith; number of roll 45.

John R. Morledge was elected colonel of the regiment; L. T. McCoun, lieutenant colonel and David Ellison was elected major.

Scarcely had the various companies reached their homes, after completing the organization, until they were called upon to render assistance to their neighbors of Nodaway county, Missouri. Concerning this, together with two other expeditions the regiment made in 1861, Col. Morledge reported the following to the governor of the state:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, WESTERN DIVISION, }
IOWA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, }
CLARINDA, PAGE COUNTY, IOWA, OCT. 15, 1862. }

*“To His Excellency, Gov. S. J. Kirkwood, Commander-in-Chief of State Militia—SIR:—*Permit me to make the following report of three expeditions with a portion of said regiment on the border of the state, and in the state of Missouri, adjacent to the border, in the months of July, August and September, 1861, for the purpose of aiding in suppressing the rebellion.

“On the 5th of July, 1861, at the hour of midnight, we were called on by the union men of Nodaway county, in the state of Missouri, to go to their assistance as the rebels were about to overpower them and drive them from their homes and from the state.

“With what force I could muster from midnight until daylight, (some two hundred and fifty men) I marched the next day to Maryville, some thirty-three miles, where we found the people in a perfect state of excitement, and all under arms, under Col. Davis, who had made the call on me for assistance. We remained there some three days, during which time we kept a strict guard over the town and arrested in town and in different parts of the county some sixty prisoners, who, all but some five or six took the oath of allegiance and were discharged. On the third

day Col. Tuttle, with a part of the Iowa 2d, came into Maryville and took charge of the place and prisoners, and I marched my command home again. We, in this expedition, captured a secession flag, the one presented to you at Bedford.

“On or about the 10th of July, 1861, the rebels collected in considerable numbers in Gentry and Worth counties, and threatened our borders south of Taylor county. Col. Cranor, of the Missouri state militia, undertook to put them down, but they were too strong for him, and they advanced to Allenville, eight miles from the state line. Col. Cranor called on us for help, and on the 18th inst., with some five hundred of this regiment and some two hundred volunteers from Fremont county I marched to his relief, but when within a few miles of Allenville I found the rebels had fled to Gentryville, some forty miles from the state line, and Col. Cranor had been reinforced from other parts of Missouri. I having no provisions and but little amunition, sent forward two companies of infantry and one of cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel McCoun, and marched the others back and discharged them in Taylor county, Iowa.

“Lieutenant Colonel McCoun, with his force, reached Col. Cranor's camp just as Col. Cranor and the commander of the rebel force had made a compromise, when each party disbanded their forces. In this expedition we took a good many prisoners, some fifty or more, who all took the oath of allegiance and were discharged. In the neighborhood of Westport, Gentry county, we took a secession flag, which we will send you by the first opportunity.

“Again, on the 28th of August, Col. Cranor was threatened by the rebels and he again called on us for help. Lieutenant McCoun, with two companies, one of infantry and one of cavalry, went to his relief, and formed a junction with him in Gentry county, some twenty-five miles south of the state line, their united force being but six or seven hundred men. The rebels, with two hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, marched to attack them, and they had to retreat, which they did in good order, to the state line, and informed me that the enemy was too strong for them. On the 3d of September, I marched with some four companies more of this regiment to their relief, and joined them at the state line, where we took up our line of march but could not come up with the enemy. One evening we came within seven miles of them and anticipated an attack that night, and made all the necessary preparations for defense. Our force was now about three thousand strong, that of the enemy about six or seven thousand. Our pickets and theirs exchanged a few shots, and we think killed some five or six of them, but we could never ascertain to a certainty. The next morning we prepared to attack them, and started on our march for that purpose, but when we had marched some two miles our scouts informed us that they had gone. We followed them

to the city of St. Joseph, where we understood they would make a stand and give us battle. We arrived in the city on Sunday afternoon, the 15th, about three o'clock, but they had robbed the union men and union stores of such articles as they wanted, to the value of about forty thousand dollars, and left for Lexington, and so far ahead of us that we thought it useless to pursue them further. By this time our forces had augmented to some four thousand. We remained in camp at the city some three days and then returned home, where we arrived on the 23d of September, and discharged our men.

"During this trip we took a good many prisoners and organized a court martial and held an examination in each case, and when we found testimony sufficient we held them in custody to be handed over to the United States authorities at St. Louis; others were released. We took the notable Prince L. Hudgings, of Andrew county, and Simon Gammon, of Gentry county, both leading men in the secession ranks, and men of influence in their neighborhoods; and another by the name of Baker, an orderly sergeant in one of their companies, with his books, muster rolls, etc., in his possession, with others of less notability. They were all handed over to the United States authorities at St. Joseph, to be shipped to St. Louis.

"St. Joseph looked desolate, and as though she had been despoiled of all her goods. Whole blocks of business houses were closed up, many of which had been broken open and robbed of all, or nearly all of their contents, by the rebels in their flight through the city two days before.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. MORLEDGE,
Colonel Commanding First Regiment W. D. I. V. M."

On the 16th of July, 1861, the citizens of Maryville, Missouri, held a public meeting and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That to the brave boys of southern Iowa we return our most grateful thanks for their promptness in rallying around the standard of our country and hastening to the assistance of their brethren in arms against treason in Nodaway county.

Resolved, That by their timely aid the backbone of secession in Nodaway was broken, and all the horrors of civil war thereby averted.

Resolved, That the presence of Iowa soldiers is a sure antidote for secession.

Resolved, That if the ladies of southern Iowa are as pretty and modest as their soldiers are brave and generous, the charms of the one and the arms of the other are alike irresistible.

Resolved, That our best wishes ever attend the soldiers of Iowa, knowing that they will ever be found wherever our country needs their services.

After the expeditions heretofore referred to, the citizens along the border

were allowed to remain in quiet during the remainder of the rebellion. The rebels by this time had been given to understand that the citizens of the north were determined that the fighting should all take place on southern soil, and consequently they did not again attempt to invade the state. Had not the citizens of Page and adjoining counties taken the steps they did in this matter when the war first broke out, they would doubtless have been caused a great deal of trouble, particularly so during the first eighteen months of the rebellion. That the First regiment of Iowa volunteer militia did good service, and rendered efficient aid towards keeping those in rebellion on their own territory cannot now be doubted. In this, as did she in the active service, Page county took a prominent part in furnishing men and aid. At every rumor of a supposed march by the rebels upon her border, the farmer left his plow, the merchant his store, the mechanic his workshop, and all marched forth to repel the foe, in all of which undertakings they were successful: so successful, in fact, that after several attempts to cross the line and invade the state had been made by the rebels, in which undertaking they were each time foiled, they were well enough satisfied to withdraw further south, and let the border, during the remainder of the war, severely alone, much to the satisfaction of not only the citizens of Page county but all southern Iowa as well.



War History of Page County.

PAGE COUNTY WAR RECORD.

When the war was forced upon the country the people were pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do; working the mines, making farms, or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories; in short the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the free states were buoyant with hope—looking forward to the perfecting of new plans to ensure comfort and competence in their declining years. They little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the slave states of the south. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American Independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquility, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh, of others; aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came with all its attendant horrors. April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Major Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as a mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom hatred were craxed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When a day later the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had at first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the north were startled from their dreams of the

future—from undertakings half complete—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized plan to destroy the government, and rend the union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their rights to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color God for his own purpose had given them.

It began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free states to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call of either men or money there was a willing and ready response; and it is a boast of the people that had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the north, among whom the men of Page county bore an honorable part.

A meeting of the citizens of the county to take steps towards defending themselves from raiding bands, who were liable at any time to enter the county from Missouri, was held in Clarinda, on the 4th of May, 1861. Dr. A. H. East was called to the chair and J. Butler chosen secretary. After transacting some preliminary business the meeting adjourned to meet the following Tuesday, when a company was formed and officers elected. J. Cramer was chosen captain; R. F. Connor first lieutenant; George Baker, second lieutenant. The company consisted of twenty-seven persons and was organized merely for home protection.

On the 4th of May, a meeting was also held at Amity, George McCullough was called to the chair and W. R. Laughlin acted as secretary. On a call being made for persons to join the company, 39 men gave their names. At this meeting the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the existing state of the country we believe it wise for all able bodied men to organize themselves into military companies; therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of Amity, and vicinity, without distinction of party, recommend the organization of a military company, not for aggression, but for the purpose of protecting ourselves and our country.

A meeting of the citizens of Harlan township was held at the Olive Branch school house, on Saturday, April 11, 1861, and a company of 41 men was organized. John McCormick was chosen captain; John Caskey first lieutenant, and Thomas Whitehill, second lieutenant.

The citizens of Amity and Buchanan townships held a war meeting at Braddyville, on the 8th of May, 1861, at which time a company was organized, officered as follows: Captain, Joseph Smith; first lieutenant N. C. Martin; second lieutenant, J. H. Bangs.

These companies were all organized for home protection, and none too soon, as the following, taken from the files of the *Page County Herald*, of May 24, 1861, will attest:

“Intelligence reached us yesterday of a contemplated attack upon Amity, and in response to their call for assistance, Captain Bowen, of the Clarinda Guards, marched his company to the threatened place. Captain McCormick, of the Harlan Blues, also marched down with his company, as did Captain Smith, with his company. The news of an attack reached Amity through a union man, resident in Missouri, and his information was such that there can be no doubt but the hell-hounds were congregating at Graves', six miles below Amity, for the purpose of making an attack upon the town, but the presence of 300 armed and drilled men may have deterred them from their purpose for the present, but there is no doubt but an attack is contemplated and will be made as soon as a suitable opportunity presents.”

The first company mustered into the United States service from this county was Capt. Bowen's. It departed from Clarinda on the morning of Tuesday, June 19, 1861. It had been previously announced that they would start on that day, and the announcement brought hundreds together to witness their departure, and to bid them God speed. The ladies of Clarinda prepared a beautiful flag and presented it to the company just before their departure, and so determined were they that nothing should enter into its composition that had been produced by traitor hands, they made it wholly from woolen fabrics, of the very best quality, furnished by Judge Wilson, and sewed with linen thread. On behalf of the Page County Bible Society, Mr. Loran presented each member of the company with a pocket edition of the New Testament. Mrs. N. B. Moore, in presenting the flag to the company, made the following remarks:

Gentlemen:—We meet to-day as many, if not all of us, never met before; you are about to depart from your homes, your firesides, your associations; to bid adieu to wife, mother, father, sister, brother and friend, and to take up your line of march as soldiers for the field of action; having been stimulated to rush to the rescue of our country to crush treason and rebellion, which, under its fit emblem, the serpent, seeks to entwine itself about the institutions of our country and crush those principles which are peculiar to, and endeared by every American. Stimulated by your love of freedom, your attachment to our country and a desire to perpetuate her institutions, to protect the homes of the free and to preserve inviolable the precious boon of liberty purchased by our forefathers' blood, and by them handed down to us. We come to witness that departure and to bid you adieu. We come with emotions of pride and gratitude that in our midst are those who are ready and have, at the call of those in authority, taken the solemn oath to maintain this heaven-favored government; to enter the service of

the United States, and are willing to sacrifice your lives for the defense and maintenance of liberty and the overthrow of tyranny. But with these emotions are mingled those of sympathy and solemnity. In your toilsome marches, your exposures, the sacrifices you make of the pleasures and enjoyments of home, your sufferings upon the battle field, wounded, sick, dying, cast your mind's eye back to Clarinda and remember you have our warmest sympathy, the affection of our hearts, and our prayers. A number of you, Capt. Bowen, Lieutenants Burns and Scott, leave wives, beloved, and children dear, behind; you all have affectionate friends. We may not, in all probability, ever all meet again. The exposures incident to a soldier's life, the traitor's rifle, bayonet or sword, may cause the winding sheet to be thrown about you and your bodies be given back to mother earth.

"It is solemn to think that on this side of vast eternity we may never all meet again; and yet there is no death so honorable, so glorious, as his who falls battling for liberty. In the days of the revolution the wife said to the husband, the mother to the son, the sister to the brother, go purchase for us liberty, even if it costs you your heart's blood. The women of that day battled alongside of husbands and sons for the driving back of the oppressors' rod and to gain freedom from tyranny. They conquered. Our forefathers bought it, but not until their blood had saturated the American soil and their bones were scattered through its villages and over its hill-tops. We, their offspring, have been happy in the enjoyment of the land of the free and the home of the brave. But now ambitious, selfish traitors have raised up to destroy this glorious fabric, our government; to tear down the emblem of our liberty, the star spangled banner, and to supplant it with the black flag of treason and rebellion. And we, as wives, mothers, sisters say, go, protect the flag that has so long waived over us, that we have compelled all nations on the globe to honor and respect. Our pride, the pride of our nation. Avenge its wrongs; let our motto be, "death to him who insults it." And now, gentlemen, on behalf of the ladies of Clarinda, as a token of their respect, confidence and hope in you, that you will not disgrace yourselves, your friends or your country, I present to you, through your captain, this flag, prepared by our hands, with this injunction: that you never permit its insults to go unpunished; that you never suffer it to be trailed in the dust, or trampled under foot by a traitor, or be borne by a coward.

"Take this banner, and beneath
The war cloud's encircling wreath
Guard it till our country's free—
Guard it, God will prosper thee.
In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
Trust Him, He will shield thee then.

“Take this banner, and if ere
Thou should'st press a soldier's bier,
And the muffled drum should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,
Then this crimson flag shall be,
Martial cloak and shroud for thee.”

Capt. Bowen, on the part of the company, received the flag with the following remarks:

“*Ladies*.:—With pleasure we receive from you this beautiful banner, as a token of your kindly feelings for us and your unfaltering interest in the welfare of the best and greatest government on earth. Ambitious traitors have raised their hands to destroy this sacred legacy of our forefathers, to blot from the record of nations the name of this fair fabric and in its stead place one which every sentiment of freedom abhors; the success of which would extinguish every spark of liberty throughout the world, and blast the hopes of thousands everywhere where sighs for freedom are wafted to us on every breeze. This must not, shall not be. Already the kindled fires of patriotism are spreading far and wide and will rush on into one general conflagration until every traitor and every vestige of treason shall be laid low. Our country calls; we go; some of us may never return. Wherever we go this emblem of liberty shall float over us, and if it be our fate to die upon the sanguinary field, our latest sigh shall be that the fair hands that formed this banner for us could not have the opportunity of smoothing our parting to the eternal world.

“The Bibles presented to us by our friend Loranz, on behalf of the Page County Bible Society, will be preserved as an evidence of his interest in our eternal as well as temporal welfare. From their pages may each of us endeavor to learn to pass safely through the dark shadows of the grave into the eternal regions of light beyond.

“For the many kindnesses shown us and the material aid given us by our friends, we can only give our earnest thanks. Farewell.”

At the conclusion of his remarks three hearty cheers were given for the volunteers, when they formed and marched around the public square, halting opposite the Delevan House. At this place most of the crowd sought the opportunity of bidding a kind adieu, when those emotions which emanate from the bravest hearts began to manifest themselves. Most of the volunteers being young men, it was probably the severest trial of their lives to bid farewell to their friends, and go forth to meet a traitor foe. But hard as it was no one seemed for a moment to hesitate between the pleasures of home and friends, and their duty to their country. All hearts were moved at their departure, and scarcely one but was moved with feelings of both pleasure and pain; pleasure, that among the thousands of gallant freemen who had tendered the governor of Iowa their services and sought anxiously for position in the army of the nation,

those from Page county were the most favored; and pained to think so many genial spirits were compelled to depart, some never to return. Eight teams had been kindly offered to take them to Omaha, the company having decided to enter a Nebraska regiment, so at the start they were not put to as severe a trial as ordinarily falls to a soldier's lot.

The following are the names of the officers and men who composed the company :

Captain—T. M. Bowen.

First Lieutenant—G. W. Burns.

Second Lieutenant—Alex. Scott.

Orderly Sergeant—John P. Murphy

PRIVATES.

W. M. Alexander,
J. E. Arnold,
D. Alexander,
R. H. Blair,
J. Blair,
James Brown,
Henry Bigel,
C. A. Birum,
W. L. Bayley,
A. Brown,
Samuel Buck,
Henry Chandler,
W. I. Cooper,
D. Clevinger,
J. W. Edwards,
Wm. B. Folsom,
Dayton F. Fairchild,
D. Goodman,
Joseph Richey,
B. S. Rawlings,
J. S. Salisbury,
W. P. Swiggett,
J. W. Scholes,
E. A. Swatman,
Joseph Thomas,
P. R. Wagner,

A. Voluntine,
T. Helmick,
Joseph Hill,
William Irving,
W. L. Jacox,
M. C. Johnson,
N. D. Kelley,
Geo. Middaugh,
Jerry McCool,
W. McClelland,
Robert McKissick,
G. W. McMillan,
Ruel Miller,
J. McCormick,
Silas Owen,
John W. Owen,
Payton Parker,
R. W. Polsley,
Jacob Roth,
F. Smith,
A. Strong,
M. L. Storrs,
E. W. Squires,
Thomas K. Tippin,
Smith P. Tuttle.

One month after the first company left Page county, another had been recruited and was ready for the service. This, like the former company

also entered the First Nebraska infantry. This company was officered as follows.

Captain—Jacob Butler.

First Lieutenant—Henry Ribble.

Second Lieutenant—F. L. Cramer.

PRIVATES.

John W. Bashford,
W. J. Woods,
Jasper Die,
T. J. Swingle,
John Rhodes,
Richard Boatman,
Jacob Weaver,
T. M. Wray,
George W. Newell,
Isaac N. Wray,
John Gill,
J. W. Glover,
J. S. Ware,
F. M. Cabble,
B. F. Shepherd,
Samuel Mardis,
Frank Huffner,
John Miles,
Samuel Fountain,
B. F. Bates,
Samuel Will,
William Stallard,
T. A. Braddy,
J. C. Ware,
W. G. Moferty,
John Cane,
E. Tuthill,
H. H. Lindall,
John J. Wray,
J. W. Pangburn,
J. H. Bangs,

J. Ewing,
Robert Ewing,
J. Selman,
Geo. Lyons,
W. Brown,
S. A. Musser,
J. W. Skinner,
Benson Thompson,
Eugene O. Storrs,
W. C. Floyd,
A. C. Martin,
J. Gratzbuck,
W. J. Jones,
W. W. Larimer,
Isaac Lewis,
Thomas B. Hatch,
J. Howard,
F. A. McDonald,
E. A. Smith,
Samuel Lutes,
Wm. King,
Samuel Guthrie,
David G. Gray,
Robert McElroy,
W. H. Morton,
Wm. Abbott,
Joseph Goddard,
James Stephenson,
Edwin Royster,
Harvey Wray,
G. W. Adams.

The regiment to which these companies were attached, the First Nebraska infantry, was ordered south about the middle of August, 1861, and after participating in Fremont's Missouri campaign, were ordered further

south, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, that being their first lively engagement. These companies also participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in both engagements acquitted themselves in such a manner as to call forth plaudits, and thus winning the admiration of all. In November, 1863, after the regiment veteranized, it was changed to the First Nebraska cavalry, in which position it served during the remainder of the war.

The next company, or at least a portion of it, recruited in this county, was for the Fourth Iowa cavalry. The members of the company from Page county were recruited by Rev. J. M. Rush, who was second lieutenant of the company. At the time he entered the service he had charge of the Methodist church on the Hawleyville circuit. Both of the other officers, Captain Rector and Lieutenant Guyle, of Fremont county, were also Methodist ministers.

The latter part of August, 1861, a company was recruited for the Fourth Iowa infantry. Joseph Cramer was captain. January 22, 1862, the Fourth joined the army of the southwest, under General Curtis, and for thirty months thereafter was in continuous active service. It never fell to its lot to do post duty. It took an active part at Pea Ridge, where General Curtis declared it "won immortal honors." At this battle, Second Lieutenant James T. Chittenden, of company K, the company recruited from Page county, was mortally wounded in the breast, and died from the effects of the same in the hospital at Cassville, Missouri, about the first of May, 1863. The record of this regiment in its march against Price to Springfield, and to Ozark Mountains; to Batesville, and across Arkansas to Helena; thence to Chickasaw Bayou, and up Arkansas river to Arkansas Post; from Milliken's Bend round through Grand Gulf and Jackson to the rear of Vicksburg, to Memphis; thence across the country to Chattanooga, and with Sherman against Atlanta, is one of achievements unsurpassed for brilliancy and bravery. It was engaged on more than thirty battle-fields; met the enemy in eight different rebel states, and was never repulsed. It fought at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg, Cherokee Station, Caney Creek, Tusculumbia, Chattanooga, Look Out Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Columbus, Goldsboro, Atlanta, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain. It planted the first colors on the rocky crest of Mission Ridge. It was present at the grand review at Washington; thence going to Louisville, where it did provost guard duty, until July 25, 1865, when it came to Davenport, and was mustered out September 3.

About the time Captain Cramer was recruiting his company, Dr. Rumbaugh, of Hawleyville, was engaged in organizing a cavalry company for a Missouri regiment, and on Saturday, August 24, 1861, the company left Hawleyville for St. Joe, where they joined their regiment. After the bat-

tle of Lexington his company was disbanded, and he immediately took steps toward organizing another company, and after organizing the same his company was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Missouri infantry. Dr. Rumbaugh was, a short time afterward, promoted to major of his regiment, in which position he served until he was mustered out of the service.

The second day of September, 1861, Captain John M. Young and Lieutenant C. A. B. Langdon left Page City with a company of cavalry for Omaha, intending to join a Nebraska regiment, there being no Iowa cavalry regiment recruiting for the service at the time, and they either had to join a regiment outside of their own state or disband. They remained in Omaha until the latter part of December, 1861, when, pursuant to special order, they were attached to a regiment known as "Curtis' Horse." June 25, 1862, the regiment was assigned to the state of Iowa, and called the Fifth Iowa cavalry. November, 1, 1862, Captain Young was appointed major, and was afterward promoted to colonel. This regiment saw hard service, and at one time it was reduced to thirty horses, so arduous had been their campaign around Atlanta. Concerning an expedition under Major Young, General Elliott, chief of cavalry, under date of November 17, 1863, wrote as follows: "The success of the scout under command of Major Young, shows that he has been energetic, and shows judgment in the management of his commend." He also received the thanks of the major-general, for the brave, energetic, and prudent manner in which the expedition was conducted. Thus it will be observed that it mattered not in what department of the service the Page county soldiers participated, they always acquitted themselves with honor.

The next company to leave the county enlisted in August, 1862, in the Twenty-third Iowa infantry. This was probably the largest company to enlist from Page county during the war, there being no less than 92 enlistments from the county in Co. "F" of that regiment. A complete history of this regiment will be found in connection with our history of Iowa regiments.

The latter part of August, 1863, Capt. Burns resigned his position in the First Nebraska, and came home and immediately commenced recruiting a company for the Eighth Iowa cavalry, and on the 30th of September the regiment was mustered into the service. On the morning of October 17 the Eighth left Camp Roberts for Louisville, Kentucky, where they arrived on the 21st and went into camp. On the 4th of November the regiment commenced its march for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the morning of the 17th. The regiment participated in the battles in and around Atlanta, doing hard and valuable service. Of the two hundred and ninety-two enlisted men and twenty-four officers who started on the McCook raid, but twenty men and officers returned to the federal lines, the balance having either been killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

In summing up the history of the regiment for 1864, its Colonel, J. B. Dorr, took occasion to say: "I may be permitted to say that it has been about as hard and continuous service as has fallen to the lot of any command in the same time. It has, without including skirmishes, which were many, taken part in fifteen engagements, the casualties amounting to one hundred and sixty-eight, not including over two hundred men and officers taken prisoners."

Page county was also represented in the Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry. Charles B. Shoemaker was mustered into the service as major, September 16, 1862, and remained with the regiment until January 7, 1865, when he resigned. There were only fourteen men from Page county in the Twenty-ninth.

The county was also represented in the following regiments: Fourth Missouri Cavalry, First Iowa Cavalry, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry and Eleventh Missouri Cavalry.

The following is, we believe, a complete list of the officers and men who enlisted from Page county during the war of the rebellion, with the date of enlistment, promotion, etc. The date first given being the date of enlistment:

FIRST NEBRASKA INFANTRY.—COMPANY "F."

Thomas M. Bowen, captain, June 15, 1861; resigned February 4, 1862.

George W. Burns, first lieutenant, June 15, 1861; promoted to captain February 5, 1862.

Alexander Scott, first lieutenant, June 15, 1861; from second lieutenant; resigned March 4, 1862.

John P. Murphy, first lieutenant, June 15, 1861; from second lieutenant.

Fred Smith, second lieutenant, June 15, 1861; from first sergeant.

Wm. Alexander, fifth sergeant, June 15, 1861; first lieutenant; wounded at Fort Donelson; veteranized November 11, 1863.

William L. Jaycox, second sergeant, June 15, 1861; from third sergeant.

Wm. B. Folsome, third sergeant, June 15, 1861; from fourth sergeant; term expired November 18, 1864.

Joseph Blair, third sergeant, June 15, 1861; from fifth sergeant; veteranized November 14, 1863.

William P. Swiggett, fourth sergeant, June 15, 1861; from fifth sergeant; died of wounds received at Shiloh.

Smith P. Tuttle, fourth sergeant, June 15, 1861; from fifth sergeant; wounded at Shiloh; veteranized November 11, 1864.

George McMillan, fifth sergeant, June 15, 1861; from private; re-enlisted June 1, 1864.

Joseph E. Richey, quarter master's sergeant, June 15, 1861; from first corporal.

Jabez Fickling, commissary sergeant, August 3, 1861; from eighth corporal; mustered out; term expired November 11, 1864.

Joseph E. Hill, commissary sergeant, June 15, 1861; from fourth corporal; veteranized June 1, 1864.

Newton D. Kelly, second corporal, June 15, 1861; from third corporal; mustered out; term expired November 10, 1864.

Samuel Burch, third corporal, June 15, 1861; from private; died at Evansville, Indiana, March 19, 1862.

G. W. Middaugh, second corporal, June 15, 1861; from third corporal; died at St. Louis, April 5, 1863.

David Clevenger, fourth corporal, June 15, 1861; from seventh corporal; killed by bushwhackers, March 28, 1864.

Payton N. Parker, fourth corporal, June 15, 1861; from sixth corporal; veteranized November 18, 1863.

Joseph E. Hill, first sergeant, June 15, 1861; from second sergeant.

Alva Strong, fifth corporal, June 15, 1861; reduced to ranks at own request July 24, 1861.

Robert G. Tippin, fifth corporal, October 23, 1861; from seventh corporal; veteranized January 1, 1864.

James G. Edwards, sixth corporal, June 15, 1861; discharged September 16, 1861.

James W. McCormick, seventh corporal, June 15, 1861.

Anthony F. Brown, eighth corporal, June 15, 1861; died at Warsaw, Missouri, October 31, 1861.

John Y. Hooper, musician, June 15, 1861; appointed chief bugler November 5, 1863.

Mahlon C. Johnson, bugler, June 15, 1861; from private; re-enlisted January 1, 1864.

Thos. D. Bradfield, wagoner, June 15, 1861; mustered out by expiration of term of service November 10, 1864.

PRIVATES.

David Alexander, June 15, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864.

Samuel Alexander, October 23, 1861; re-enlisted August 1, 1864.

James E. Arnold, June 15, 1861; died at Syracuse, Missouri, October 3, 1861.

James H. Bealze, June 15, 1861; re-enlisted November 11, 1863.

Robert H. Blair, June 15, 1861; discharged April 1, 1862.

Chauncey A. Birum, June 15, 1861; mustered out November 10, 1864.

Edwin R. Brown, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Chalk Bluffs.

James Brown, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

W. L. Bagley, June 15, 1861; discharged February 11, 1862.

Henry Chandler, June 15, 1861; transferred to company I, First Nebraska, July 25, 1861.

Isaiah Cooper, October 27, 1861; re-enlisted November 11, 1863.

D. F. Fairchild, June 15, 1861; re-enlisted November 11, 1863.

F. J. Flanneghan, June 15, 1861.

Daniel B. Goodman, June 15, 1861; veteranized November 18, 1863.

Thomas J. Helmick, June 15, 1861.

William Irvin, June 15, 1861; discharged June 18, 1862.

W. T. Jones, July 30, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term of service, November 10, 1864.

Homer P. Kellogg, June 15, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; wounded at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

Solomon Knight, June 15, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term of service, November 10, 1864.

Thomas Lorton, June 15, 1861.

Jeremiah McCool, June 15, 1861.

Willis McClelland, June 15, 1861; discharged September 16, 1861.

Reuel C. Miller, June 15, 1861; mustered out by expiration of term of service.

Silas R. Owen, June 15, 1861; discharged June 27, 1863.

John W. Owen, June 15, 1861; discharged April 22, 1862.

Robert W. Polsley, June 15, 1861; died April 27, 1862, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Jacob Roth, June 15, 1861.

Benjamin S. Rawlings, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

John S. Salsbury, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

William B. Story, June 15, 1861; died at Helena, Arkansas, September 16, 1862.

John W. Scholes, June 15, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; veteranized, January 1, 1864.

Calvin D. Sheets, June 15, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term of service, November 10, 1864.

Miles L. Storrs, June 15, 1861; discharged February 16, 1863.

Eugene O. Storrs, June 15, 1861; mustered out, expired term of service November 10, 1864.

Edward A. Swartman, June 15, 1861.

Eugene W. Squires, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Thomas R. Tippin, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

John L. Tippin, October 23, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

Robert G. Tippin, October 23, 1861.

Isaac F. Tippin, October 23, 1861; died at St. Louis, April 4, 1862.

J. M. C. Thomas, June 15, 1861; discharged December 6, 1861.

Martin E. Thomas, June 15, 1861; died October 31, 1861.

Alex Valentine, June 15, 1861; died at Helena, Arkansas, September 16, 1862.

Amariah B. Wagor, June 15, 1861; veteranized November 18, 1863.

Philo R. Wagor, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Joshua J. Wilson, June 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Enoch Abby, drummer, March 12, 1863.

Josiah Burton, corporal, November 27, 1863; transferred from company D, veteran cavalry, December 7, 1864.

Isaac Burns, August 1, 1864.

Charles Cook G., May 1, 1864.

Alexander Calahan, May 15, 1864; prisoner of war, captured at Hay Station August 24, 1864.

Francisco Caster, January 1, 1864; transferred from company D, First Veteran Cavalry, December 7, 1864.

Isaac Davis, October 15, 1863.

Thomas Ellem, January 1, 1864; transferred from company D, First Veteran Cavalry, December 7, 1864.

John Edon, January 1, 1864; transferred from company D, First Veteran Cavalry, December 7, 1864.

Theophilus East, October 15, 1864.

James A. Farrens, October 1, 1864.

Samuel A. French, November 23, 1864.

Pinkston Holmark, March 25, 1862.

Robert Lothar, October 1, 1863.

George W. Long, March 1, 1864.

Henry McComas, March 1, 1864.

J. L. McKittrick, March 1, 1864.

W. A. Hall, November 17, 1863; transferred from company D, December 7, 1864.

Robert H. Shaw, musician, January 11, 1861.

James R. Tippin, August 1, 1864.

Benjamin Wilson, November 28, 1864.

FIRST NEBRASKA INFANTRY,—COMPANY "I."

Jacob Butler, captain, July 17, 1861; resigned January 30, 1862.

Henry H. Ribble, first lieutenant, July 17, 1861; promoted to captain January 30, 1862.

Francis L. Cramer, second lieutenant, July 17, 1861; first lieutenant, January 30, 1862; adjutant, May 1, 1862; major Alabama Cavalry.

Emory Peck, first sergeant, July 16, 1871; promoted second lieutenant January 30, 1862; first lieutenant, May 1, 1862.

F. A. McDonald, first sergeant, July 17, 1861; promoted second lieutenant May 1, 1862; adjutant, January 1, 1864.

James H. Bangs, second sergeant, July 17, 1861; promoted first sergeant May 1, 1863; veteranized, November 14, 1863.

William C. Floyd, third sergeant, July 17, 1861; Discharged for disability, March, 1862.

William J. Jones, commissary sergeant, September 23, 1861; veteranized, January 1, 1864.

John B. Thompson, corporal, July 17, 1861; killed in action at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Chatfield H. Butler, corporal, September 23, 1861; discharged by expired term of service, November 10, 1864.

William D. Stollen, corporal, July 17, 1861; veteranized, January 1, 1864.

Gilbert C. Lyons, Farrier, July 17, 1861; veteranized, January, 1864; wounded at Plum Creek, Nebraska, October, 1864.

PRIVATES.

G. W. Ames, July 17, 1861

Josepn A. Beaddy, July 17, 1861; veteranized, January 1, 1864.

Robert C. Irvin, July 17, 1861; Discharged for disability, February 22, 1862.

Levi W. Ferry, July 17, 1861; discharged for disability, May 16, 1862.

G. W. Fisher, August 17, 1864.

Robert A. Farrens, August 17, 1864.

Jacob Granbyback, July 17, 1861; died of disease at Syracuse, Missouri, October 12, 1861.

Martin Jackson, July 17, 1861; veteranized, January 1, 1864.

Louis C. Jackson, August 17, 1864; killed near Plum Creek, Nebraska, October 13, 1864.

William King, July 17, 1861; discharged for disability, July 24, 1862.

Francis B. Lytle, July 17, 1861; discharged for disability, February 25, 1862.

William Mayer, July 17, 1861; veteranized, January 1, 1864; enlisted in Marine Brigade.

Samuel A. Musser, July 27, 1861; enlisted in Marine Brigade, January, 1863.

John W. Skinner, July 17, 1861; died at St. Louis, Missouri, May 16, 1862.

John Sillman, July 17, 1861; died at Georgetown, Missouri, January 15, 1862.

Erastus A. Smith, July 17, 1861.

FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY.—COMPANY "A."

J. Marshall Rush, captain, August 26, 1861; from quartermaster.

Samuel P. Kelly, first sergeant, August 27, 1861, from first seargeant; promoted second lieutenant, June 5, 1862.

John H. Damewood, commissiary sergeant, August 27, 1861; from private; promoted November 1, 1862.

J. Lee Marsh, second corporal August 27. 1861; reduced to ranks; at his own request.

James Mount, sixth corporal, August 27, 1861, from private; promoted to fifth corporal, November 7, 1862.

Wm. E. Jackson, August 27, 1861; promoted to bugler March 12, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Francis M. Aallicotte, August 27, 1861.

F. A. Damewood, August 27, 1861.

Chas. A. Glasgow, August 27, 1861.

Doran T. Hunt, August 27, 1861.

David A. Patch, August 27, 1861.

TWENTY-FIFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.—COMPANY "K."

Geo. H. Rumbaugh, captain, February 1, 1862; resigned September, 1862.

Benjamin R. Tanner, first sergeant, December 1, 1861; promoted first lieutenant January 20, 1863.

Harvey C. Hall, first sergeant, August 26, 1861; discharged for disability at Corinth, July 11, 1862.

David Morgan, first sergeant, December 1, 1861.

Daniel M. Stillians, corporal, December 15, 1861.

Marcus L. Brown, corporal, February 1, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Isaac W. Blake, February 1, 1862; discharged for disability October 30, 1862.

John Buckingham, November 19, 1861; transferred as sergeant to non-commissioned staff.

John F. Buckingham, February 1, 1862.

Jos. A. Buckingham, November 29, 1861.

George Court, February 1, 1862.

John T. Callicotte, September 23, 1862.

Wm. R. Callicotte, September 23, 1862.

Patrick Devlin, November 15, 1861.

Nathaniel L. Davis, December 15, 1861.

Thomas M. Goodman, October 1, 1862; captured by guerrillas at Centralia, Missouri, and escaped, after ten days' confinement, September 27, 1864.

George Goodman, December 15, 1861; discharged for disability June 8, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing.

Robert Holliday, January 11, 1862; discharged at Evansville, Indiana, from wounds received at Shiloh.

William C. Hurst, September 23, 1862.

David Harris, September 23, 1862.

Miles Holland, March 1, 1862.

Lindon Holliday, September 23, 1862.

George Hill, September 23, 1862; promoted to sergeant.

Zadoc Luellen, September 23, 1862.

James McGlinney, November 19, 1861.

Samuel Mosley, December 15, 1861.

Alfred S. Moore, December 15, 1861.

John N. Moore, December 15, 1861.

John Morgan, February 1, 1862.

Henry B. McAlpin, September 23, 1862.

Robert Miller, December 26, 1862; promoted to sergeant.

James M. Penick, December 10, 1861.

Joseph Robbins, February 1, 1862; promoted to first sergeant.

Frank G. Sayres, November 7, 1861; discharged at St. Louis March 22, 1862, for disability.

John Sears, November 7, 1861; killed at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

James B. Thomas, September 23, 1862.

Joseph M. C. Thomas, September 23, 1862.

George Hammond, July 29, 1862; member of Company D.

John Potter, August 2, 1861; member Company D; discharged January 23, 1862, for wounds received.

William Hankins, November 26, 1861; member of Company E.

Ed. M. Pace, February 22, 1862; member of Company E.

FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY--COMPANY "K."

Joseph Cramer, captain, August 31, 1861; promoted to major March, 1863.

Albert R. Anderson, captain, May 12, 1862; from first lieutenant: promoted major April 5, 1864.

James T. Chittenden, second lieutenant, August 31, 1861; died April 29, 1862, of wounds received at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Thomas H. Cramer, first sergeant, August 31, 1861; promoted second lieutenant; killed at Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1861.

Robert R. Morledge, fifth sergeant, May 12, 1862; from first corporal; discharged December 19,— at Helena, Arkansas.

Thomas J. Jack, second corporal, May 12, 1862; from fourth corporal; wounded in leg at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

Henry W. Trustle, fourth corporal, August 10, 1861; from sixth corporal; discharged August 17, 1863.

John J. Pierce, eighth corporal, August 31, 1861; died of pneumonia at Lebanon, Missouri, February 13, 1862.

John A. Mills, eighth corporal, February 13, 1862; from private.

PRIVATES.

Isaac M. Beims, August 31, 1861; wounded severely at Pea Ridge, Arkansas; discharged October 1, 1862.

George R. Black, August 18, 1861; died at Chickamagua, Georgia, November 28, 1863.

Silas Chase, August 18, 1861; wounded in thigh at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, December 29, 1862.

Amos Cuning, August 18, 1861; wounded at same as above, severely in the hand.

William Cozad, August 18, 1861.

James H. Dunn, " " "

William C. Dow, " " "

Isaac Dinwiddie, August 18, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Rolla, Missouri, January 8, 1862.

John Ewing, August 18, 1861; wounded severely in shoulder at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

John W. Friend, August 18, 1861; died of measles at Rolla, Missouri, February 21, 1862.

Jacob Daddis, August 18, 1861; died at St. Louis, Missouri, February 21, 1863.

Benjamin Gibbs, August 18, 1861.

Samuel Hutton, August 18, 1861; wounded at Rolla September 26, 1861; captured at Black River, Mississippi.

Edward S. Hunt, August 18, 1861; died of measles at Rolla, Missouri, December 31, 1861.

Leven Johnson, August 31, 1861; discharged at St. Louis, June 8, 1862.

Daniel Jacobs, August 31, 1861.

Beattie E. Johnson, August 27, 1862; drowned at Greenville, Mississippi, April 17, 1863.

William A. Kinkade, August 31, 1861; discharged for protracted illness, May 15, 1862.

James B. Meek, August 31, 1861; discharged for protracted illness, May 15, 1862.

William Pierce, August 31, 1861.

John R. Runnells, August 31, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Rolla, Missouri, November 3, 1861.

Irad Richardson, August 31, 1861; wounded severely at Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

Benj. F. Swatman, August 31, 1861; died of dysentery at Helena, Arkansas, October 21, 1862.

Benj. L. St. Clair, August 31, 1861; wounded in the head severely at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

Nelson C. Storrs, August 31, 1861; discharged at Rolla Missouri, February 8, 1862.

James L. Shoemaker, August 31, 1861.

William H. Sly, August 31, 1861; wounded slightly at Chickasaw Bayou; discharged June 21, 1865.

D. A. Thayer, August 31, 1861; transferred to the marine brigade.

Joseph Van Gundy, August 31, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862; foot amputated.

Wm. H. Willoughby, August 31, 1861.

Walter S. Bodwell, August 31, 1861; wounded severely in the leg at Pea Ridge.

R. W. Duncan, August 27, 1862; killed by a shell at Vicksburg, December 28, 1862.

Andrew W. Bratton, August 27, 1862.

George Gibbs, September 27, 1862.

Wm. A. Kempton, " " "

Wm. O. McCord, " " "

Wm. A. Phifer, " " "

Eli D. Robinson, " " "

Clark T. Smith, " " "

Leopord Sanders, " " "

George A. Tuttle, " " "

W. P. Wilkinson, January 22, 1863.

Wm. A. Wright, September 27, 1862.

Samuel D. Wagor, September 27, 1862.

John Arbuckle, March 26, 1864.

Alexander Busey, March 28, 1864.

William Cunning, March 26, 1864.

Hezekiah Cozad, March 26, 1864.

John W. Davis, March 26, 1864.

Pleasant M. Harris, March 23, 1864.

Zachariah Johnson, April 16, 1864.

A. L. Larsh, March 30, 1864.

Alfred Wilkinson, March 28, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY—COMPANY "F."

Wash. Rawlings, captain, August 2, 1862; from first lieutenant; wounded at Black River, Mississippi, May 17, 1863.

Isaac H. Walker, second lieutenant, September 19, 1862; captain November 13, 1863.

Plimpton E. Greer, first sergeant, September 1, 1862; promoted to quartermaster July 1, 1864.

Newton C. Ridenour, second sergeant, August 29, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant June 30, 1863; to first lieutenant July 7, 1864.

Albert Van Eaton, third sergeant, September 1, 1862; wounded at Black River May 17, 1863; second lieutenant July 7, 1864.

David H. Scidmore, fifth sergeant, August 29, 1862; wounded at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863; discharged May 2, 1865.

William M. Burky, first corporal, August 29, 1862; quartermaster sergeant September 19, 1862; discharged for disability March 3, 1864.

John W. Root, second corporal, August 29, 1862; transferred November 6, —, for promotion in colored troops.

Lyman B. McAlpin, second corporal, October 6, 1862; from fourth corporal.

William P. Peterman, third corporal, August 29, 1862; from fifth corporal; wounded at Black River May 17, 1863.

James W. Pruyn, fourth corporal, October 6, 1862; from 6th corporal; muster roll gives residence at Page City.

John A. Jackson, fifth corporal, October 6, 1862.

John Stewart, sixth corporal, October 6, 1862; wounded at Black River, left leg amputated; died of wound July 21, 1863.

Daniel Polsley, seventh corporal, October 6, 1862; from private.

Benjamin T. Graham, musician, August 29, 1862.

Samuel H. Baker, wagoner, August 29, 1862; captured at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.

PRIVATES.

John Akin, August 29, 1862.

H. B. Baldwin, August 29, 1862.

David W. Betchel, August 29, 1862.

Abner S. Boggs, August 29, 1862.

William K. Burns, August 29, 1862; severely wounded at Black River May 17, 1863.

Andrew Bryson, August 29, 1862.

Chancy E. Carpenter, August 29, 1862.

George S. Cavender, August 29, 1862; wounded severely at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.

Robert A. Cavender, August 29, 1862.

Amos Cuning, August 29, 1862.

W. H. Cuning, August 29, 1862; killed at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.

James Denton, September 1, 1862.

John Drace, August 29, 1862; discharged, June 15, 1863.

Silas O. Drewry, August 29, 1862.

Ellis Edmonds, August 29, 1862; wounded at Black River, May 17, 1863; died of disease, July 26, 1863.

Wilk. B. T. Edmonds, August 29, 1862.

Isaac Edmonds, August 29, 1862; wounded at Black River; died at Milliken's Bend, August 16, 1863.

Fergus Warren, August 29, 1862.

Daniel S. Fleenor, August 29, 1862; discharged for disability, January 4, 1863.

John W. V. Ginther, August 29, 1862; discharged for disability, April 4, 1864.

Samuel H. Glasgow, August 29, 1862.

David S. Goff, August 29, 1862; died of disease at New Orleans, May 13, 1864.

Joseph S. Grow, August 29, 1862; died of disease at New Orleans, October 14, 1863.

Lewis Harrill, August 29, 1862; discharged at Benton Barracks, Missouri, August 8, 1863.

William H. Irwin, August 29, 1862; died of phthisic at Natchez, Mississippi, August 25, —

William Irwin, August 29, 1862; died at Duvall's Bluffs, December 29, 1864; buried on Tarkio.

James Irwin, August 29, 1862.

Amasa Inscho, August 29, 1862; wounded at Black River, Mississippi, May 17, 1863.

Elias A. Jones, August 29, 1862; wounded at Black River; died of disease at New Orleans, October 9.

Alexander Johnson, September 1, 1862.

J. P. Kridelbaugh, August 29, 1862; discharged for disability Carrollton Louisiana, August 7, 1863.

Jasper Long, August 29, 1862.

Anson D. Long, August 29, 1862; wounded in right shoulder.

George T. Loy, August 29, 1862.

Franklin Loy, August 29, 1862; wounded at Black River; died on steamer, July 17, 1863.

Evan Mattice, August 29, 1862; discharged for disability at Iron-ton, Missouri, February 9, 1863.

J. R. Massa, August 29, 1862; wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 4, 1865.

Wolf Miller, August 29, 1862.

Isaac Miller, August 29, 1862.

G. W. Newsom, August 29, 1862.

Abner N. Newman, September 1, 1862;

Wils. A. Pendergraft, August 29, 1862.

Thad. T. Pendergraft, August 29, 1862; died of measles at Patterson, November 9, 1862.

Thomas Pierce, August 29, 1862.

Elisha Preo, August 29, 1862; died at Carrollton, Louisiana, October 1863.

Isaac P. Pricket, September 1, 1862; wounded at Black River; died at St. Louis, July 21, 1863.

Benj. H. Reasoner, August 29, 1862.

Hamilton Roth, August 29, 1862; wounded slightly at Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 4, 1865.

Isaac N. Shepherd, August 29, 1862; discharged for disability February 27, 1863.

Homer Shepherd, August 29, 1862.

Robert B. Smith, August 29, 1862.

John Snodderly, August 29, 1862.

W. G. R. Snodderly, August 29, 1862.

James S. Williams, August 29, 1862; died of disease at Iron-ton, Mis-souri, January 30, 1863.

George C. Cleaver, December 28, 1863; died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 20, 1864, of meningitis.

William R. Barnum, January 1, 1864; killed by guerillas at Centralia, Missouri, September 27, 1864.

Christian C. Berry, December 19, 1863.

Alexander Cuning, March 28, 1864; died at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, December 22, 1864, of remittent fever.

Dorvill Chamberlain, December 19 1863.

Samuel E. Edenfield, February 6, 1864.

Robert L. Edwards, January 5, 1864.

William C. Floyd, December 19, 1863.

Finley S. Gregg, December 19, 1863.

Cyrus W. Hendricks, January 10, 1864.

Owen Irvin, January 2, 1864; died at Morganza, Louisiana, August 29, 1864.

Frank Kridelbaugh, January 1, 1864; wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama, April, 1865.

David Leighton, January 1, 1864.

John Love, January 5, 1864; wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama, March 27, 1865.

John D. Litzenburg, February 9, 1864; died at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, December 18, 1864; buried on Tarkio.

Frederic Mayerhoof, February 27, 1864.

Samuel P. Macomber, January 4, 1864; died at Morganza, Louisiana, August 13, 1864.

William Margerum, January 5, 1864.

Augustus H. Polsley, February 9, 1864; died at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, December 9, 1864.

Thomas J. Ray, December 1, 1863; died at Natchez, Mississippi, July 20, 1864.

Chancy L. Wall, January 5, 1864; died at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 12, 1864.

Andrew J. Walker, January 1, 1864.

EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY—COMPANY "A."

George W. Burns, captain, September 30, 1863; captured at Atlanta, June 30, 1864; promoted major, August 22, 1865.

Charles Linderman, second lieutenant, August 25, 1863; mustered out as second; commissioned first lieutenant, August 25, 1865.

Robert M. Rawlings, first sergeant, July 25, 1863; mustered out first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant, August 22, 1865.

John Kinkade, quarter-master sergeant, July 14, 1863; discharged for disability at Waverly, Tennessee, February 28, 1864.

Wm. W. Russell, commissary sergeant, July 14, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia, July 30, 1864.

Isaac T. Feltch, second sergeant, July 16, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia, July 30, 1864.

James B. Short, third sergeant, July 18, 1863.

Joseph I. Haskins, fifth sergeant, July 14, 1863; drowned at East Sipsey river, Alabama, April 15, 1865.

Chas C. McDonald, sixth sergeant, July 14, 1863.

Peter H. Seay, first corporal, August 24, 1863; wounded and captured at Newnan, Georgia, July 30, 1863.

Jos. B. Chamberlain, second corporal, July 6, 1863; wounded and died in Andersonville prison.

Wilson H. Beighler, third corporal, July 14, 1863.

Augustus J. Martin, fifth corporal, July 14, 1863.

Lewis T. Smith, seventh corporal, July 26, 1863; discharged, August 18, 1864.

Francis M. Riggin, bugler, July 6, 1863.

Henry Dorsey, farrier, August 13, 1863; discharged for disability, March 17, 1865, at Chickasaw, Alabama.

James A. Hughes, saddler, July 26, 1863.

Henry Clabaugh, wagoner, July 9, 1863.

PRIVATEES.

Lewis Akin, July 14, 1863.

William L. Bagley, July 16, 1863.

Thomas H. Butler, July 29, 1863; discharged for disability, at Davenport December 12, 1863.

John P. Benbow, July 14, 1863.

Robert M. Benbow, July 14, 1863; discharged for disability, August 5, 1864.

Barclay I. Benbow, July 24, 1863.

Charles Britt, July 15, 1863.

Wilson H. Brown, July 30, 1863; captured at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, April 4, 1865.

James L. Berry, July 30, 1863.

Joseph R. Berry, August 22, 1863.

George W. Babcock, July 16, 1863.

Francis Carlin, July 15, 1863; transferred to invalid corps, January 10, 1865.

John R. Delany, July 14, 1863; discharged June 7, 1865.

John H. Drace, July 14, 1863.

Hiram Davison, August 3, 1863.

John Edmonson, July 24, 1863; died between Macon and Atlanta, Georgia, July 26.

William Y. Ewing, August 3, 1863.

David M. Fruits, July 14, 1863.

Henry B. M. Friar, July 14, 1863; died at Davenport November 4, 1863.

William Fisher, July 14, 1863.

John S. Goudie, July 27, 1863.

Isaac Griffith, July 15, 1863; died of disease, April 5, 1865.

L. H. R. Hutton, July 17, 1863; discharged May 31, 1865.

Noah Hollingsworth, July 31, 1863; died at New Albany, Indiana, November 23, 1863.

Pleasant M. Hall, July 3, 1863.

Nathan Helmick, August 1, 1863.
H. H. Handorf, August 25, 1863.
Asa Jackson, July 25, 1863.
Henry Loran, July 14, 1863; captured July 30, 1864.
William M. McClellan, July 9, 1863.
Joseph Mulkins, July 14, 1863.
John N. Miller, July 14, 1863; captured July 30, 1864.
Lewis H. Miller, July 30, 1863.
Julius F. Pendergraft, July 15, 1863.
Jackson Plummer, August 7, 1863.
John Q. A. Roberts, July 14, 1863; died of typhoid fever, at Nashville, Tennessee, March 30, 1864.
William A. Rector, July 14, 1863.
John P. Reynolds, July 17, 1863.
Oliver P. Stafford, July 7, 1863.
Ambrose C. Stouder, July 9, 1863.
Henry H. Snodderly, July 14, 1863.
George W. Scoles, July 17, 1863.
Robert W. Soward, July 30, 1863; died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 9, 1864.
Harvey D. Taylor, August 19, 1863.
Robert L. Veach, July 27, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia, July 30, 1864.
Evan Wilson, July 18, 1863.

FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY.—COMPANY "C."

John Morris Young, captain, October 3, 1861; promoted to major November 1, 1862; afterward colonel.

C. A. B. Langdon, second lieutenant, October 3, 1863; commissioned major July 7, 1865.

John Casky, fifth sergeant, September 19, 1861, died on steamer between Ft. Henry and Smithland, Kentucky.

Samuel S. Harry, third corporal, September 19, 1861.

John Toner, fourth corporal, September 19, 1861; captured near Newnan, Georgia, July 31, 1864.

Thomas J. Bull, seventh corporal, September 19, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Gilbert P. Britt, September 19, 1861; discharged for disability at St. Louis, October 4, 1862.

Christian Brenner, September 19, 1861; killed at Pulaski, Tennessee, December 25, 1864.

Sampson Casky, September 19, 1861; captured at Newnan, Georgia, July 13, 1864; died in prison.

Lewis Loun, September 19, 1861; died at Ft. Heiman, Kentucky, March 31, 1862.

Stiles Malone, September 19, 1861; died at Montgomery, Alabama, May 3, 1865.

William M. Murphy, September 19, 1861; died of wounds received at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 21, 1864.

William McCrory, September 19, 1861.

John McLarnon, September 28, 1861; captured at Newnan, Georgia, July 31, 1864.

Allen McLarnon, September 28, 1861; captured at Newnan, Georgia, July 31, 1861.

John McMichael, September 28, 1861; died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, January 11, 1862.

Marcellus Pruyne, September 26, 1861; promoted to battallion commissary sergeant.

ELEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY—COMPANY "C."

Charles W. Pace, captain, December 1, 1862.

John Buckingham, first lieutenant, March 24, 1863.

Charles S. Hinman, first sergeant, December 1, 1862.

Harland Scarlett, first sergeant, December 18, 1862; promoted second lieutenant company B, August 22, 1863.

PRIVATES.

John Barnes, December 1, 1862.

John A. Busey, December 1, 1862.

George Goodman, December 1, 1862.

Harvey C. Hall, December 1, 1862.

John Jeff Hill, December 1, 1862.

William Loughry, December 1, 1862.

Jonah Reed, December 10, 1862.

John J. Thomas, November 1, 1862; died St. Joseph, Missouri, of inflammation of the brain, April 25, 1862.

John Vanhouten, January 27, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY—COMPANY "F."

Chas B. Shoemaker, major, September 16, 1862; resigned January 7, 1865.

Isaac Damewood, second lieutenant, December 1, 1862; commissioned December 1, 1862; resigned August 16, 1864.

PRIVATES.

John W. Duncan, November 12, 1862; discharged at Davenport for disability May 16, 1865.

Alexander Duncan, November 12, 1862; captured at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, April 30, 1864.

William Glasgow, November 16, 1862; discharged March 27, 1865.

Alva Inscho, November 12, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas, February 13, 1863.

Alfred Madden; died at Helena, Arkansas, August, 1863.

Wm. Ridgely, December 18, 1862.

Allen M. Campbell, February 18, 1864.

James H. Davis, February 9, 1864.

Solomon McAlpin, February 13, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY—COMPANY "K."

Allen J. Chantry, second lieutenant, August 13, 1862: commissioned December 1, 1862.

PRIVATES.

D. A. Thompson, August 9, 1862; promoted to commissary sergeant December 2, 1862.

William Anderson, August 9, 1862; discharged—over age.

FOURTH MISSOURI CAVALRY—STATE MILITIA—Co. "C."

James H. Brown, first lieutenant, March 1, 1862.

Orren R. Strong, first sergeant, April 1, 1862.

Wilson H. Brown, first sergeant, March 18, 1862; discharged for disability at Springfield, Missouri.

Isaac E. Woods, first sergeant, April 1, 1862; reduced to ranks June 25, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Thos. Cunningham, March 18, 1862; died at St. Joseph, Missouri, May 14, 1862.

Harlan P. Dow, April 1, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant.

FOURTH MISSOURI CAVALRY—STATE MILITIA—Co. "G."

PRIVATES.

James M. Donnell, April 5, 1862; appointed captain July 30; resigned December, 1862.

Joseph Smith, March 24, 1862.

James Shoaf, April 10, 1862; discharged by post surgeon at St. Joseph, April 29, 1862.

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.—UNASSIGNED.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin F. Martin, December 9, 1863.

Willis C. Smith, January 4, 1864.

Ishmael S. Wilson, January 1, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS IN WHICH PAGE COUNTY CITIZENS SERVED DURING THE REBELLION.

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.—COMPANY "A."

Abraham Wilson, private, September 8, 1862.

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.—COMPANY "M."

James B. Kempton, private, January 4, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.—COMPANY "G."

Stephen Reasoner, private, March 17, 1863.

George Woods, September 8, 1862; died at Davenport January 27, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Jeremiah Young, January 1, 1864; company not known.

FIRST IOWA BATTERY.

David Edwards, January 2, 1861.

James C. Iker, January 1, 1864.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—COMPANY "K."

H. A. Huston, private; November 1, 1861.

TWENTY-FIFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.—COMPANY "H."

Charles H. Page, November 27, 1861.

FIRST OBSERVANCE OF DECORATION DAY IN PAGE COUNTY.

The first general observance of Decoration Day in this county took place in 1870, Major Henry O'Connor being the orator of the day. The editor of the *Democrat*, Mr. N. C. Ridenour, who was an old soldier, in referring to the occasion, said:

“The day is one that will long be remembered, as it was the means of bringing together Page county’s noble soldiers, who sustained not only the reputation of our own noble Iowa, but that of our own banner county, Page, which every soldier is proud to say is his own.”

The weather was rather unfavorable, but, notwithstanding, there was a very fair turnout. After the preliminary exercises of the day, Major O'Connor delivered the following beautiful and touching address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled to-day as citizens of the great republic, to commemorate the patriotic virtues and do honor to the memory of the departed heroes who gave their lives to save it. This—the 30th day of May—the closing day of the spring, when nature has just finished and put on her garment of new life and raiment of green—is now most appropriately consecrated as a national holiday for the sacred memorial services of friendship and love; and, annually, as long as the republic shall live, the sound of cannon, mingled with the sympathizing echoes of the nation, will continue to call the people together around the ten thousand cemeteries of our country, that the flowers of affection, watered with gratitude’s tears, may be strewn on the still green graves of those self-denying patriots who so nobly died that the nation might live, and our country, and our homes be preserved to their children and ours.

“Noble men! peace to your ashes! and may Heaven’s richest blessings strew—as thickly and sweetly as over your graves to-day—the pathway through life of all those you left behind that were near and dear to you. Great and true heroes and patriots—authors of a new national life of liberty and law—inaugurators of a new era in government and politics, whose foundations are laid in justice and equality! The memory of thy glorious and unspeakable virtues can never perish! It will survive the crash of empires and the tottering of thrones; it is linked with the life of the republic you saved, and if—which Heaven forbid—the evil hour should come when we shall be no more as a nation, your memory and your names will still survive and be treasured as long as history shall last.

“Of the tens of thousands engaged in the observance of this memorial day all over the land, none can look back with prouder satisfaction on those long years of trial and peril than the people of Iowa. Fair, young, and

always true to her national allegiance in the day of the country's peril, she nobly verified the high encomiums of one of her own citizens, that 'The affections of her people, like the rivers of her borders, ever flow to an imperishable union.' Her response to the nation's call was as generous as it was prompt. During the four years that the rebellion lasted her contributions in men to the army were greater than her voting population at the outset of that terrible contest. She sent her men and her boys; father and son from Iowa fought side by side; fathers shared the same crackers on the march, the same blanket in the bivouac, and in more than one instance fell together on the same field. And let it be told, to their eternal honor, that during those tedious years of warfare; those years of strife and bloodshed, the flag of the union was never lost or disgraced by an Iowa regiment. On every field, from Wilson's Creek to Winchester, they bore that glorious flag aloft in honor, and, generally, in triumph. They made a record, stereotyped in the best blood of Iowa, that can never, no *never*, be blotted out. Their deeds illuminate and illustrate American history. You have but to peruse the record of any bloody and hard-fought battle of the rebellion, and you read the history of Iowa valor. These imperishable evidences of their devotion to country and humanity will stand forever. They are Wilson's Creek and Belmont, Donelson and Shiloh, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Iuka and Arkansas Post, Vicksburg and Port Gibson, Alexandria and New Orleans, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, Altona Pass and Kenesaw, Atlanta and Savannah, Champion Hill and Winchester. There they stand, and there they will stand forever, indestructible monuments of Iowa valor and virtue. On these bloody fields, and a hundred others, the blood of Iowa men flowed down the same stream with the blood of brave men from other states of the union in a common cause and for a common country. The soil upon which they fought, and where so many fell before them, marked by the footprint of the slave, by that baptism of blood, became consecrated to freedom and the rights of man.

"The flag which has ever been a revered symbol to us of liberty—but, alas, to how many of power without mercy—is now not only a household god in every American home, but the beacon light of liberty to the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime and kindred. When it was insulted by treason's sneers, and by traitor hands assaulted, a million of American men sprang to its defense; and to-day, thank God and their devotion to it, floats in triumph over free men, free soil, and free homes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the arctic boundaries of the republic; and beneath its ample folds, over all this broad land, the most imperishable and enduring monuments of the republic are the thousands of unmarked, but not unhonored graves of the hero-martyrs who fell in its defense.

"From the altars of sacrifice and self-denial, a new nation has arisen, inspired by a holier sense of justice, based upon the principles of brotherly love—the corner-stone of all true civilization. The stars and stripes to-day float in peaceful triumph, and shelter beneath their folds forty millions of freemen. The clank of the shackle is no longer heard, nor the track of the fugitive any more traced by his bloody footprint. From ocean to ocean, and from gulf to lakes, the atmosphere is fragrant with the air of freedom, and the air resounds with the songs of redeemed millions. With something more fragrant than a feeling of poetic fancy, we may now appropriate, as our own, the elegant apostrophe of the gifted orator and statesman, Curran, to British law :—

"I speak in the spirit of American law, which makes liberty commensurate and co-extensive with American soil; which proclaims, even to the sojourner and the stranger within our gates, that the ground upon which he treads is holy, and rendered so by the genius of universal emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberties may have been trodden down; no matter what color an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon his brow; no matter upon what alter he may have been offered up to slavery, the moment he touches American soil, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his shackles fall from around him; his soul bursts beyond the measures of his chains and he stands forth redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation.

"Many graves have been filled; many vacant places around the table and the hearthstone, and alas, many orphans and widows in the land have been made, as the price of this great achievement. But that good God that gave us to see the right, and helped us to do it, will, I hope, enable us to bear the trial and look to Him for our compensation.

"Shall I notice for a moment Iowa's share in this holy sacrifice for liberty?

"Southern soil has been sanctified by the graves of 300,000 union soldiers, and of these 15,000 have been filled with Iowa's offering of men and boys. On every mountain side and hill slope; by the river side and along the coast range; in swamp, and wood, and plain; wherever the rebel flag was raised; on every battle-field of the rebel territory, where the union army met the rebel hosts, there Iowa men fought, and there, also, some of the bravest and best of them fell.

"In that illustrious roll of honor, made up of the living patriots and soldiers surrounding me here to-day, and their fallen comrades among the heroic dead, Page county, fellow-citizens—to your honor be it spoken—Page county stands first and pre-eminently the banner county of our glorious state. That proud record for your country will be as enduring as it

is untarnished; and will remain as long as the state shall last or Iowa have a name among the states of the union. And year after year, on this memorial day, as you strew flowers with your hands over the hallowed graves of Griffith and Edmondson, and Sidmore and Neff, and Butler, your silent memories will waft flowers of affection, warm from your hearts to the green graves of four hundred and nineteen heroic martyrs whose graves, unknown, but not unhonored, are far away in the soil that with their blood they redeemed from slavery and treason to liberty and justice. Aye, in Page county, my friends, the names of the First Nebraska, the Fourth and Twenty-third Iowa infantry, the Fifth and Eighth Iowa cavalry, and the Twenty-fifth Missouri infantry, will ever be cherished household words. Language, at least any at my poor command, is wholly inadequate to a theme like this. No mere tribute of words can do justice to the memory of these men, or even serve to give proper expression to your feelings on such an occasion. The highest eulogy that can be pronounced on the valor and virtue of these now slumbering patriots and heroes is expressed in the character of the audience assembled here to-day.

“Who make up this large assemblage, and how stand they related to the men whose memories they are gathered here to-day to commemorate?

“Here to-day is the surviving comrade, who, on many a long and weary march, and in many a supperless bivouac, divided the hardships and the last ration with the now slumbering hero, by whose side he will march and fight no more, and who, on that last night before the battle, when the one was taken and the other left, shared together the one blanket, and, waking, talked over the perils of the coming day, and mutually entrusted to each other the last words of affection and endearment to the loved ones at home. As he drops a tear on that honored grave to-day, his heart throbs with revered pride in the country for which they fought, and to save which his comrade fell.

“Here is the sister,—now a woman—who, then a little girl, sat upon her soldier brother’s knee during his short furlough, home; heard the story of his battles and gave him her sweet kiss and angel prayer, as he went forth to gather new laurels.

“And, here, too, is the little brother, now grown old enough to make the proud resolve that his heart’s best affection, and his life, if necessary, shall be given to that country for which his brother died.

“The gray-haired sire is here, who gave his one, two, and in many instances, the third, the young Benjamin, his last and best beloved, all to the nation, which Washington and his own father founded; and now goes with bowed and sorrowed head, tottering to the grave without his son’s arm to lean upon. Brave old patriot, you are as you should be, the country’s ward, and in every returned soldier, at least, you have a friend.

“And here is the mother—still in the prime of life—who pressed her

darling for the last time to her breast, as she laid him on the altar of her country—alas ! to look upon him no more—and, oh, how many of these mothers ! I saw one three years ago, her image is before me now. A lady, still in the prime of womanhood, coming into the adjutant general's office at Des Moines, during the summer of 1867, and walking through the room containing the tattered flags of Iowa regiments, arranged with singular taste and care, by the patriotic Baker, her eye fell on that of the 23d Iowa. She expressed, in subdued tones, the wish that she could touch it. Being assisted to a table from which she could reach the flag, sacred to her mother's heart, she pressed it to her lips, and then, in a voice smothered by her tears, and that wrung tears from every eye present, she exclaimed: 'My only boy fell under that flag before he was eighteen years of age, and since then his father died broken-hearted for him, and now I am left alone in the world.' "

" Here, too, chief mourner, and bravest heart here, is the bosom friend dearer than all. The young wife, who, on the threshold, clung to her life's treasure; the father of the babe then in her arms; and as they pressed their lips together on their pledge of their love, with more than Spartan heroism and self-denial, pushed back her tears, and gave her young husband—more than her own life—that the land of her fathers might be saved from treason and rebellion. That babe is here, too, now grown to be almost a man. His love for the flag under which his father fell is forever sealed by his father's blood. *These are the nation's care and the true patriot would suffer himself for bread, rather than see them want.*

" And, as a fitting climax, these beautiful children from our common schools, the true nurseries of democratic principles, trained by those lady teachers, representatives of that class of American women whose hands and hearts were united in rendering aid to the cause during the rebellion, as the ministering angels of the aid society and the sanitary commission.

" Such, fellow citizens, is the evidence that, in the eloquence of silent sorrow, pronounces a fitting eulogy over the ashes of these departed heroes to-day. In this tribute we can all join. Standing on the platform of love for our country, which reaches beyond the limits of party and creed, we can reverently join in our admiration of virtue, self-denial and true patriotism. Let us here learn the lesson of love of country and humanity. In the language of the martyr patriot, Lincoln: 'with malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him, who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.' "

THE SOLDIERS' REUNION AND DECORATION DAY, 1878.

The great reunion of the soldiers of the southwest, held at Clarinda, May 29, 30 and 31, 1878, was an event long to be remembered by all, and especially those who participated in the happy gathering. We take the following facts relative to the event from the *Herald's* account of it, published at the time :

“ * * * As early as Monday arrivals commenced. Tuesday the needful preparations were made upon the grounds, and a number of tents were erected. Martial music by the Clarinda bands began to stir up the hearts of the patriots. A number of soldiers encamped a few miles distant received a drenching that reminded them of the days that are gone. The rain came in torrents. Wednesday morning came, and the soldiers came, and the people came, and one seemed to be carried back to the beginning of the war. The fires of patriotism burned afresh in many hearts; soldiers met who had not seen each other since the struggle was over, and they honorably discharged. At 3 P. M. eight companies of infantry reported and one of cavalry, averaging about sixty each. The following are the companies which reported to the acting adjutant:

Company A, Clarinda—Capt. Damewood.

Company C, Clarinda—Capt. Rawlings.

Company D, Villisca—Capt. Irwin.

Company E, Tarkio township—Capt. Miller.

Company F, Bedford—Capt. Connett.

Company G, Snow Hill—Capt. Palmer.

Company H, College Springs—Capt. Orton.

Company I, Red Oak—Capt. Rogers.

Parks' cavalry company, Bedford—Capt. Parks.

The following bands were in attendance, and acquitted themselves grandly:

Wilkins' cornet band, Bedford.

Villisca cornet band, Villisca.

College Springs cornet band, College Springs.

Keller cornet band and Clarinda cornet band, of Clarinda.

After a few well performed military evolutions on the grounds, an election of field and staff officers was held, resulting in the election of the following officers:

Colonel—W. P. Hepburn, of Clarinda.

Lieutenant Col.—D. H. Hamilton, of Bedford.

Major—W. W. Ellis, of Villisca.

Adjutant—W. H. Vance, of Clarinda.

Chaplain—J. W. Chaffin, of Clarinda.

Quartermaster—E Stoney, of Clarinda.

Surgeon—J. W. Martin, of Red Oak.

Assistant Surgeon—G. H. Rumbaugh, of Hawleyville.

Dress parade occurred at 5 P. M., witnessed by a multitude of people.

The following general and special orders were made:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

The field and staff in announcing the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the kindly compliment of their comrades, and after thanking the battalion for its expression of favor, desire to suggest that in the absence of any enforced discipline, it will be necessary that each comrade aids by soldierly bearing to accomplish the object of our encampment—that of renewing old friendships and cementing them, to the enjoyment of all.

J. D. Porter has been appointed sergeant-major of the battalion.

Thomas Butts has been appointed chief bugler of the battalion.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

W. P. HEPBURN,

Colonel Commanding.

W. H. VANCE,

Lieutenant and Adjt.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

Company commanders will, at the earliest practicable moment, report to their headquarters the full names, age, residence and military history of their respective commands. The military history will include company, regiment, place of enlistment, time of service, ranks, promotions and campaigns participated in. The necessity for prompt obedience to this order will be apparent when it is announced that this record will be carefully transcribed and preserved in book form and probably printed.

W. P. HEPBURN,

Colonel Commanding.

W. H. VANCE,

Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Shortly afterward was guard mount. Then preparations for supper began. Fires were kindled, bacon sides were sliced and adjusted in the pans, and the coffee aroma filled the air. Camp life again came before the vision. After the rations were enjoyed the general social time began. Then followed tattoo, roll call at nine o'clock, and taps at ten.

Thursday morning, 6 o'clock, reveille, roll call, and at nine guard mount—

ing, after which a cavalry fight occurred. It was a dashing affair, in which the rebel flag was captured amid such shouts of triumph as made the welkin ring. This was followed by dress parade, and drumming out of camp and 'rogue's march.' The fair ground presented a sea of human heads, and the people came pouring in from all directions until Clarinda literally palpitated with patriotic hearts. After dinner the following general order was observed:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

The observance of Decoration Day will be held at the cemetery at 2:30 this P. M. The line of march will be in the following order:

1. Committee on Decoration.
2. Keller Cornet Band.
3. Flower Girls.
4. Schools.
5. Martial Band.
6. Clarinda Cornet Band.
7. Veterans, with bands belonging to each organization.
8. Cavalry Veterans, mounted.
9. Citizens on foot.
10. Citizens in carriages.

The command will form division on the right at the cemetery, the right resting on the entrance to the grounds. After the command is formed prayer will be offered by the chaplain, to be followed by a poem by Lu. B. Cake, after which the column will be reformed, the cavalry dismounted, and proceed to the decoration of graves. By order of

W. P. HEPBURN,
Colonel Commanding.

W. H. VANCE,
Adjutant.

At the appointed time the procession was formed at the grounds and moved onward in excellent order to the cemetery. It was vastly larger than was expected, and the number of citizens on foot, on horseback and in conveyances was simply marvelous. Not less than ten thousand people were present. Never before were there so many people assembled at one place in Page county. The order was most excellent. We believe not a drunken man was on the ground, and no accident occurred. Col. Hepburn ascended the stand, and after calling the assemblage to order prayer was offered by the chaplain. After this Mr. Lu. B. Cake read the following beautiful, patriotic and stirring poem, written for the occasion, and at its close received many hearty cheers:

POEM READ AT THE DECORATION OF THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES, AT CLARINDA,
IOWA, MAY 30, 1878, BY LU. B. CAKE.

As some coy maiden, rich in beauty's dow'r,
Who seeks, with fawn-like step, the trysting place,
And brings her choicest sweets to deck the hour
For one who claims the blush upon her face,—
So glides fair Spring from out the twilight shades
That dim the future to our mortal ken.
Her coquette smiles she with her garlands braids,
And steals, all blooming to the hearts of men.

Not all thine own, sweet virgin of the years,
These love-twined off'rings of the flowery May;—
Our praises thine; our garlands and our tears
Are for our dead, this Decoration Day.

Not with the songs of victors,
Bearing the spoils of war;
Not with our captive foemen
Chained to a conqu'ror's car;
Not with triumphal banners;
Not with a blood-stained sword;
Not with the shouts of conquest
By maddened throngs encored;
Not to recall the mem'ries
That ne'er can fade away—
Not to re-crown our heroes
We gather here to-day.

Ah, no! We come as patriots to the altar of the free,
With incense for the sacrifice we've made for liberty.
We come as gray-haired fathers to the sepulchers of sons;
We come as weeping mothers to the graves of darling ones;
We come as mourning widows to the love that earth consumes;
We come as sons of heroes to our fathers' honored tombs.
We come, a grateful people, to pay tribute to the brave
Who purchased Union for us with the precious lives they gave.

Alas! not all are here; some loved ones sleep
Far from the tears which fall from those who weep.
Upon the fields once crimson with their blood;
'Neath waves that colored with life's purple flood;

Or fill the pits near some old prison pen,
Where ling'ring death made martyrs of our men;
Or on the picket line, in some dark wood,
Unwarned they fell, and lie near where they stood.
We strew with flow'rs the graves of these alone;
Of pray'rs and tears we give to those—unknown.

From out the silence of the slumb'ring past
There comes a sound like murm'rings of the sea,
When o'er its sky the storm clouds, flying fast,
Arouse the waves to answer sullenly.
Ah, listen! As the echoes fuller flow
They seem a sigh and then the voice of woe.
A nation's voice entreating with her sons,—
The children quar'ling on the mother's breast;
Her pleas unheeded by the wayward ones,
Till passion reigns and riots unrepressed.
The voices of the years from out the past
Are heard more near and clear and audibly.
Oh, listen! Ah! it is the bugle's blast,—
The tramp of armies—charging cavalry!
The beat of drums comes throbbing on the ear—
The roar of battle swelling full and clear;
Its shouts, its groans, and thunder-crash we hear
Of bursting shells and grand artillery!
The nation struggles in the throes of war;
From North, from South, and from the East and West
The armies rush like waves that sweep afar,
Storm-spel, the sea; mid-ocean, crest to crest,
They meet and break, fall tempest-spent to rest,
And Wreck and Death the reigning conquerors are.

With drums unsnared and bugles all unslung,
The arms are stacked, the columns melt away.
The nation lives, bathed in the blood of sons,
Her grievous wounds slow healing day by day,
And Peace enfolds us in her downy wings.
The husbandman about his labor sings,
The sound of civic arts in all our valleys rings,
The wheels of Progress roll upon their way.

Within our hearts some glowing memories burn
Of crucial days, when Union strength was tried;
And Shiloh, Corinth, Gettysburg return,

With Vicksburg and Winchester's glorious ride.
And some are here who won immortal fame
At Pea Ridge, Missionary, and Ringgold.
Whom Grant re-christened with the prouder name,
"The first at Chickasaw Bayou,"—were told

To write it on the banners which were borne
Atop old Lookout, where, above the cloud
It followed Hooker, blood-stained, battle torn,
And o'er our heroes floated, conquest-proud,
Along the march with Sherman to the sea :
Oh ! brave, heroic men ! Oh ! fadeless memory !

Oh, countrymen, all who hold Union dear,
How low we prize *this* boon of liberty !
We count its cost in dollars, year by year,—
Forget the priceless blood paid lavishly.
We boast a government like heaven's where
All rights are equal with the rich and poor ;
We build our homes and bring our treasures there,
Nor pause to think what makes our own secure.
Yet ev'ry blessing we enjoy to-day
Was born of death,—with blood is sanctified.
Our hearth-stones rest upon our father's clay,
And we inherit all for which they died.

The cost of Union ! Oh, behold the dead,
Her ransom paid in fratricidal war ;
And count the blood-drops, each a ruby red,
In value more than India's jewels are !
And name the toils her worshipers have borne
On land and sea, all wrought with bleeding hands,
And tell the woes of all the hearts that mourn,
And count, their tears, unnumbered as the sands,—
And when in poor, cold calculation lost
To this return—Her price is 'bove all cost.

Yea, Union ! rarest, best gift of the gods,
The prize of life when 'tis compared with Thee.
Becomes a choice ignoble as the clods
Which brutish beasts do spurn disdainfully,
Yet base-borns choose 'gainst bliss eternally.
Not so with these, thine own true worshipers ;
They choose Thee first, above all earthly good,

And made for Thee, these brave idolaters,
The sacrificial offering of their blood.

“Sleep on, now, and take your rest;”*

The marchings and conflicts are o’er;
No alert, stealthy foe shall your fortress invest,
Nor a fear of surprise shall your slumber molest,
No battle-cry waken you more.

We know that your sleep must be sweet
From service so loyal and true;
While your country’s proud honors are laid at your feet,
And the blessings of millions fall on you replete,
And their tears on your graves like the dew.

Here, brightest the golden beams fall,
With lingering kiss for each grave;
And the moonbeams just here seem the softest of all,
And the stars gather nightly on Heaven’s high wall
And watch o’er the sleep of the brave.

Here, flowers in red, white, and blue,
Of the “Old Flag” wave overhead;
And the wild birds sing sweetest, and saddest, here, too
And the breezes sigh softly and drop the bright dew,
Like tears, on the graves of the dead.

And the pale autumn leaves fall, and fold
All your forms like the blankets of gray;
And the winter’s snow wraps you secure from its cold,
While the winds pipe the martial airs stepped brave and bold
When you marched to the front of the fray.

And Liberty, throned in the skies,
With the angels, a fond vigil keeps;
And they hallow the spot where each soldier son lies,
And they watch o’er them ever with unweary eyes—
For their love neither slumbers nor sleeps.

Do ye dream, oh! ye brave, of the fair,
While ye wait in the chambers of death?
And are visions of glory alluring ye there

As they did on the field when ye fell, leading where
Ye sought and won Fame's fading wreath?

Do the blessings we breathe in our pray'r
Float down through the gates of the tomb?
Do the words of the brave and the tears of the fair
And the fragrance of flowers, perfuming the air,
Reach all ye who rest in its gloom?

Oh! out of the silence ye speak
With a fervor no mortal can tell.
Oh! *rest*, REST, Boys in Blue! Our poor words are weak;
With a pray'r on the lip and a tear on the cheek,
We bless ye, oh! brave hearts, that fell.

Far away, in that peace reigning Land,
May your columns unbroken unite;
May your names on the roster of Heaven all stand,
And the Army in Blue there, a spirit-throng grand,
Form and march a great army in white.

Bear hither, now, the brightest flow'rs of spring,
And wreath the colors which they loved so dear,
And lay them down, and incense offering,
Upon their graves; and give a grateful tear,
Warm from your heart, unto their memory.
Oh! pass with reverent steps the soldier's couch,
Where hallowed dust is resting peacefully,
And wind your garlands with a holy touch,
As though you crowned the Cross of Cavalry.
To save us Heaven, there He was crucified;
To save us Union, all unselfishly,
These offered up their lives and died.

Oh! may we pause and o'er their ashes bow,
And let the dead plead with us silently,
That enmities be all forgotten now—
Our flowers, pray'rs and tears fraternally
Unite, while we renew the solemn, sacred vow:
To *live* as they have *died*, that Union now
And Union henceforth and forever be.

After this, thirty-eight little girls, designated for the purpose, with beautiful wreathes bearing the names of the states, proceeded to the graves of

the fallen heroes and adorned them with flowers. This was a most beautiful and touching scene, and never will be forgotten by those who were permitted to witness it. Take it all together, doubtless, it was the grandest gathering ever known in southwestern Iowa.

The people of no county in Iowa rallied with more alacrity to the call for defenders of the nation's unity than did the patriotic sons of Page, and in the bright annals of Iowa's proud history of the eventful struggle, her name is enrolled in characters of undying luster. This fact being patent, it was extremely fitting that Clarinda, the enterprising and beautiful capital of that corporate territory should be the place for the noble "boys in blue," who survived the dangers and vicissitudes of that patriotic struggle to meet and mingle in a grand reunion to commemorate the great conflict in which they marched shoulder to shoulder in defense of the flag and the fortunes they inherited from the fathers of the republic, and recount the eventful scenes which form impressive episodes in that bloody path of their life-journey, and strew with an affection born of true patriotism, fragrant flowers on the graves of their comrades, who sealed with their life-blood their devotion to the unity of the states and sovereignty of the nation.

THE PRESS OF PAGE COUNTY.

There is no power that deserves to take so prominent a position in a community or country as the press. It occupies a position far above that of any other—the clergy not excepted. This circumstance arises, not from any deterioration of the clergy themselves, but chiefly from the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes. We do not look to the clergy for superiority of erudition; the scientist, the philologist, the historian, all come in for a share of respect for their learning. Once the distinction between the clergy and the laity meant something; it means very little to-day. When only those who could read or write belonged to the church, each member was called a clerk, or *clericus*, or clergyman. But the clergy of to-day are not those only who preach from the pulpit once a week, but those, as well, who preach from the editor's chair. As James Freeman Clark remarks, the editor has as much right to put "reverend" before his name as the preacher has. The editor wields a mightier weapon than any clergyman can. He influences the public mind for good or evil daily, and the Sunday paper has snatched from the pulpit its ancient power, its traditional prerogative. Instead of dealing in questions, the very nature of which render them unknowable, and therefore impractica-

ble, the editor comes to our door with the live issues of to-day. The latest, the best, the most valuable of the thoughts and doings of the globe reaches us every morning to sway our passions, enlist our sympathy, or arouse us to duty. Nor is this the sole prerogative of the city dailies, but that of the country weekly paper. These latter come to homes of toil, homes where the busy cares of life absorb so great a portion of the time that all but the weekly visitant remains necessarily unread. The power of the type is felt in such hours, felt as no minister's sermons ever are. What was it that first took the news of war and its attendant horrors into the homes of our land? The weekly press. What was it that fanned into flames the embers of patriotism long dormant in human hearts? The weekly press. What is it that to-day so moulds the lines and character of those who live far from the city's noisy hum? Is it not the press? Then to it let its meed of praise be given; to it let a cheerful, hearty support be rendered, for it is the power that adds value to our toil, that gives pleasure and culture to our firesides.

The first paper published in Page county was issued in Clarinda on the 24th of May, 1859, C. B. Shoemaker & Co., proprietors. For one year previous they had been publishing a paper in Sidney, Fremont county, and at the close of volume one they removed to Clarinda and commenced the publication of the *Page County Herald*. It was a six column folio, all published at home—the "patent" system having then not been devised—and was republican in politics. We have been enabled, through the kindness of Mrs. C. B. Shoemaker, to peruse the first three volumes of the paper, and find that it was, considering the sparseness of the county, a very creditable representative, thoroughly alive to the interests of the town and county in which it was published, and never stooping to the low billingsgate too frequently found in the country press of to-day. The paper, when it was first established, had less than four columns of home advertisements, and as the county then contained but 3,674 inhabitants, the subscription list was of necessity very meagre. The reader will observe from this that it must have taken a great deal of hard work and an unusual amount of pluck to establish and maintain a paper, even of the dimensions above mentioned, in the county at that early day. April 5, 1861, C. B. Shoemaker purchased his brother's interest in the *Herald*, and became sole proprietor, and as such continued to publish the paper until he entered the service of his country in September, 1862, as major of the Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry.

At the close of volume three Mr. Shoemaker took occasion to congratulate himself as follows in regard to the success of the paper in the past:

"It has been three years since we commenced the publication of the *Herald* in Clarinda, and those three years have been through the most

wretched times, financially, that this generation has ever known. And no class of business men have suffered more severely from the financial and political disasters of our country than publishers. Fully one-half of the papers of this state have failed to make their regular issues, while at least one-fourth have failed entirely. During the three years that we have labored here this judicial district has had fifteen papers published in it; it now has but seven. And it affords us not a little pleasure to reflect that *we* have been able to keep afloat amidst such a general wreck. It has cost us an effort—a great effort—to do so; and if the appreciating public, who have been our patrons in the past, continue to use the same efforts and contribute the same aid in the future, we expect to keep the *Herald* afloat, without even a temporary suspension. We have lived to see Page county furnish more men for the present war than any other county in the state, in proportion to population. We have lived to see her become one of the most prosperous and highly respected counties in the state; and we have lived to see her entitled to and receive an independent member in the state legislature. We think we have aided in the accomplishment of all these objects, and shall continue to use the influence of our paper in the accomplishment of other objects of equal importance with these, if enabled to continue the publication of the *Herald*.”

Three months after writing the above Mr. Shoemaker entered the army, leaving T. R. Stockton in charge of his paper, who conducted it until 1864, when Mr. Shoemaker sold the office to W. T. Smith, who changed the name of the paper to *Southwestern Observer*, and published it as such about one year, when the paper became the property of Horn-dobler & Aldrich. They were connected with the paper about one year, when it passed into the hands of Irad Richardson, who changed it back to the *Page County Herald*. November 7, 1866, Mr. George H. Powers bought a half interest in the paper, and the first of January following he purchased Richardson's half of the office and conducted the paper alone until the third of July, 1867, when he sold a half interest to Col. W. P. Hepburn. In March, 1868, Colonel Hepburn leased his interest in the paper to W. E. Loy, for the term of one year. In June, 1869, Mr. Powers purchased Col. Hepburn's interest in the paper, remaining in charge of the same, and conducting it with marked ability until April, 1871, when he leased the office to Lowry & McIntire, who consolidated the paper with the *Republican*. [The latter part of January, 1871, Lowry & McIntire established a paper called the *Republican*, several of the leaders of the party having become dissatisfied with the management of the *Herald*.] The new paper was christened the *Republican and Herald*, James Lowry, editor. Mr. Lowry was rather above the average as a local editor, and under his control the paper soon took rank as one of the live papers of southwestern Iowa. He remained in charge of the paper until February,

1872, when George H. Powers again resumed control of the paper, dropping the *Republican* part of its name. On the night of May 12, 1874, the office, together with its entire contents was consumed by fire, causing to its proprietor a very serious loss. The paper was soon re-established, however, and the office was, in a comparatively short time, better than ever prepared to meet the wants of its patrons. In February, 1875, Mr. Powers sold the office to Ralph Robinson, who conducted the paper until the latter part of October, 1876, when Mr. C. B. Shoemaker, its founder, returned and purchased the office. He remained as editor and proprietor of the paper until the time of his demise, October 23, 1877. From that time until the middle of March, 1878, the *Herald* was ably edited by Mr. T. E. Clark. In March, 1878, Mr. J. W. Chaffin purchased the office and at once assumed control of the paper, enlarging it to its present size, nine column folio, and changing its name to the *Clarinda Herald*. Since he has owned the office it has been greatly improved, and to-day, it is without doubt, one of the best equipped country offices in southwestern Iowa. Mr. Chaffin, as an editor, is the same as he is in the private walks of life, a thorough gentleman, treating all subjects of the day in a manner that commands respect from all. His editorial articles are thoughtful views of public questions and are entirely devoid of those personalities which are often adopted by the political press.

Thus have we traced the *Herald* from the time it was established as a six column folio, when it was struggling hard for an existence, and when its proprietor was striving hard to put it on a sound footing and make it one of the permanent institutions of the county, up to the present time, when we view it as a nine column folio, equipped with a fine office and receiving a patronage sufficient to enable it to cope with any and all obstacles. It is true we have not traced it through the many vicissitudes and troubles of the past, neither intended we to; they are of and belong to the things that can afford to be forgotten. The paper in its pioneer days was of inestimable value to both the town of Clarinda and the county of Page. It helped to mould public opinion that has worked for the good and welfare of the county, and helped to give to Page county a name abroad that it would have been impossible for it to have gained without the aid of its columns. A first-class pioneer paper is like a first-class, stirring pioneer citizen, of value to any county. The *Herald* in the past, taken on the whole, has been a lever for good, and that it will so continue in the future and will grow in influence as it advances in years, we doubt not.

The *Page County Democrat* was established in August, 1868, by James Arrick, who conducted it until December following, when Mr. N. C. Ridenour purchased the office and assumed the editorship of the paper. At first it was but a seven column folio, but it has been enlarged and is to-

day an eight column paper. It was the first and the only democratic paper ever published in the county, and as such has always been a staunch advocate of democratic principles. Running a democratic paper in an overwhelming republican county is not one of the easiest things in the world, especially if the paper takes a bold stand in advocacy of the interests of its party, and this the *Democrat* has always done. We have been permitted to examine the files of the paper from the time it was first established to the present, and find that it has been a creditable representative of democracy, as well as a valuable representative of the interests of the county. If there is one thing more than another in which the paper has taken a lead in advocacy of and for the good and welfare of the town of Clarinda, that one thing has been in the interest of railroad building. Clarinda and Page county certainly owe much to the *Democrat* and its editor for the position the town and county occupies in this regard, as the paper has worked indefatigably to bring about this one much coveted enterprise. And not only in this, but in all other enterprises that go to make a flourishing and prosperous town, we find that the paper has always labored assiduously. Taking the stand it has in all the various enterprises that redound to the benefit of a town and county, the paper has, as a natural consequence, made staunch friends and supporters among those who oppose it politically, and those who have done so have manifested good sense and shown a desire to aid and benefit one who has certainly done much to make the town of Clarinda what it now is. The paper in its first years had to struggle against large odds, and it is indeed a wonder, when we take into consideration the fact that its editor had no public teat from which to draw sustenance, that it ever grew to the proportions it has. Most any other man than Mr. Ridenour would have become discouraged and abandoned the idea of permanently establishing a democratic paper in so strong a republican county as Page. But not he. Every year his political opponents have found him on hands ready for the conflict, and as regularly after elections has he found himself on the side of defeat; but he always recovered in time for the next conflict, and entered the arena fresh and vigorous, and ready for the fray. His persistency, or rather his indomitable energy, has resulted in placing the *Democrat* on a solid footing, and to-day it occupies a front rank among the democratic country papers of the state, is ensconced in an office of its own, well equipped with material, and equal to any emergency.

The Nodaway Chief, the official Greenback organ of the county, was founded in August, 1879, by Mr. J. J. Moulton, the present editor and proprietor. It is a seven column folio and a most staunch advocate of the political doctrines it has espoused. No one better than newspaper men know the difficulty of establishing on a permanent basis a new enterprize in journalism. Add to this the fact that the political principles advocated

are still in their infancy, and arrayed against the prejudices of the old party papers, and the uphill work of a new departure can be readily appreciated. The *Chief* has been fortunate in that at its head was a man thoroughly imbued with the tenets of his political faith, honestly earnest in his attempt to place his views before the public. It has thus been able to secure a foothold, and if the hearty support of the community is given, it bids fair to make one of the first papers in influence in the county. The paper is not only a strenuous but a consistently honest representative of its political faith.

The *Essex Index* was established the latter part of February, 1876, by L. L. Heath, who conducted it until January, 1877, when it passed into the hands of D. W. Jones, one of the thrifty and wide-awake farmers of Grant township, with L. S. Hanna as editor. Mr. Hanna greatly improved the paper, enlarging it from a six column folio to a five column quarto. He remained as editor of the paper until the 13th of June, 1878, when he retired, and Mr. S. E. Wilson, now county superintendent of schools, assumed the editorship of the paper, remaining as such for a few months, when he retired and the name of J. W. Kendall appeared at the mast-head. He remained in charge of the editorial department until the spring of 1880, when he also retired. The paper is now edited by A. P. Skeed, D. W. Jones still owning the material. The *Index* has been of much value to the town of Essex, and has doubtless aided materially in building up the west side of the county.

The first paper established in the town of Shenandoah was the *Reporter*, founded in August, 1871, by M. Nicholson and D. R. Gaff. In 1873 James McCabe purchased Mr. Nicholson's interest, and the firm was known as McCabe & Gaff. December 1, 1874, the office was purchased by George W. Gunnison, its present proprietor and editor. The *Reporter* was established as a seven column folio, and so continued until 1876, when it was enlarged to eight columns to the page. In March, 1880, the pressure on the columns of the paper demanded a further enlargement, and consequently another column was added. The paper is thoroughly republican in politics, and as such is well patronized by the live business men of the flourishing and prosperous town in which it is published. The *Reporter* has a fine job office in connection, and is noted for the excellency of the work therein produced.

The *Shenandoah Republican* was founded in September, 1877, by W. H. Copson and D. R. Gaff. At first it was but an eight column folio, and was conducted as such until the first of January, 1878, when the growing patronage of the office warranted the enterprising publishers in enlarging the paper to its present dimensions, nine column folio. The paper, as its name indicates, is thoroughly republican, and since its establishment has done good service for its party. Particular attention is paid

to the local department of the *Republican*, and in this respect the paper is above the average country papers published in towns no larger than Shenandoah. The office is well supplied with a good outfit for job work.

The Blanchard *Record* was established in December, 1879, by Zeluff & Vosburgh, the town of Blanchard being then only about three months old. The paper is now edited by Townsend & Vosburgh. It is a five column quarto and a good representative of the live and flourishing town in which it is published, as its editors take particular pains with the local department of their paper and thus make it above the average, and especially so when the age and size of the town is taken into consideration. The paper has aided materially in building up the town of Blanchard.

EDUCATIONAL.

It must not be supposed that while the pioneers who settled the prairies and valleys of Page county were busy reclaiming the wilderness, and surrounding themselves with domestic comforts, they forgot to plant the seeds of those institutions among which they were reared. As soon as a sufficient number of children could be gathered the school house made its appearance; rude at first, like the primitive houses of the settlers, but adapted to the circumstances of the people in those times. Pioneer school houses were usually log structures, warmed in winter from fire-places similar to those in the pioneer houses. Slanting shelves for desks, and in front of these were benches made of slabs. These were for the "big scholars." A row of similar benches stood in front of these, upon which the smaller ones sat. The buildings were sometimes without doors, and paper made to serve as window glass. The books then in use in schools were such as would not be tolerated now. Webster, Dilworth, Pike, Daboll, and Murray, or McGuffey were their authors. These books were well adapted to the capacities of those who had mastered the branches of which they treated, but not to those of beginners. The method of teaching was then quite different from the present. The early settlers, as had been their fathers before them, were reared with full faith in the maxim, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Their teachers were usually anxious that pupils should not spoil on *their* hands, and many old men retain a vivid remembrance of what school discipline was in their boyhood. An account of the exercises during half a day of a school in those days would be amusing, though, in some respects it is a question whether modern customs are great improvements. Many can remember that when word was passed around, "master's coming!" a grand scramble for seats took place, so that every one was found in his place and order prevailed when

the august dispenser of wisdom entered; and, if for any reason he remained at the house during the intermission at noon, it was necessary that he should walk a short distance away and then retrace his steps, in order that he be "comin." It must be admitted, that notwithstanding the miserable text-books then in use, and the, in many respects, awkward methods of teaching which prevailed, the schools of that period furnished some excellent scholars; perhaps, almost a larger proportion than those of the present time.

The early establishment of an efficient common school system in the great state of which Page forms a part is in a great measure due to the eager demand for such a system, on the part of those who had enjoyed the educational advantages of the older east. It has been said that men are more generally inclined to follow than to lead, and an evidence of truth of this saying may be found in the tardiness which people exhibit in the adoption of those changes in their customs that changing circumstances require. The conduct of the Welchman who placed a stone in one end of the bag which his horse carried across his back, to balance the wheat in the other, "because his father did so," was not a greater absurdity than many were guilty of before him, or than others will perpetuate in future, to say nothing of the present. Yet Page county may justly be said to have taken rapid strides in the cause of education. The following statistical tables will show the advances made, by the most reliable test known—that of the actual figures.

	1864	1872	1880
No. of district townships.....	13	16	11
No. of independent townships.....	1	4	47
No. of sub-districts.....	45	96	82
No. of ungraded schools.....	51	89	122
No. of rooms in graded schools.....	3	1	26
No. of months school in year.....	3.8	6.5	7.3
No. of male teachers employed.....	27	67	92
No. of female teachers employed.....	45	69	179
No. of male pupils between 5 and 21 years.....	1077	2343	3416
No. of female " " " ".....	1053	2012	4720
No. of pupils enrolled in school.....	1881	2750	5037
Average attendance of pupils.....	1061	2038	3167
Average cost of tuition per month.....	.96	1.80	1.60
Average compensation of male teachers per month.....	25.48	33.20	35.45
Average compensation of female " " ".....	16.20	26.64	27.75
No. of frame school houses.....	24	83	121
No. of brick school houses.....	2	1	6
No. of log school houses.....	8	.....	.....
Whole number.....	34	84	127
Value.....	\$16400	\$70825	\$118225
Value of apparatus.....	\$12200	\$1750	\$2353
No. of volumes in district libraries.....	6	238	400

FINANCIAL REPORT.

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.	1864.	1872.	1880.
On hand at last report		\$ 3239 67	\$ 5448 03
Received from district tax.....	\$ 433 07	18217 22	10801 99
Received from other sources		2050 26	1519 70
Total debit.....	\$ 433 07	\$ 23507 15	\$ 17769 72
Paid for school houses and sites.....	433 07	17958 63	4930 57
Paid for school apparatus			311 60
Paid on bonds and interest		387 06	5272 20
On hand.....		5161 46	5278 91
Total credit	\$ 433 07	\$ 23507 15	\$ 17769 70
CONTINGENT FUND.			
On hand at last report		2724 74	6656 07
Received from district tax.....	594 70	9759 67	13041 81
Received from other sources		410 71	527 16
Total debit.....	\$ 594 70	\$ 12895 12	\$ 20225 04
Paid for rent and repairing sch. houses	5 00	1492 60	1489 70
Paid for fuel.....	459 00	2498 46	3265 29
Paid secretaries and treasurers.....	130 70	709 46	1281 53
Paid for other purposes.....		3548 73	5188 09
On hand.....		4645 86	9000 43
Total credit.....	\$ 594 70	\$ 12895 12	\$ 20225 04
TEACHERS' FUND.			
On hand at last report		6705 80	17717 40
Received from district tax.....	1203 38	23258 68	33994 47
Received from semi-annual appor'm't	2154 63	4976 76	6473 99
Received from other sources		615 09	594 14
Total debit.....	\$ 3358 01	\$ 35556 25	\$ 58780 00
Paid teachers.....	3358 01	26044 50	35639 63
Paid for other purposes.....			754 23
On hand.....		9511 65	22386 14
Total credit.....	\$ 3358 01	\$ 35556 25	\$ 58780 00

Total apportionment for 1879, \$2979 48.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

	1864.	1872.	1880.
Professional certificates issued.....	16	13
First Grade " "	40	80
Second " " "	134	102
Third " " "	43
Total number issued....	72	190	248
Applicants rejected.....	54
Total number examined.....	261	302
Average age of teachers.....	21	23
No experience in teaching.	30	40
VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.			
Schools visited by County Superintendent.....	80	126
Visits made during the year	96	168
Educational meetings held.....	4
NORMAL INSTITUTE.			
No. of weeks held.....	1	1	4
" " males in attendance.....	48	58
" " females in "	47	122
Total	95	180

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

1850 to 1852—Philip Bowler.

1852 to 1854—A. H. Farrens.

1854 to 1858—B. B. Hutton.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

1858 to 1860—B. B. Hutton.

1860 to 1862—J. T. Anderson. (Resigned in 1861. and Wm. Stryker appointed to fill vacancy).

1862 to 1864—J. S. Maughlin.

1864 to 1870—J. A. Woods. (Resigned in 1869, and T. J. Garnett appointed to fill unexpired term).

1870 to 1874—Elijah Miller.

1874 to 1876—Hugh Morton.

1876 to 1880—Elijah Miller.

1880 to — —S. Eugene Wilson.

What has been said with reference to the schools of Shenandoah, may, perhaps, be justly said of the system in the county. The importance of the common school, the value of good teachers, the necessity of a competent head to the system, the need of commodious well ventilated, well lighted, and cheerful school houses will ever assume a greater importance in the mind of an intelligent people. It should always be true of Page that the "school master is abroad in the land"—not the mere school *keeper*, but the active, energetic teacher. One is alive to and keeps abreast of the issues of the day. Time never was when men and women who understand the importance of their relation to the youthful mind were so needed as now. What the future of education in this county shall be, we can only judge by the past, and thus judging the future is full of promise. To the present superintendent, Prof. S. E. Wilson, the county owes not a little of its educational advancement. He is a man alive to the interests of his office, and interested in both the schools and teachers of the county. Worth and merit should be and are being recognized by the people of the county in retaining good teachers—all realizing the fact that incessant changes are in themselves detrimental to the highest interests of the pupils in the schools. To the teachers of the county *success*, to the people *good schools and enough of them*.

Townships, Towns and Villages.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

This township as it now stands was first settled by Isaiah Hulbert in 1850, on what is now known as the Neff farm. After him came Henry D. Farrens, in the spring of 1852, and soon afterward came Messrs. Stafford, W. Laving and John Dodson. Within the founding of Clarinda, the history of which is hereinafter given, the history of the city becomes that of the township, which embraces by far the most considerable township in the county. The impetus given to the settlement of Clarinda and the rapid growth of business interests now makes Nodaway township the banner one of the county. The surface characters of the eastern and western halves are widely different, and the geological features correspondingly diverse—that is, where the rock structures appear at all.

CLARINDA.

As soon as emigration becomes an important factor in the growth of a county, then commences a process of centralization. Men begin to group themselves into communities, not for protection but for convenience. Once the nucleus is formed, and then begins the process of aggregation; houses are built, stores are erected, public buildings become a necessity and rapidly multiply, churches and civic societies are organized, and almost before our own plans are matured we have become interested in those of a public nature, and are in the midst of a rushing, driving business city. Such is the history, in brief, of all western towns, and therefore of Clarinda. From a day of small beginnings to a town of several hundred buildings, and more than 2000 population, the hurry and rush of an active business life has become the daily experience of a resident of this town.

The act authorizing the location of the seat of justice of Page county was passed early in the session of the fourth general assembly, and was as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That John Scott and Thomas M. Gordon, of the county of Fremont, and Jacob Miller, of the county of Taylor, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice for the county of Page. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Philip Boulware in said county, on the first Monday of March next, or within thirty days thereafter, and proceed to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county as near the geographical center of said county as may be, having due regard to the present as well as the future population of said county.

SEC. 2. That the said commissioners, before entering upon their duties under the provisions of this act, shall take an oath before some person authorized to administer the same, for the faithful performance of said duties, and make a written report thereof to the county judge of said county, who shall cause the same to be filed and entered upon the records of said county.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall receive as compensation for said services two dollars per day for each day necessarily employed in locating said seat of justice, and two dollars for every twenty miles' travel going and returning from the said Boulware's, to be paid out of the proceeds of the first sale of lots in said town; and the name of said county seat shall be Clarinda.

SEC. 4. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed)

JAMES GRANT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. E. LEFFINGWELL,

President of the Senate.

Approved, December 22, 1852,

S. HEMPSTEAD, Governor.

In accordance with the foregoing authority the commissioners located the seat of justice on the northwest quarter of section No. 31, township No. 79, north, range No. 36 west. The county authorities immediately pre-empted the same in the name of the county.

In May, 1853, the said quarter section was laid out into lots, as it appears on the plat of the original town to-day. The town was laid off under the direction of Wm. L. Burge, prosecuting attorney, and acting county judge and was surveyed by E. Miller.

In September following there was a public sale of lots. The lot on which Hawley's opera house stands brought the highest price. It was bought, or bid off, by R. W. Stafford, for \$15.00. Other lots around the square sold for \$2.50 each. The county judge sold a considerable number of lots to Isaac Hulbert for means to enter the land at the land office, then located at Council Bluffs.

Many, and especially strangers, to-day wonder why the commissioners located the town so near the eastern border of the county. The act required them to locate it "as near the geographical center of the county as may be, having due regard to the present as well as the future population of said county." At the time of the location the population was confined almost wholly to that portion of the county lying to the east and southeast of where the commissioners fixed upon for the town site. There were those living in the county then, and are residing here yet, who predicted the time would come when it would be rather inconvenient to certain portions of the county to have the county seat located on the site the commissioners fixed upon; while others stoutly asserted that the then barren waste lying to the westward never could and never would be settled and improved, and as they were then largely in the majority the present town site was selected. As to whether or not the location was a judicious one it is not in our province to state, but of one thing we are sure, those who predicted the "barren waste" would never be improved were certainly mistaken, or in other words, their judgment in regard to the matter was not the very best. The county seat question, however, has never been a very perplexing one to the citizens of the county, as but few times has an attempt at its removal even been hinted at, and never have the citizens of the county been called upon to decide the matter by their votes, and the probabilities are now that they never will be so called upon.

The first little shanty that was on the present site of Clarinda, was brought from the spot where Mr. A. Loran's house now stands and had been used for a school house in which Mrs. Farlow had taught one term of school. The little house above mentioned was removed to the west side of the square and used for the accommodation of the first district court held in the county seat of Page county—this court was held September, 1853. The building was a one story frame, 12x14 feet, neither plastered or sealed. The judge's stand was rudely constructed, much like those used for speakers at picnics in the woods.

The next building was what was known as a "hewed log" house erected by S. F. Snider, county judge—this building was used by the district court—spring term, 1854. It was on the site now occupied by the Commercial house.

The next building was a "round log building scutched down" as the old settlers called it. That is round logs used and hewn after they were in the building. This building occupied the site just south of Burns' livery stable and occupied afterward by Lewis Schultz and after him by Geo. Ribble, Esq., as a hotel. At this time Wm. L. Burge, acting county judge, lived in a little log shanty where Mr. J. H. Powers' residence now stands.

The first sermon preached in the county seat was in the old court house

shanty above described, in the fall of 1853, by Rev. S. Farlow, of the M. E. church, which Mr. Farlow then occupied as a dwelling.

Early in the summer of 1854 Camp & Conn commenced selling goods in the old court house shanty. This summer the old cottonwood school house was built, and E. Miller taught school—this was the first school taught on the town site of Clarinda, of which there is any original record.

Late in the season Gorden & Townsend sent a wagon load of goods into town. Judge Snider and family were the only persons then living in town. In September, 1854, James Shambaugh bought the goods of Gorden & Townsend and opened a store on the north side of the square.

Next year, 1855, J. H. Polsley commenced selling goods on the south side, and in the fall Mr. J. H. Powers (who had been here in the summer) returned and bought Shambaugh out.

About the same time Rogers & Hinchman of Savannah, Missouri, started a store on the northwest corner of the square and were finally succeeded by Hinchman & Murphy.

The first attorney in the town, except Burge, was a Mr. Dodge, who soon left; want of patronage supposed to be the cause. The first physician in the town was Dr. J. L. Barrett, who came in 1854, and who has been a regular practitioner at Clarinda from that day to this—a period of twenty-six years. Dr. Kridlebaugh came in September, 1855. In connection with his practice as a physician he has given considerable attention to the science of entomology. J. J. Barwick was the first resident attorney; he came in 1854. Dr. A. H. East was the next attorney to make his appearance; he was also a successful physician.

In the fall of 1855 school was taught in the "old cottonwood" by Mr. J. H. Wilson. In the spring of 1856 Dr. J. H. Conine established an office in town and afterwards a drug store.

Sometime during the spring of 1856 Kridlebaugh & Douglas started a drug store, and in 1857 Douglas was succeeded by D. C. Ribble. In the spring of 1857 Col. John R. Morledge established a law office in town. He is still in the law, having been at the Clarinda bar for a period of twenty-three years. In these early days times dragged slowly, only occasionally a straggler passed through when news from the outside world could be obtained free. "To live" was the main idea with the few settlers; the spirit of speculation had not yet reached this garden spot of the world. The whistle of the long-bill snipe was the only musical institute then available, that was also free. But the rattle-snakes and the wolves were absolute masters of the situation—no quarters given on either side—the white man had no quarters to give, and the other side recognized no right but their own.

There had been a post-office established at Boulware's mill for some time, but the mail was only carried when the water was down, which

was in accordance with the government contract. The first post-office in Clarinda was established in 1854; S. F. Snider, the first post master; John Polsley and J. S. B. Polsley were his successors. Dr. Kridlebaugh was postmaster in 1856 and was succeeded by John Haskin and Col. A. R. Anderson. The first tin shop was established by C. W. Foster. Thos. Evans established a tin shop in 1860.

The first regular hotel was established by George Ribble, Esq., in 1855. Mr. Ribble states that during the land sales he frequently had as much as a peck of gold coin under his bed for safe keeping. Ribble sold to E. Keeler in 1857. Keeler sold to Major Joseph Cramer in 1859, Cramer rented to Winkler, and sold to Capt. Jacob Butler, Butler to Anderson, Anderson to Capt. W. Rawlings, Rawlings to George Baker.

The business of the town increased slowly compared with after years. The business house occupied by Hinchman & Murphy fell into the hands of S. F. Snider, who was then selling goods in the same building the county records were burned—especially the county judge's minute book. The following extract from the county judge's minute book will explain itself :

"Be it known, that on the night of the 12th day of January, 1858, all the books pertaining to the office of the county courts, together with the building in which they were kept—were consumed by fire. * *

A. H. EAST,
Prosecuting Attorney and ex-officio County Judge.

The building referred to was located on the ground on which the new bank building is being erected. The fire destroyed two other business houses on the north side ere the flames were extinguished; both of them were vacant at the time, consequently, the loss was not so great as it otherwise might have been.

In 1860 the thriving village heard the echoes that ushered in the great war struggle that fairly shook the earth. For the honor of the old flag Clarinda sent forth many of her bravest and best, and "over their ashes her most bitter tears have been shed."

But it was only the echoes of the war surges that reached the town. The wreck and desolation were elsewhere. The prosperity of the town was slackened, not stopped. With the return of the soldiers to the fields of activity and industry, the growth of the town was quickened. Still it was a healthful growth, even during the "wild cat" days of speculation that always follow the footprints of war.

In 1866 it was concluded that it had reached such a point that it ought to be incorporated, which was done under the general law of the state. The following is the petition as presented to the county court, on the 10th day of October, 1866:

To the Hon. John R. Morledge, Judge of Page County, State of Iowa:

SIR—The undersigned, citizens of the town of Clarinda, in Page county, Iowa, respectfully petition to incorporate the following territory into an incorporated town, to be known as the town of Clarinda, to-wit:

The N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, township 69, range 36, on which is located the original town of Clarinda; and the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, township 69, range 36, on which is located Frazer's addition to the town of Clarinda; and the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, township 69, range 36, on which is located Ribble's addition to the town of Clarinda; and the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, township 69, range 36, on which is located Farrens' addition to the town of Clarinda; also a certain piece off the north side of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, township 68, range 36, commencing three hundred feet south of the northeast corner of said southwest quarter, thence north three hundred feet, thence west with the beginning of the section lines to the northwest corner of said S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; thence south three hundred feet; thence east to the place of beginning. And your petitioners hereby appoint N. B. Moore to act in their behalf in the further proceedings and prosecution hereof."

On the 8th of December, 1866 the county judge issued the following order relative to the above:

"The above petition of the qualified voters of the town of Clarinda Page county, Iowa, asking the incorporation of said town, having been presented and filed in my office as the law directs, and the incorporators having complied with all the requirements of the law in such cases made and provided, and having proven before me this day that under the law they are entitled to incorporate; now, therefore, I, John R. Morledge, judge of Page county, do hereby order the said incorporated town of Clarinda may be organized, and shall be known and designated as 'The town of Clarinda,' and the boundaries of the said incorporation shall be as set out in the above and foregoing petition.

Witness my hand and the seal of Page county hereunto affixed this 8th day of December, 1866.

JOHN R. MORLEDGE,
County Judge.

[SEAL.]

The first election for town officers was held March, 1867. Since its organization the town has had the following officials:

1867.

Mayor—John R. Morledge. Recorder—A. B. Cramer. Street Commissioner—N. J. Calhoon. Trustees—William Collins, A. S. Meek, J. A. Marley, W. R. Harrell, William Beach. July 3, Beach resigned and Henry Dorsey was elected to fill the vacancy.

1868.

Mayor—W. R. Harrell. Recorder—W. M. Alexander. Marshal—J. J. Round. Street Commissioner—S. M. Crooks. Trustees—J. M. Patten, W. W. Morsman, C. P. Osgood, Thomas Evans, John Wycoff.

1869.

Mayor—F. L. Cramer. There being a tie between Mr. Cramer and W. R. Harrell for the office of mayor, the difficulty was decided by lot in favor of the former named. Recorder—W. M. Alexander. Treasurer—Henry Dorsey. Marshal—John Crooks. Street Commissioner—J. J. Round. Trustees—Henry Hiatt, Thomas Coons, G. W. Maiden, George Ribble, W. A. Frazier.

1870.

Mayor—H. Hiatt. Recorder—D. J. DeLong. Treasurer—H. Dorsey. Marshal—F. E. Norton. Street Commissioner—R. C. Murphey. Trustees—G. W. Maiden, Thomas Evans, S. M. Crooks, S. S. Beam, G. W. Burns.

1871.

Mayor—Henry Hiatt. Recorder—S. F. Thompson. Treasurer—Henry Dorsey. Marshal—B. F. Shoemaker. Street Commissioner—R. C. Murphey. Trustees—G. W. Burns, G. W. Maiden, Thomas Evans, S. M. Crooks, S. S. Beam.

1872.

Mayor—Henry Hiatt. Treasurer—Henry Loran. Recorder—W. M. Alexander. Marshal—J. H. Dunn. Street Commissioner—Luke Bryan. Trustees—D. C. Chamberlain, S. M. Crooks, A. L. Clement, H. J. Adams, O. A. Kimball.

1873.

Mayor—John R. Morledge. Recorder—S. F. Thompson. Treasurer—Henry Loran. Street Commissioner—R. P. Patch. Trustees—O. A. Kimball, D. C. Chamberlain, A. J. Adams, John Calhoon, J. H. Dunlap.

1874.

Mayor—J. M. Briggs. Recorder—W. M. Alexander. Treasurer—Henry Loran. Street Commissioner—R. P. Patch. Assessor—James Maiden. Trustees—John Calhoon, J. H. Dunlap, O. A. Kimball, A. J. Adams, D. C. Chamberlain.

1875.

Mayor—Henry Hiatt. Recorder—A. B. Cramer. Treasurer—H. Loranz. Street Commissioner—R. P. Patch. Assessor—James Maiden. Trustees—S. M. Crooks, F. A. McDonald, O. A. Kimball, Thomas Evans, John Calhoon.

1876.

Mayor—Henry Hiatt. Recorder—W. M. Alexander. Treasurer—Henry Loranz. Street Commissioner—R. P. Patch. Marshal—Luke Bryan. Trustees—W. E. Webster, D. W. Ridenour, J. H. Dunlap, P. W. Lewellen, S. Brewer.

1877.

Mayor—J. M. Briggs. Recorder—Jacob Butler. Treasurer—Henry Loranz. Street Commissioner—W. W. Watkins. Assessor—A. B. Cramer. Trustees—P. W. Lewellen, W. E. Webster, H. Z. Henderson, W. I. Thompson, J. H. Dunlap.

1878.

Mayor—Henry Hiatt. Recorder—Ed. Henshaw. Treasurer—Thomas Evans. Street Commissioner—A. B. Brown. Marshal—J. J. Round. Assessor—L. F. Talbott. Trustees—Thomas B. Chamberlain, W. E. Webster, J. R. Hinchman. There being a tie in the votes cast for P. W. Lewellen, C. P. Osgood and W. W. Morsman, it was decided by lot in favor of the two former named persons.

1879.

Mayor—Thomas Evans. Recorder—T. B. Merrill. Treasurer—H. H. Crooks. Street Commissioner—James Clark. Assessor—R. B. Hite. Trustees—J. H. Dunlap, F. M. Berry, C. P. Osgood, D. W. Ridenour, M. Enfield, L. F. Abbott.

1880.

Mayor—Thomas Evans. Recorder—L. B. Merrill. Treasurer—H. H. Crooks. Assessor—R. B. Hite. Street Commissioner—R. P. Patch. Marshal—J. J. Round. Trustees—D. W. Ridenour, M. Enfield.

The finances of the town of Clarinda have been judiciously managed, and the town is free from debt, with money in the treasury. The receipts for the year 1879, from all sources, were \$3,647.56; disbursements, \$2,236.58; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$912.77.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school building of any note in Clarinda was erected in the summer of 1860, Judge Walker & Co. being the contractors. It was a frame building 32x52 feet, two stories high, the contract price being \$2,-675. It contained four school rooms and a library room. The lower rooms of the building were completed in November, 1860. At the time of its completion the building was considered an immense affair, and the citizens of Clarinda and adjacent country prided themselves upon having the finest school building in southwestern Iowa. Little then did they imagine that in the course of fifteen years their pride would be looked upon with disfavor. But, nevertheless, such was the case, and accordingly, in 1876, steps were taken to displace the old with a new, more substantial, comfortable and pretentious structure. Of the new building we briefly give a succinct account, taken from the *Clarinda Democrat*, of March 14, 1878.

“For several years past the building of a school house in Clarinda, one that would be a credit and honor to the town ; one that would accommodate the children and make them comfortable, had been discussed. The board had from time to time debated the feasibility of submitting a proposition to the people to say whether they wanted such a building, and in the spring of 1876 a proposition was drawn up, laid before the board, discussed, and laid over for another year. The year passed and the people as well as the board saw that something must be done and that at once. Every one had a plan of their own ; the board had their plan and were all in harmony. The following persons at that time constituted the board : N. C. Ridenour, president ; T. B. Chamberlain, G. W. Burns, James Shambaugh, A. T. Clements, W. W. Morsman, secretary, W. M. Alexander ; treasurer, Henry Loran. A special meeting of the board was called to meet in the secretary’s office on the 20th of January, 1877. At that meeting the following resolution was adopted :

“*Resolved*, That there be submitted to the qualified voters of the independent school district of Clarinda, a proposition to borrow the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting a school house for said independent district. Said money to be borrowed by issuing negotiable bonds of the independent district.

“The resolution was unanimously adopted, and an order made for an election to be held on the 8th day of February, and the necessary notices ordered published, which was done during the time between the 20th of January and the 8th of February, 1877. The proposition was discussed pro and con ; but the day of election came and there were three hundred and four votes cast for and against it. For the proposition to issue bonds

there were two hundred and forty-four votes ; against the proposition fifty-nine votes—which went to show that our people were in favor of building a new school house by a large majority. The proposition having carried, the next thing was to get plans and specifications for said building. A correspondence was opened up, by the board, with several architects, and at a special meeting called by the president, the plans and specifications of the present building which were gotten up by C. F. Driscoll, of Omaha, were adopted, and the secretary ordered to publish notices for sealed proposals, to be opened on the 9th day of April, 1877.

“At the regular meeting of the citizens February 12, 1877, W. W. Morsman and N. C. Ridenour were again elected to the vacancies caused by the expiration of their terms, without opposition. At the regular meeting of the board on the 19th day of February, the meeting was called to order by the secretary, and W. W. Morsman and N. C. Ridenour were sworn in as directors, and on motion, W. W. Morsman was elected president, and the same board organized to complete the work they had commenced. According to previous notice the board met in the court house hall on the 9th day of April. There were nine bids, ranging from \$16,900 to \$23,340. The lowest bidder was J. E. Parkins, \$16,900, but he failed to give bonds and the contract was awarded to N. A. Olston & Co., for \$17,000, they being the next lowest bidders, who commenced the work on the 1st of June by breaking ground. He secured the brick of J. Crabill, who burnt the same one mile east of town. The brick work was sub-contracted by Howe & Stevenson, who put them in the wall. The stone was furnished by the Sagetown stone and lime company of Illinois.

“The size of the building is seventy-five feet four inches by sixty-seven feet four inches on the ground; the foundation is concrete, made from hard-burned brick, broke to about a two-inch cube, eight parts coarsest local sand, three parts best cement, and one best quick lime. The foundation is put below frost, and the top of the first floor joists are four feet above the established grade. Water tables are all cut white limestone. The first story joists are all two by fourteen inches and are put down sixteen inches from center to center.

“The first floor is divided up into four school rooms, twenty-five feet four inches by thirty feet, with a ceiling fourteen feet. There are four windows and three doors to each room, and each is finished inside with wainscoting two feet six inches high from the floor, and above this four feet six inches is a blackboard extending around each room, which is made of lamp black on the hard brick, which makes blackboard enough to put all the scholars in any room up to a board to solve a problem at once. Besides these four commodious school rooms on this floor there is a teachers' room twelve feet eight inches by seventeen feet; there is also

a cloak room to each of the school rooms, six feet two inches by fourteen feet. In each one of these rooms there are hooks for each child to hang their coat or hat when they go to school. These rooms are convenient, and save the children the trouble of a scramble to get their hats and cloaks when school is out. These cloak rooms are wainscoated seven feet high, which insures them to stand without damage for all time. There is on this floor a wash-room five by nine feet with three porcelain wash bowls, arranged with cocks by which means water can be procured for the children to wash from a large tank over head, and just under the stairway that goes up from the east door. The halls are twelve feet eight inches wide, and form a cross, so as to make three grand entrances to the building,—one from the east, one from the north and one from the west. These halls are well finished and wainscoated two feet six inches high, which protects them from the wear and tear that would be brought about by the numerous children who will grow to be great men and women there for years to come.

“From this floor we go to the next, by three flights of wide and commodious stairways that can be ascended from the entrance of each door. Thus in case of a rush to get out of the building it can be emptied without any jam or injury to any one. Now that we have taken a bird’s-eye view of the foundation and first floor, let us walk up the grand flight of stairs that faces us when we enter from the north door. Here we are on the second floor, but before entering any of the school rooms we will take a walk through the halls ; here we find the same wide halls as we had on the first floor, twelve feet eight inches in width. We go to the west window of the hall running east and west, and here we find two large cloak rooms, with sixty hooks in each room, and on each hook a hat or cap, a water proof or an overcoat, which says that the school rooms are full of children who are hard at study. We retrace our steps to the east window and here we find two more cloak rooms, and each arranged for the students to put their clothes away in safety, as above described in the west rooms. We now return to the head of the stairs and open a door on the south side of the hall and step into the library room, which is twelve feet eight inches by thirty-one feet. This is a very nice and commodious room, and in future years when there is a good library put into it, it will be a very pleasant place to go and while away a few hours and gain valuable information from the numerous books that will be placed upon the shelves. We now leave this and step into the school room in the southwest corner, where we find teachers and pupils all busily engaged in a room twenty-five feet four inches by thirty feet. It is wainscoated all around and then a wide blackboard encircles the room also, and the pupils are all happy and contented. We step out of this and cross the hall to enter another room, just the same in every respect to the one we have

just left, and continue our round until we arrive at the southwest room ; this and the one we have come out of are arranged just the same, there being seats enough for sixty pupils in each room. The joists that support this floor are two by fourteen inches and are put down sixteen inches from center to center, and are well braced. Then there is a floor of rough boards laid upon them, then a two by two inch strip laid over each joist, then there is one inch of common mortar put upon this and then the flooring laid upon that, the flooring being the best quality of dry yellow pine, tongued and grooved, well nailed at every joist, and all rough and uneven places smoothed off.

“The first floor is just the same as this, only it has no deadening under it. We are now at the foot of the stairs that lead to the third floor. As you ascend just take a view of the wide and roomy stairway, and how well the whole is finished. We are now on the third floor, in the halls that are twelve feet and eight inches wide; we take a view of the situation and are well pleased. We go north, open a door and go into the principal's private room, which is twelve feet eight inches by fourteen feet. It is a nice, cosy room. We retrace our steps south and open another door and enter a room twelve feet eight inches by thirty-one feet. This room is intended for the board of education to hold their meetings in, and is a good one for the purpose. We now come outside of this room into the hall that runs east and west, and at each end we find two of those convenient cloak rooms that so well please the children. They are all well finished with wainscoating seven feet high, and are the same size as those on the first floor, and each contains sixty hooks for the accommodation of the pupils who are in each room, filling their minds with useful information to help them through life in the future, when they are thrown upon their own resources. There are four commodious school rooms upon this floor, but they are not quite so large as the ones below, on account of the offset for the Mansard roof, which makes them about two feet smaller; but they are all large enough and are wainscoated and good blackboards extend around each and every one. The floor is put down the same as the second one, and no sound can penetrate from one room to the other. The height of ceiling is fourteen feet. This makes all the rooms pleasant and comfortable. Because there are small children upon the first floor, the ceilings are not made low, but are made higher; which, of course, will add to the comfort and health of the children.

“We now go into the principal's private room and ascend a ladder into the tower, then go up until your head begins to get light, step out upon the roof and take a look up and down the Nodaway valley, and you will see a country much more seductive than the one the devil offered the Saviour of mankind if he would bow down and worship him. In this tower is what is called the tower room, clock room and bell room. In

the bell room there is now a five hundred pound bell, made to order at Cincinnati, out of pure bell metal, and each morning it calls out in a clear, loud voice to five hundred children to come and commence their daily labors. The coming fall the board will place in the clock room a bell that will give to all the time of day, and each hour strike it off for the benefit of all who cannot see the figures and hands from a distance. [The clock here referred to was purchased the fall of 1878, at an expense of \$500, and has proven a useful and expedient investment.] When you get into the bell room and look down, you of course give up the idea of going to the better land in your present state and retrace your steps. Above this a spire and lightning rod goes on until it reaches about one hundred and forty feet from the base.

“The house is located on South Promenade, in fact it fronts on it to the north. The lot upon which it is built is three hundred feet square, and nature has made it one of the nicest pieces of ground that the eye of man ever beheld for the purpose for which it is used, and there is not a man, woman or child in the town of Clarinda who does not look at the building with a natural pride, and rejoice that the town has such a monument of education in which to educate the eight hundred of our city’s children.

* * * * *

“Not the least attractive feature of this splendid improvement is the heating and ventilating apparatus. The entire building from cellar to garret, embracing some sixteen rooms, besides its broad and spacious halls, is warmed by steam. Two large radiators placed on the first floor, with radiating surface about equal to eight large stoves, warms the halls, while each school room has two radiators, with a radiating surface equal to four large stoves, all so nicely adjusted that less than five pounds of pressure at the boilers fills every pipe with steam. The steam is generated in two boilers located in the basement of the building, so arranged that either may be used separately, or each in connection with the other, as the outside temperature may require. Each boiler has its own fire, so that when the weather will permit it, the use of but one boiler will make a great saving of fuel. The apparatus, from its size and vast system of pipes conveying the steam to, and returning the water of condensation from, the various parts of the building, imposes upon a novice the idea that it is complex and difficult of management. But a few minute’s explanation removes the delusion, and one cannot help being charmed at the simplicity and efficiency of its operation and the care with which it is managed. Compared to a ‘base burning’ coal stove it is simplicity itself. Each boiler has on its front a cunning device called an ‘automatic draft regulator,’ which, when set for the number of pounds of steam pressure required kindly closes the draft under the fire box when the desired pressure is reached, and opens it again when the pressure is diminished below the de-

sired point. Each radiator has a steam valve attached to it, by which the teacher can at any time increase or diminish the quantity of steam passing through the radiator, and thus control the temperature of the room. The whole expense of the apparatus was \$2,500, and was fully guaranteed by the manufacturers; and so far as the trial already given it as a test, it appears to be all it was represented to be.

“Now, of course, some one is ready to ask what this educational monument cost, and the stranger may think he could not live here on account of high taxes. Well, such is not the case. Our taxes are really low, for the educational advantages we enjoy, and the cost of the building as it stands to-day is \$22,449.32. Such another building we do not believe is in Iowa to-day that did not cost more money than this one.

“There are now in this commodious school building ten rooms occupied with schools, which are flourishing, and give our city a reputation far and near that must add greatly to our population. The teachers and the number of pupils in each department are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	TEACHERS.	NO. PUPILS.
First.....	Miss Blanch Carpenter.. ..	84
Second.....	Miss Cora Butler.....	50
Third.....	Miss Anna Patterson.....	60
Fourth.. ..	Miss Laura C. Hutton.....	49
Fifth.....	Miss Lottie E. Wolf	49
Sixth.....	Miss A. P. Reed.....	49
Seventh.	Miss E. M. Allison.....	39
Eighth.....	Miss M. A. Simpson.....	45
Ninth.....	Miss M. L. Bennett.....	46
Tenth.	Prof. J. A. Woods.....	19

Total number of pupils—484.

The members of the school board are: J. P. Burrows, president; W. M. Alexander, secretary; Henry Loran, treasurer; J. H. Dunlap, W. E. Webster, E. Miller, James Shambaugh, T. B. Chamberlain, directors; J. A. Woods, superintendent.

The general financial management and condition of the schools is shown by the following statement of receipts and disbursements of the independent district of Clarinda, for the year ending September 20, 1880:

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND, DR.

On hand at last report	\$ 833 70
Received from district tax.....	2899 65
Received from other sources (sale of bonds).....	12110 00
Total debit.....	\$ 15943 35

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND, CR.

Paid on bonds and interest.....	13522 60
On hand.....	2320 75
Total credit.....	\$ 15843 35

CONTINGENT FUND, DR.

On hand at last report	2050 11
Received from district tax.....	2540 63
Received from other sources	426 32
Total debit.....	\$ 5017 12

CONTINGENT FUND, CR.

Paid for rent and repairs on school house.....	123 79
Paid for fuel.....	447 60
Paid secretary and treasurer.....	150 00
Paid for records, etc.....	87 40
Paid for insurance and janitor.....	375 00
Paid for supplies.....	83 83
Paid for other purposes.....	2526 17
On hand.....	1223 33
Total credit.....	\$ 5017 12

TEACHERS' FUND, DR.

On hand at last report	4026 61
Received from district tax.....	2451 41
Received from semi-annual apportionment.....	991 35
Total debit.....	\$ 7469 37

TEACHERS' FUND, CR.

Paid teachers since last report	4409 83
On hand.....	3069 54
Total credit.....	\$ 7469 37

The schools are to-day in excellent condition. The grading is thorough and high. The pupils are distributed among twelve departments, as follows:

DEPARTMENT NUMBER.	TEACHERS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1.....	Miss Knecht.....	21	29	50
2.....	Miss Calhoun...	18	25	43
3.....	Miss Carpenter..	25	26	51
4.....	Miss Clement...	26	15	41
5.....	Miss Kittle.....	27	20	47
6.....	Miss Peterson...	20	22	42
7.....	Miss Hutton....	24	33	57
8.....	Miss Sovrin.....	19	21	40
9.....	Miss Allison....	15	15	30
10.....	Miss Simpson...	15	18	33
11 (Grammar)	Miss Bennett...	9	16	25
12 (High)	Prof. Woods....	4	14	18
Grand total.....	12 Teachers....	223	254	477

Two of these teachers, Prof. Woods and Miss Bennett, have enjoyed a long period of service in the Clarinda schools, and to them much of the success attained is due. Finely disciplined and filled with bright faces and earnest hearts, the schools are second to none in southwestern Iowa.

CIVIC SOCIETIES OF CLARINDA.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F. was instituted October 15, 1858 ; with the following named charter members : C. Creal, J. R. Hinchman, William Butler , Jacob Simonton, and one other—name lost. Clarinda Lodge has had the usual ups and downs incident to organizations of its kind, and to-day has reached a status second to no other in southwestern Iowa. From a membership of five in 1858, the lodge has grown to sixty-nine, counting among its members some of the most stable business men of Clarinda. The lodge is in an excellent financial condition—owning its hall-- a large and commodious room in the second story of the Universalist church, while the total funds in the treasury amount to over \$2,000.

The lodge has stood by its brethren in distress, with both social and financial aid in a manner well worthy of the noble cause it represents. From the widows and orphan's fund there have been paid out, during the year 1880, \$140, and from the lodge treasury, for benefits, about \$50.

A Rebeckah Lodge was formerly held at Clarinda, but ceased working after a period of varied success extending over ten years.

The officers of the lodge are as follows :

N. G., T. E. Clark ; V. G., C. E. Kile ; P. G., David Herron ; R. S., Joseph Berny ; P. S., Albert Peterson ; treasurer, Henry Hiatt ; Rep. H. M. Cramer.

Lodge meets weekly, on Saturdays.

Nodaway Encampment, No. 29, was instituted in May, 1868, by D. D. G. P., Robert McCormick, with the following charter members :

Cyrus Creal, J. S. Cathcart, Jacob Butler, R. F. Connor, J. Simonton, J. W. Clark, S. G. Beam.

The Encampment meets on the first and third Tuesday nights of each month. It at present numbers twenty-five members. The financial condition is excellent, the last report showing a general fund of \$250. It is a matter of congratulation to the Clarinda Odd Fellows that their finances are in such good condition and that among them the utmost harmony prevails, and all are intelligently working for the dissemination of the grand principles of the order among men.

MASONIC.

This order is particularly strong in Clarinda, and numbers among its members some of the oldest settlers and residents of that portion of Page county. Nodaway Lodge A. F. & A. M. was organized U. D. September 10, 1858. There were just enough original members to properly officer the lodge as follows: Jacob Simonton, W. M.; A. H. East, S. W.; C. Winkler, J. W.; J. H. Powers, Treasurer; C. W. Hendricks, Secretary; C. Creel, S. D.; D. C. Ribble, J. D.; John Perkins, Tyler, J. H. Conine, Steward.

The present officers of the Blue Lodge are D. D. Chamberlain, W. M.; T. J. Bracken, S. W.; C. P. Osgood, J. W.; C. Linderman, Treasurer; W. C. Stillians, Secretary; C. Pfander, S. D.; H. Bidwell, J. D. J. H. Abbott, S. S.; J. T. Castellow, J. S.; T. Evans, Tyler.

PILGRIM COMMANDERY NO. 20, K. T.

was organized U. D., September 7, 1870. The dispensation was granted to Sir Knights Samuel Stillians, N. B. Moore, T. J. Emerick, J. Butler, A. Bradfield, T. J. Bracken, G. H. Powers, William Butler, and O. A. Kimball. The first officers of the lodge were Sir Knight Jacob Butler, E. C.; Sir Knight N. B. Moore, Generalissimo; Sir Knight T. J. Bracken, C. G. The appointed officers were Sir Knights T. J. Emerick, Prelate; Wm. Butler, S. W.; O. A. Kimball, J. W.; J. H. Powers, Treasurer; Abraham Bradfield, Recorder; and Samuel Stillians, Sentinel.

The whole number of members, Sept. 2, 1880, 31. Present officers elective, Jacob Butler, E. C.; D. C. Chamberlain, Genl.; C. P. Osgood,

Capt. Genl.; N. B. Moore, Prelate; J. H. Powers, Treasurer; T. Evans, Recorder; O. A. Kimball, S. W.; and O. A. Rogers, J. W. The lodge has had but two recorders since its organization, A. Bradfield and Mr. Evans, elected its recorders.

Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., was chartered June 4, 1866, with the following appointed officers: E. L. Grubb, H. P.; Thomas Wallace, K.; W. R. Harrell, "S." The petitioners and original members of the lodge were E. L. Grubb, T. Wallace, W. R. Harrell, J. H. Powers, J. S. McIntire, J. J. Round, Wm. McH. Cain, J. A. Butler, and John Bixby. Their first meeting was held on the 13th of June, 1865. The officers appointed by the H. P. were J. J. Round, C. H.; Wm. McH. Cain, P. S.; I. H. Powers, Treasurer; J. S. McIntire, Secretary; John Bixby, R. A. C., *pro tem*; J. Simonton, visiting companion, Sentinel, *pro tem*.

The present (1880) officers of the lodge are W. M. Alexander, H. P.; C. P. Osgood, K.; John Beam, Scribe; J. H. Powers, Treasurer; and T. Evans, Secretary. The lodge now numbers 47 members. It has added since its organization 114 names to its roll. Prosperous and successful masonry rests on a solid basis in Clarinda.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Union Lodge A. O. U. W. No. 38 was instituted on the 3d day of December, 1875, by J. M. Chrissinger, D. G. M. W., of Dubuque.

The charter members were: S. M. Crooks, W. E. Webster, T. Evans, J. P. Burrows, W. P. Hepburn, Eli Yetter, W. F. Thummel, W. M. Alexander, W. C. Stillians, J. N. Miller, V. Graff, J. H. Dunlap, T. B. Chamberlain, E. Stoney, J. Loy, Henry Loran, J. E. Hill, F. Parrish, J. L. Brown, Wm. Butler and P. W. Lewellen.

The following became the first officers of the lodge:

S. M. Crooks, P. M. W.; W. E. Webster, M. W.; J. P. Burrows, foreman; Eli Yetter, overseer; W. C. Stillians, recorder; J. N. Miller, receiver; V. Graff, financier; J. H. Dunlap, I. W.; T. B. Chamberlain, O. W.; J. Loy, guide.

The present standing of the lodge, as may be judged from the names of its members, is most excellent. The meetings are held in Odd Fellows' hall, on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. There has been one death since the organization of the lodge, and all the risks hitherto taken are good. The members are not only careful of their own morals, but refuse admittance to such as are grossly immoral, and dismiss such as become unworthy members by reason of their immorality.

The present officers of the lodge are:

J. P. Brown, P. M. W.; J. Tidball, M. W.; W. F. Thummel, foreman;

J. Cramer, overseer; E. C. Weidner, guide; W. C. Stillians, recorder; O. A. Rogers, financier; W. E. Webster, receiver; W. S. Caldwell, O. W.; A. Damewood, I. W.; Thomas Evans, janitor; W. P. Lewellen, medical examiner.

The present D. D. G. M. W. is Dr. W. C. Stillians, who has held the office for some time, and has instituted four other lodges in this judicial district—the third.

The objects of the association are largely protective, but look also to the morals of a community, since it insists upon the strictest morality among its members. This lodge is both flourishing and influential, and is well deserving of the success with which it meets.

THE CHURCHES OF CLARINDA.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church of Clarinda was organized August 25, 1855, by the Rev. L. G. Bell, of Des Moines Presbytery, and missionary of the board of domestic missions, with the following members: B. B. Hutton, Mrs. F. A. Hutton, Miss Mary I. Hutton, John McLain and Mrs. Melissa J. McLain. B. B. Hutton and John McLain were chosen elders. The Rev. D. A. Murdock preached to the church during the fall and winter of 1855 and 1856. The church was without regular preaching from the spring of 1856 to 1860, when the Rev. W. M. Stryker was chosen to supply the church. During this year a frame building was erected, size 36 feet by 40 feet, at a cost of about \$1,800. It was dedicated in the month of February, 1861. In 1864 the Rev. H. H. White was chosen to supply the pulpit. He was succeeded in two years by the Rev. J. W. Clark whose ministry lasted until the spring of 1869 when he resigned and moved away; he afterwards became disabled so that he could preach no longer. He returned and in the spring of 1879 he was called home by the Great Master above. The church prospered greatly during his ministrations. In the year 1869 the Rev. Rob't R. Westcott commenced his labors with this church. His pastorate continued until the spring of 1879, when not being able to preach longer and with the purpose of ceasing to preach he asked to be relieved. During his ministry the church became self-sustaining.

The Rev. J. E. Williamson was called to supply the pulpit for six months from September 1, 1879.

March 31, 1880, the congregation made a unanimous call for the pas-

toral services of the Rev. J. H. Malcom, which was accepted and he is now ministering to the church. The officers of the church are :

Elders—B. B. Hutton, S. C. Johnson, W. D. Stitt, V. Graff, J. T. Porter, T. E. Clark.

Deacons—A. Loran, T. Evans, J. A. Woods, W. M. Alexander.

Trustees—Adam Maxwell, A. J. Hartford, J. D. Hawley.

The total number of members received into the church is 330, of whom the greater number have been dismissed by removals, leaving the present membership at 130.

The Sabbath school in connection with this church was organized as a Union Sabbath school in the spring of 1855. Mr. B. B. Hutton was its first superintendent and continued to act as superintendent until the spring of 1859 when A. Loran became its superintendent. Its first sessions were held in the old log school house, afterward in the old court house until the completion of the church building in 1860. A. Loran was followed as superintendent by J. A. Woods in 1863, who was succeeded by W. M. Alexander in 1871, and he was followed by T. E. Clark and J. A. Woods. It is proper to remark in this connection that not only were the first sessions of the Sabbath school held in the old log school house but the regular church services as well. The history of the Presbyterian church is sufficiently illustrative of what may result from consecrated effort. Its members saw in the world around them abundant need for effort and addressed themselves to the task the Savior left to their keeping when he had ascended to take his place at the "right hand of the Father."

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized February 22, 1864, its original members being : John R. Knox, James J. Knox, Mary Knox, William Alexander, Elizabeth Alexander, Samuel Alexander, Sarah E. Alexander, Samuel Murphy, E. A. Murphy, Mary A. Duncan, Jane Lawrence and Sarah Gray. They bought their present church edifice in 1868, at a cost of \$1,300, and it was dedicated to the worship of God July 8th, of the same year. The church has had but one pastor, Rev. D. C. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a man of much ability, and one who has the confidence of the secular as well as the religious portion of the community. The present membership of the society is seventy five.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The First Universalist church of Clarinda, was organized on the 28th of January, 1859, with twelve members, as follows : Job Loy, A. Loy, Sally Pfander, Charles Pfander, Sarah Pfander, Catherine Loy, Sr.,

Albert Heald, Jacob Loy, Henry Loy, William Loy, Rachael Loy, and Catherine Loy, Jr. The church was exceedingly prosperous in its earlier days, and would be equally so to-day were it not that the abandonment of the old dogmas of faith by the majority of orthodox churches renders their mission almost a thing of the past. The very grounds of the Universalist faith, with the single exception of the universal mediation of Christ, have become the principal tenets of faith in most orthodox congregations.

In 1864 the society erected a church edifice, a frame building, at a cost of nearly \$6,000. The building was completed, and dedicated in the year 1865, by T. C. Eaton and W. W. Merritt. Since the organization of the society the congregation has enjoyed the pastorate of the following reverend gentlemen: T. C. Eaton, J. R. Baker, W. W. Merritt, James P. Sanford, A. Vedder, J. Bishop and occasional preaching by others.

The church numbers at present twenty-five souls; there having been a number of deaths and removals since the time of organization.

BAPTIST AND M. E. CHURCHES.

The former hold no services. The records of the latter are in so imperfect a condition as to be valueless, besides access to them is by no means ready.

Besides the churches of Clarinda, there is, in the western portion of Nodaway township an organization known as St. Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran church, founded in 1869. The number of original members was eight, but when their church edifice was burned all the original church papers perished with it. In 1877 they erected their present edifice, dedicated by the Rev. C. F. Schole, October 22, 1877. Since the organization was founded it has enjoyed the pastorate of the Revs. L. Hannawalt, A. Lohr, and C. F. W. Brandt. The present membership is twenty-three. The society sustains, for three days in each week, a German school, of almost inestimable value to the residents of this township.

C., B. & Q. BAND.

A number of years ago the Clarinda Silver Cornet Band was organized, and under the tutelage of Profs. Brothers and Duncan soon reached a degree of proficiency that gave it an enviable reputation among the bands of southwestern Iowa.

A few years later another band was organized under the name of Keller's Cornet Band. It was composed of some of the best business men of

Clarinda who bought an elegant set of instruments and immediately entered upon a course of instruction and practice that soon brought them into prominence. Not content with their reputation they secured the services of Prof. F. J. Keller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Prof. Keller has had for years a well-earned reputation as a band instructor and as a writer of band music, being the author of a number of military band books, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his music is played by the best bands in the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Prof. Keller has been a resident of Clarinda for three years, and in addition to his work as a musical composer, he is under a salary from the band as their leader.

In 1879 the two bands consolidated under the name of the Excelsior band. Since that time the history of the band has been a constant record of success, and they have secured for themselves the reputation of being one of the best bands in the country. At Des Moines, at Chariton during the Blaine meeting last year, and at the Grant reception at Burlington and Chicago the band's services were sought after, and they achieved a success as musicians that is an honor to themselves and to the town of Clarinda. Recently the name has been changed to C., B. & Q. They have just purchased an elegant uniform the material of which is a fine blue castor beaver with regulation buttons, and shako caps, that cost the organization about \$600. In addition to this expense they have upwards of \$1,500 invested in their instruments and about \$580 in their band wagon, making a total of nearly \$2,700 for their present equipment. Much of their financial prosperity and success as a band is due to the untiring efforts of their business manager, Frank P. Parish, who is ever alert to their interests. The citizens of Clarinda take a just pride in their band, and it is indeed right that they should, for such a musical organization would be an honor to any town of 2,500 inhabitants.

The *Hamburg News* of September 25, 1880, contained the following good natured complimentary notice of the band: "The C. B. & Q. Band of Clarinda, furnished the music for the fair. They came to our city as strangers, except to a few, but by their gentlemanly deportment, upright and honorable dealings with all with whom they came in contact won for them the lasting friendship and good will of the entire community. It is useless for us to speak of their skill as musicians; their fame is not confined to Iowa alone, but in many a hard contested field have given their competitors reason to "forget them never." Their playing was highly complimented by the officers and the public, and if Hamburg ever needs a good band again and there is strong probability that she will, no other band need shy their castor in the ring against the C., B. & Q. They have the hearts of our public and can get their "spondulix." Mr. F. P. Parish, their business manager, is a gentleman and a business man, "a hail fellow well met," jovial and genial and may his shadow never grow less.

Prof. Keller, the leader, is the well known composer, and as a musician he stands second to none in America. His music is used more by professional and amateur bands than those of any other composer in the United States. The C. B. & Q. Band play only his compositions. It would be impossible for us to give the *personel* of the entire band as we desire, but Willis McGuire will long be remembered as the jolliest; Geo. Smith as the slickest mar——hush!; Fred Tomlinson as the handsomest; J. L. Brown as the most dignified; George Lepert as the possessor of the cream colored mustache and Charlie Beam, none at all; Jim Henderson, reference—eighteen Hamburg girls positively on his string; C. E. Hinchman, with black mustach and goatee, and Hooper, too, “but nature didn’t do all this for me;” Shoemaker is the homeliest of the lot, except Frazier, and *she* says “he’s kind o’ nice,” while Herb Tomlinson is a general favorite. Others we cannot call to mind but suffice to say, all in all they were a courteous band of gentlemen, worthy of the esteem in which they are held at their homes, and the perfect ovation with which they are received wherever they go.”

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Clarinda consists at present of one company, having in charge two chemical engines, with a capacity of two hundred and forty gallons of water. The engine and other apparatus was purchased by the town council in the early spring of 1875. In May of the same year the company was organized, and named “Champion Fire Company No. 1.” The constitution and by-laws of the company were adopted May 27, and the first officers of the company were J. P. Burrows, foreman; S. M. Crooks, first assistant; Dr. P. W. Lewellen, president; J. M. Briggs, secretary. The company is well uniformed, equipped, disciplined and drilled, and on every occasion where its services have been called into requisition has demonstrated its efficiency. It holds regular meetings for business and drills monthly. The services of its members are given without pay and without any remuneration, and the company defrays its own expenses. The members are excused by the state law from labor on the highways and from service as jurors. The following are the present officers of the company: J. E. Hill, president; J. D. Jones, vice-president; R. I. Holcombe; secretary; D. C. Chamberlain, foreman; Chas. Lyman, first assistant; Thos. Malone, second assistant. Total number of members 30.

RAILWAYS.

No town in southern Iowa has better facilities than Clarinda. Both the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash roads are represented by branches. The former having been built in 1872 and the latter opened out for business on the first of January, 1880.

During the month of June, 1879, the C., B. Q. road shipped from this point the following number of cars of Page county products:

Cattle.....	58
Hogs.....	79
Corn.....	73
Wheat.....	3
Rye.....	2
Brick.....	9

At times since the road was opened for business as many as forty car loads of stock have been shipped from Clarinda station in one day.

The shipment of corn by the Wabash road since it was opened, has been very great, as during the month of March, 1880, no less than 220 car loads were forwarded from this point. In May there were forty cars of hogs and cattle shipped by this line. From the first of February to the latter part of September there were shipped from the Wabash station no less than 900 car loads of grain and stock.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

The settlement of Lincoln township dates back to 1846, when S. F. Snider and William Lavering came to the township and began the forming of a house. Four years intervened before another settler came to the township, and then the men named were joined by Litzenburg, Loy and Akin. In the year following came Samuel Phifer and Samuel Peters. From this time the growth of Lincoln was equal to that of the other southwestern townships. Until 1858 it formed a part of Tarkio township, but in that year it was separately organized under its present name. In the matter of schools Lincoln is not only independent, but progressively so. She has six more than ordinarily good houses devoted to educational purposes, and is wide awake to their present and ultimate importance.

Lincoln has one town—the new one of Coin.

M. E. CHURCH.

Union Grove M. E. church was organized in 1874. The official members were: D. A. Peck, Jesse Bartley, George H. Ferris, John Montague, Thomas Reichart, William Thrapp, George McCullough and S. R. Frank. The society built a church in 1880, at Coin, at a cost of \$2,300.00, which was dedicated September 5, 1880, by the Rev. L. H. Woodworth. The present pastor is J. M. Conrad. Since the organization of the church the following pastors have served the charge: C. E. Lynn, J. D. DeTar and Samuel Farlow. The present membership is two hundred and eleven.

MORTON TOWNSHIP.

Morton township includes congressional township 68 north, range 39 west. Up to 1858 Morton was included in Tarkio township, as was also the case with Grant and Lincoln. In 1853 Calvin Fletcher made the first settlement, who was shortly followed by Samuel Markham from Kentucky. The growth of the township has been steady, but slow. There are no towns or cities within its limits, and it is solely agricultural in its business. Education has not been neglected, as may be inferred from the six pleasantly situated school houses within its limits. Pleasant as would be the task of recording the earlier marriages and other like *data* of the township, it has been utterly impossible to obtain a single fact that bares the mark of authenticity.

There is, however, an object of more than passing interest to the most casual observer, in section 15, near the Lone Rock school house. It is the presence there of an immense boulder, which for centuries has reared its frowning self to brave the fury of ten thousand storms. Whence did it come? From the far North of the rocks of which it once formed a part. But how? It is a rock of many tons weight. Some mighty agency must have operated to bring it here, and such an agency *did* operate, and that agency was ice. Could we but hear its story, how its record of pre-historic events would fill us with wonder! These events would form important chapters in the book of time. Lone Rock has witnessed wonderful mutations of the face of Nature, mutations which group the centuries of the past into eras; mutations which stretch away down the vista of time until lost in eternity. It has witnessed great changes in climate, from a tropical summer to an arctic winter, many burials beneath the ocean, followed by as many upliftings. From its home in the far north, it is stationed here, a silent, perhaps unwilling, witness of the great themes that gave

birth to continents, or wrenched them again to old Ocean's dominion. Look at Lone Rock, and pause, for it comes from those most ancient rocks which formed the floor of the primitive world. Like the marks of age on the face of the old, does this ancient landmark declare the newness of the soil on which it rests—the great difference between age and youth.

COLFAX TOWNSHIP.

Colfax township includes congressional township 67 north, range 38 west. It was originally included in Washington township. In 1850 M. A. Montgomery made the first settlement in the township, and after him came John Gillihan,—both from Kentucky. John Iker came about the same period. These three men were the original settlers of Colfax. They were the men who gave tone and direction to its earliest affairs. They seemed to imbue with their own energy and enterprise every man who made a settlement in the county. Soon sprang up church organizations, schools, pleasant homes, model barns, and all the plain, unmistakable marks of progress and refinement. Ministers and school teachers came, and the business of marrying the living and burying the dead, instructing the mind and correcting faults commenced and went on, hand in hand.

The first minister is unknown, though supposed to belong to the pioneer church—the Methodist Episcopal. The first teacher—and perhaps of more importance than the clergy—was Joseph Kempton, who taught in the first school house—a log structure, erected by J. Gillihan, at a point now one mile southeast of Coin. Mr. Kempton assumed control as teacher of twelve scholars, and the educational interests of Colfax may be said to have begun an existence.

To Mrs. Montgomery—wife of the first settler—belongs a double honor, that of weaving the first cloth, and giving birth to the first female child in the township, the daughter receiving the name of Onie.

BLANCHARD.

This is the newest town in the county, and is situated on the state line, in Colfax township, on sections 32 and 33. It is on the line of the St. Louis & Council Bluffs railway, and was laid out in September, 1879. Early in October the last spike was driven on the railroad, thus completing a direct line of rail from St. Louis to Council Bluffs—a consummation

long wished by the people of this county. On the 13th day of October a public sale of lots took place. Within its borders nearly every important business is represented. With contiguous territory it has been organized into an independent school district. With the same and more contiguous territory it has been organized into an incorporated town. Its business men are generally wide-awake and stirring. The town is surrounded by a broad expanse of country that is unsurpassed in the west for general agricultural and stock-raising purposes. To Shenandoah, northwest, it is eighteen miles; to Clarinda, northeast, it is twenty miles; to Hamburg, west, it is twenty-five miles; to Rockport, southwest, it is twenty-five miles; to Maryville, southeast, it is twenty-eight miles.

The first public school in Blanchard opened September 20, 1880. The building known as the "Milwaukee Beer Parlor" has been nicely fitted up for a school room, and E. Benedict, of Union Grove, has been engaged to train the young folks to be good citizens.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

In 1858 this township included the greater part of congressional township No. 67 north, range 39 west, and part of range 38. The first settlements were made prior to its organization, and were by B. C. Freeman, of Missouri, J. B. Vansandt of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Alexander Vansandt. These persons are all supposed to have come in the year 1856. Shortly afterward Messrs. Mawhinney, Johnson, Webb, Wilkinson, Mullen and others "staked out" claims, and began homes. This township had the experiences of the others of the county, its residents being subjected to the usual privations of a pioneers life, meeting with the same discouragements and rejoicing in the same or similar triumphs. They early began to care for the educational and religious interests of their children—the first school house having been built at Union Grove in 1861, by a Miss Dupray, and the first sermon having been preached by the Rev. Stephen Blanchard in the same place—and they have intelligently cared for the same ever since. But industrial matters were cared for as well—Mrs. B. C. Freeman being the first person to weave cloth. The love affairs of the township have known only one untoward circumstance, which was the suicide by shooting of Mr. James Hilderbrand, through temporary insanity, caused by disappointment in love matters. The love experiences of J. M. Kinne and Miss Kate Hull were brought to a most happy consummation by their marriage on July 5, 1860, at the home of the bride's parents, which marriage was the first one in the township. The wife of B. C. Freeman not only wove the first cloth, but gave birth

to the first male child, in September, 1856. The following year, Mary, daughter of Alexander and Susan Vansandt, was born, being the first female child born in the township.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church was organized in January, 1876, with C. P. Green and wife, G. E. Morrill and wife, R. F. Freeman and wife, and Charles Cox as members. They possess no church, but worship in the school house. The pastors have been the Revs. Irely, Webb, and E. N. Best. The society is now in fair condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1866. D. A. Peck and wife, Henry Welb and wife, Mrs. E. Welb, Richard Dupray and wife, T. C. Petie and wife, and James Hull and wife were the original members. They worship in a school house under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Reid. There is now a membership of 22, and a flourishing Sabbath school, attesting the zeal of its members.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

Douglas township was first settled by Levi Reeves and James Black, in 1854. Mr. Reeves was a native of Ohio, originally. In coming to Page county he came directly from Wapello county, this state. The settlement of Douglas was not rapid, nor did its population increase in any marked ratio until the Swedes came in 1870 and the year following. The first marriage in the township occurred in 1859, the contracting parties being Cyrus Dinwiddie and Miss Hannah Ward. The wedding was celebrated with due jollification at the home of the bride's parents by Thomas Bowen, Esq. The connubial ice being once broken, others followed in rapid succession. The first male child born in the township was William, son of Levi and Amanda Reeves, which happy event occurred in October, 1857. The first female antedated William by nearly a year, being the birth of Lucinda Ottee, daughter of Henry and Charlotte Ottee, born in 1856. Along with the pleasant incidents of history come those of a sad nature. History must chronicle both. The first death was that of Mrs. Ward—presumably the mother of the first bride—which occurred in 1857. With the message of death came the need of the clergyman. The clergy had been in the township from almost its earliest settlement, dispensing, as was their wont, the bread of life eternal to those eagerly hungering for

it. The first sermon was preached in the school house on section 12, by the Rev. Colwell, of the M. E. church. This school house had been used for educational and religious purposes alike, which fact is a common one in the history of new sections. Religion and education are commonly thought to be inseparable; the early settlers at least regarded them as such, and used the single for the common purpose. The first school was taught by Miss Hester Sayres, on section 12, for a monthly compensation of nineteen dollars. She taught in the first school house built, on section 12, in the year 1866. From this beginning a grand and noble work has been done in the township in the cause of popular education. It is a fact that should cease never to be regretted, that so many refuse to accept the blessings of education, as they are offered them so freely and liberally. May the time never come when the people of Douglas shall fail to see in the common school the greatest boon the state can grant its constituency. She is a grand township, with agricultural possibilities before her that shall one day make her second to none in the county.

CHURCHES.

There are in the township four distinct church organizations, as follows:

The Evangelical Lutheran, which was organized in 1868, with an original membership of nine souls—J. H. Diftmire, Henry Ottee, M. Sunderman, Henry Sunderman, William Sunderman, August Bucknel, J. Groeling and T. F. Knost. In 1869 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$700, the members contributing, in addition, a large amount of gratuitous labor. In the same year the church was dedicated by the Rev. L. Hanwald. The present pastor is August Lohr. The original church building was burned in 1876, but was rebuilt in the year following. This sufficiently well illustrates the energy and zeal of its membership, and the interest they take in religious matters.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church was organized December 26, 1870, with the following membership: John Johnson and family, John Carlson and family, Gustave Hill and family, John Hill, Andrew Shellgreen, Ephraim Anderson, J. Pearson and family, August Nelson and family, Andrew Sniberg and family, and Abraham Sniberg. A frame church was built in the year 1877, at a cost of \$4,000, inclusive of the parsonage. The dedicatory services were conducted by the Rev. B. M. Halland, on December 31, 1877. Since its organization the church has been served by the following pastors: B. M. Halland and J. P. Neandor, who is the present pastor. The present membership of the church is 184; the congregation, including children, numbers 330 persons. The church cares for a Swedish school, in connection with its religious work, which

has an average attendance of 64. The school is well taught, and doing an urgently needed work.

The United Presbyterian church was organized in 1872, with a membership of eight: James Pollock and wife, J. L. Black and wife, William Wolf and wife, Isaac Schofield, and Mr. White, constituting that number. A frame building was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$1,100, and dedicated in the same year by the Rev. D. C. Wilson, of Clarinda. The present pastor is the Rev. D. Dodds. The membership is now 73.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1868, at the Cramer school house on section 5. The original class consisted of George W. and Sarah Hogan, Major J. Cramer and wife, J. H. Cramer, D. W. Cramer, and J. Lytle. There is no building belonging to the church; their services are held in the Cramer school house. The pastors have been the Revs. Reed, Prince, Newman, Delong, Smith, and the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Lynn. The present membership is 30. The society was organized on Thanksgiving Day, 1868, by the Rev. Mr. Reed.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

The township was originally a part of Tarkio. The history of its separation from that township is given in the account of the records forming the several townships. It now comprises congressional township No. 69, range 39 west. It is therefore one of the last organized in the county, but by no means the least important. In it is included some of the very finest farming land in Page county, a fact settlers have not been slow to perceive and to improve. And from the time when the first settler in the county, J. F. M. Porter, who came in 1856, until the present time the township has been marked by a steady growth, in both population and wealth. The Nebraska City branch of the B. & M. R. R. was completed through this township in 1870, when Shenandoah was laid out, and to this fact must much of its prosperity be attributed.

SHENANDOAH.

The city of Shenandoah has a brief history. It is yet phenomenal in its rapid growth and developement; in its wealth and resources. Its rise is not of that character which bears on its surface some of the marks of permanency, but has taken place in obedience to those laws which ensure

permanency, and are of themselves a sufficient guarantee of future growth and prosperity. When business interests and a fealty to town prosperity once become a factor in the popular mind, there is the promise and potency of substantial development. Such has characterized the brief history of the beautiful town of Shenandoah. Where but a short ten years ago was unbroken prairie and the stillness that broad, untilled acres only may know, stands a city of fifteen hundred people, busied each with the cares of an active life, and moving amidst the hum of numerous industries. Sure in no land except the great west could such a wonder be.

Shenandoah occupies a portion of one of the westernmost sections of Grant township, (Sec. 19,) has a gentle western slope and its site commands a magnificent view of the Nishnabotna, for miles in either direction. The town was founded on the 6th day of August in the year 1870, the first house built in the city having been completed on that day. The pioneer store was the hardware establishment of J. H. Shugart & Co., which opened on the 10th day of October following. In the early part of August, however, two firms had engaged in the lumber business, those of Brison & Bro. and J. J. Kaster & Co. In September of the following year W. E. Webster established the first drug store, and S. P. Carpenter erected what was at that time the finest hotel in Page county—the Shenandoah house.

The first municipal election in the town occurred on Saturday the 22 of August, 1871. The entire number of votes cast at this first election—61—may afford an index to the already rapid growth of the place. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers:

Mayor—J. H. Shugart. Recorder—W. E. Webster. Treasurer—B. M. Webster. Marshal—T. J. Warren. Council—S. P. Carpenter, Benj. Lake, R. B. Crose, J. S. Johnson, A. J. West.

The following are the officers from this date until the present year, (1880):

1872.

Mayor—J. H. Shugart, (re-elected). Recorder—W. E. Webster. Treasurer—B. M. Webster. Marshal—E. J. Warren. Council—S. P. Carpenter, Benj. Lake, R. B. Crose, J. S. Johnson, A. J. West.

1873.

Mayor—G. W. Gunnison, Sr. Recorder—A. B. West. Council—E. W. Beghtol, J. Swain, A. J. West, J. H. Shugart, G. W. Coverston.

1874.

Mayor—A. S. Lake. Recorder—J. Mentzer. Treasurer—W. E. Web-

ster. Council—E. L. Arthur, A. J. West, R. Ingraham, R. B. Crose, H. C. Reed.

1875.

Mayor—E. S. Arthur. Recorder—John Mentzer. Treasurer—W. E. Webster, (resigned in August, 1875). Council—T. N. Pace, L. K. Hutton, G. W. Winchester, R. B. Crose, H. C. Reed.

1876.

Mayor—W. C. Martin. Recorder—John Mentzer. Treasurer—O. P. Cole. Council—A. B. Woodford, G. A. Quimby, R. B. Crose, S. S. Wilcox, Benj. Lake.

1877.

Mayor—J. C. Cheshier. Recorder—J. T. Kemp. Treasurer—J. S. Swain. Council—G. A. Quimby, O. P. Cole, F. W. Chase, W. C. Mathews, J. Mentzer.

1878.

Mayor—J. H. Shugart. Recorder—D. R. Gaff. Treasurer—H. P. Duffield. Council—G. H. Chase, L. K. Hutton, Thomas Lytle, C. T. Cox, John Angus.

1879.

Mayor—W. C. Mathews. Recorder—D. R. Gaff. Treasurer—H. P. Duffield. Council—F. E. Miller, C. T. Cox, Thomas Lytle, A. J. Crose, L. Wilford, J. Worrel.

1880.

Mayor—S. S. Wilcox. Recorder—D. R. Gaff. Treasurer—H. P. Duffield. Council—G. R. Taylor, E. C. Hale, Thomas Lytle, A. J. Crose, L. Wilford, J. Worrel.

No more fitting tribute can possibly be paid to the enterprise of the Shenandoah of to-day than to present the speech of Mr. Furguson, the first lawyer of the city on the occasion of the "bissextile" of its first mayor, J. H. Shugart. The speech is itself an epitome of the city's history. The address was made on the occasion of a presentation to Mr. Shugart of a gold-headed cane by the citizens of the place as an endorsement of his official acts as first mayor, and as a token of their sincere respect, as well as in honor of the event they had met to celebrate. Mr. Furguson spoke as follows:

Mr. Shugart: SIR—In appreciation of the honorable part you have hitherto taken in the rise, development and welfare of the town of Shenandoah, as its first mayor, and as one of its pioneer citizens, your many friends have thought this birthday anniversary a fitting occasion to congratulate you by presenting some tangible token of their esteem and approbation. When we reflect that but scarcely eighteen months ago the place where Shenandoah now stands existed only in the dreamy past, without leaving tradition or history by which to trace the succession of countless ages, from the earliest dawn of creation until now, and then compare it with the Shenandoah of to-day, that has sprung up as if by magic, so full of life and activity, we can scarcely comprehend that we have not merely been passing through, but forming an epoch in history as responsible and peculiar, if not so mighty, as the first landing of the pilgrim fathers on Plymouth Rock.

On the 23d day of July, 1871, the infant town doffed its swaddling clothes and came forth fully fledged and christened as an independent corporation by the beautiful and significant name of Shenandoah—"Daughter of the stars."

At the election of officers you, sir, were the choice of the citizens, and duly elected to fill the honorable and responsible position of first mayor. To have been present and taken part on that occasion was an honor which we all appreciate, but to you, sir, as the first magistrate of this embryo city, that will, ere long, be the metropolis of the fertile valley of the Nishnabotna, the chief honor belongs to the laying the foundations of municipal government and standing first on the roll of honor that will never cease to be the pride and envy of its first citizens. But, sir, were we to express our hearty endorsement of your official acts, it would be stating the matter too lightly. If Shenandoah has grown and prospered to realize the highest hopes of the most sanguine, if the mud in its streets has been fathomed and made passable by proper walks and crossings, if a high standard of morality, education and temperance has early developed itself, it is not all due to the superior locality and fertile prairies surrounding it, but to those principles of enterprise and virtue planted and maintained by its pioneer citizens, of whom, sir, you are the fittest representative. Time will never efface the memory of these events, but they will grow brighter and brighter as they ripen to maturity, and time lends enchantment to the view. It gives us great pleasure to join here to-night in a reunion of friends and relatives to congratulate you that so many circumstances contribute to make this anniversary of your bissextile birthday so pleasant and happy, and let us hope that your future will be as bright and prosperous as the past has been honorable. And now, sir, in behalf of your assembled guests to-night, allow me to present this gold-headed

cane, which you will ever regard as a memorial of their respect and gratitude."

Mr. Shugart repended as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—This has taken me so much by surprise that I cannot fully express my gratitude for this act of kindness, nor feel sufficiently thankful to you for this evidence of your esteem. It shall ever be my endeavor so to act as to merit the confidence you have hitherto placed in me and I shall always look upon this event as the one, in my life, of which I may feel the proudest.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With the settlement and growth of towns a hundred necessities spring into being, demanding each its appropriate share of attention, and promising each its own measure of good. By far the most important of all these is the common school. In direct proportion to the attention paid to it, does the common school add to the sum of human happiness by increasing the sphere of human usefulness and duty. The more earnest the spirit that prompts to action, the broader and grander are the results attained. The history of education is the history of that long struggle by which the human intellect arrived at a just conception of its native powers; a struggle in which we are ever interested; a struggle that comes to us laden with the accumulated facts of ages, heavy with years yet beneficent in influence; a struggle in which opinions covered with honors have been marched off the stage of action and have been supplanted by facts and principles which it has cost thousands of years of trial to discover and to establish. Along with these opinions have gone faulty methods of education; faulty ideas of what education is in itself. As a result the scope of the educator has been enlarged, he partakes very much of the relation of an adviser as well as instructor of youth. Recognizing that youth cannot be driven, and that under proper guidance each may find his own sphere of labor and usefulness. He has ceased turning the undivided attention of the student to the "three R's," and called him into far wider and grander fields of study. At his best he may only lay the foundation of an education, then the leading branches of human knowledge become various departments of valuable training, under the title of individual self-culture. The great mass of human information in its purest and most valuable type is obtained when school days have been ended and the text book and teacher, are replaced by the stern activities of life and that harsh old pedagogue—experience. This much is a recognized fact in modern education, and the common school adapts itself to the needs of the hour.

To-day it is educating statesmen and leaders of public opinion ; those who plead for human rights and those who present eternal spiritual truths. It is the educational factor of the age, the moulder of the nation's future, and in its recognition the city of Shenandoah has cause for self-congratulation. It is a proud feature of the city that she has good schools, and able teachers—made more effective far by an enthusiastic and liberal minded board of education.

The schools of Shenandoah belonged to the system of Grant township until 1872, when the independent district of the city was organized. In March of 1873, the following directors were elected: R. B. Crose, J. Swain, A. J. Welty, J. Stokes and A. B. West. The board met soon after the election and organized, with R. B. Crose as president and A. B. West secretary.

The earlier records of the district are lost, and of the very early proceedings no record was kept. It is, however, possible to judge of the growth of the schools by the necessity of more room for school purposes.

The present brick structure was erected at a cost of \$3,040, in 1873. It soon became necessary to enlarge the building, which was done by adding to the original building two wings, also of brick, at an additional cost of \$7,000. Next to the school building at Clarinda this is the finest in the county. It is a lamentable feature of the school—and the only one calling for regret—that there is hardly any apparatus and fewer books belonging to the educational appliances of the school. In these days of cheap and valuable books there can be no excuse for the absence of a consultation library in any town of the progressiveness of Shenandoah.

The statistics of the district show the value placed upon the schools, and the eagerness of the young people to become acquainted with rudiments of a liberal education.

Average daily attendance	198
Number of persons of school age	402
Number of males of school age	200
Number of females of school age.....	202

The city schools are divided into six departments, under the supervision of principal C. H. Guerney.

DEPARTMENT.	TEACHERS.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
First Primary	Miss Lida Jones	36	28	64
Second Primary.....	Miss Nellie Ritner.....	28	23	60
First Intermediate....	Miss Kittie Laws.....	24	26	50
Second Intermediate..	Miss Lulu Ritner.....	13	19	32
Grammar.....	Miss J. E. Kennedy.....	12	22	34
High.....	C. H. Guerney.....	21	21	42
Grand total.....	.....	134	148	282

Teachers compensation, averages per month—males, \$100.00; females, \$43.00.

When the schools of Shenandoah were first organized, in 1871, there was no building they could call their own. Mrs. S. E. Field taught the first school, numbering forty pupils, in a room 12x24, in the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Keenan. What has been the growth of the school system those can best appreciate who are conversant with the growth of the town—the former having been consequent on the latter. Their history, brief as it is, is only another instance of the truth of the homely old adage, "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." It is the good fortune of the people of Shenandoah to live in one of these eventful periods of intellectual and moral history when the oft-closed gates of discovery and reform stand open at their widest. How long these good days may last we cannot tell. It may be that the increasing range and power of the modern method, with its stringency of argument and constant check of fact, may start the educational world on a more steady and continuous course of progress than it has moved on heretofore. It is for those among them whose minds are set on the advancement of education and educational methods to make the most of present opportunities, that even when in future years progress is arrested—as *arrested it may be*—it may be stopped at the higher level.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

The first recorded proceedings of Tricentum lodge No. 300, working under a charter granted by the grand lodge of Iowa, June 7, 1871, bear the date of February 4, 1871, U. D. The charter was granted to W. E. Webster, W. M.; L. B. Alexander, S. W.; Albert Blake, J. W., and several other brethren of the mystic tie.

Benj. Lake was elected and installed W. M. in 1875, holding the chair for two years, when Amos Cox was elected to succeed him, and was installed in June, 1877. In June, of the following year Benj. Lake was again called to the chair of the worthy master, serving about half the official year. He was succeeded by the S. W., H. P. Duffield, who was elected and installed W. M. in June, 1879, and again in June, 1880. The members come from among some of the best men in the vicinity. The lodge owns the finest furnished room in southwestern Iowa, is very prosperous and out of debt.

The present secretary of the lodge is Elmer C. Hale, who for two years

has filled the honorable position with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the fraternity.

Starting with a few members, such has been the prosperity of the lodge that it numbers 71 members, and many have withdrawn from Tricentum lodge to join other lodges.

In the same hall occupied by the Blue Lodge meets Sheshbazzar chapter No. 82, Royal Arch Masons. This chapter worked under a dispensation granted by the grand high priest of Iowa, from July 29, 1876, to October 18, 1877, when the chapter was organized under a charter granted by the grand chapter, with the following officers: H. P. Duffield, H. P.; G. A. Quimby, king; Amos Cox, scribe; C. S. Chase, secretary.

In 1879 E. C. Hale was elected king; John Norton, scribe; H. P. Duffield still filling the position of high priest.

The chapter started with a membership of thirteen. Its career has been so prosperous that now the membership numbers twenty-eight. The dispensation instituting the chapter was granted to Asa B. West, H. P.; E. W. Beghtol, king; E. C. Hale, scribe, and ten others.

Both the Blue lodge and Sheshbazzar chapter are sustained by men who *always* "meet upon the level," men to whom the interests of the town are not only indebted as stirring, active business men, but to whom the principles of the order are a rule of life; men of the strictest integrity and uprightness of character.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS.

Shenandoah Lodge No. 261 works under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the state of Iowa, October 23, 1873. The following named persons are charter members: J. J. Manker, J. F. Morris, R. N. Moffitt, M. E. Wallace, H. C. Reed, Samuel Farlow, Thomas Roberts, M. L. Morris, J. C. Adams, and U. Eggleston.

The lodge owns a commodious and tastily furnished hall. Prosperity as a prominent feature is stamped on its every possession. The true spirit of Odd-Fellowship pervades the Shenandoah brotherhood, and unity of action and earnestness of purpose in their efforts to carry out the grand principles of the order are manifest. The order is securely planted in this thriving town, and comprises a class of men of high standing; courtesy, kindness, moderation and brotherly love characterizes all their actions.

The present membership of the lodge is 72, and is officered as follows: N. G., J. S. Johnson; P. G., G. W. Gunnison; V. G., Cyrus Reed; R. S., W. H. Copson; P. S., J. W. Humphrey; Treasurer, G. J. Ross; Warden, Geo. Smith; Conductor, R. N. Moffitt.

There is an encampment working in connection with this lodge under the name of Shenandoah Encampment No. 79. The charter was granted

on October 20, 1879, with the following charter members: W. H. Copson, D. R. Gaff, J. W. Holden, G. J. Ross, Thomas Roster, C. J. Spere, and I. B. Chrissinger. The following are the officers; Patriarch, C. F. Crose; S. W., G. W. Gunnison; J. W., J. G. Snyder; H. P., D. S. Campbell; Scribe, W. H. Copson; Financial S., J. Emery; Treasurer, G. J. Ross.

The Odd Fellows of Shenandoah are an intelligent people, and use their best efforts in upholding a reliable, exemplary, and useful organization. They are inspired with a high appreciation of the advantage they enjoy in holding membership in an organization banded together for mutual relief, the preservation of their manhood, and the elevation of the race.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Fairoaks Lodge, A. O. U. W. No. 37, was instituted in November, 1875. The number of original member was thirty-four. After an indifferent existence of about a year, the charter was surrendered, and work abandoned. Twelve of the members transferred their membership to Riverton Lodge. The workmen of Shenandoah are a thing of the past.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Among the prominent social features of Shenandoah, perhaps the most potent, generally, and useful, is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized on the 8th day of February, 1876, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Pace; First Vice-President, Mrs. Hooker; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Arthur; Secretary, Miss Welty; Treasurer, Miss A. S. Lake.

The society has been very prosperous and is doing a good work in Shenandoah. It is a tribute to the intelligence of the present century that woman's power is beginning to receive its just recognition. Foremost in the van, when her recreant brother neither dared nor cared to lift his voice against the deadliest vice in the land, when political preferment and harrowing lust of gold prompted him to inactivity, when the festering public evil breathed poison in its every breath, then woman stepped to the front and by her daring and courage has stayed the tide. Then and not until then did man hasten to the rescue. He saw it was one of the things that *must be*, and when inactivity meant open hostility then was he forced to stand. Woman leads the van, and her prayers and silent work are the main motor influences that have aided in staying the tide of wrong and distress ever consequent on that greatest of evils—intemperance. In Shenandoah a grand work has been done and is still doing through the immediate agency of the Union. It is officered at present by Mrs. Reed, President; Mrs. Williams, First Vice-President; Mrs. Colman, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Trotter, Secretary; Mrs. Pace, Treasurer.

MILITARY COMPANY.

Company E, Fifth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, has its headquarters at Shenandoah. The company was organized in May, 1878, numbering at the date of organization forty-three members. They now muster at roll-call fifty-four. The company is uniformed and equipped with new Springfield breech-loaders. The Shenandoah band, belonging to this company, is the Fifth Regimental Band, a fine set of men and proficient in the art of band music.

But few of the company are veterans, the major part being young men and new to the service. The officers are as follows: captain, G. J. Ross; first lieutenant, G. H. Castle; second lieutenant, Ed. Burnett; first sergeant, Wm. Kemp; first duty sergeant, H. Martin, second duty sergeant, Wm. Pugh; third duty sergeant, George Hurt; fourth duty sergeant, C. L. Baron.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT BAND.

This organization, mentioned above, was formed on March 1, 1880, under the name of Bell's Garden City Band, but in July of the same year received its present name—The Fifth Regiment Band. The band has fifteen pieces, a drum major, is nicely uniformed, with all silver instruments except three pieces. It is an excellent organization becoming rapidly more popular.

IOWA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the new business enterprises of Shenandoah may be mentioned the Iowa Home Insurance Company, the articles of incorporation of which are on file at the state capitol. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, secured by the real estate and bonds of the company, which is composed of the best business men of the city. The officers are:

President—J. B. Hoffman.

Vice President—J. X. Griffith.

Secretary—Matt. Goodwin.

Treasurer—N. B. Easton.

Directors—A. J. Ross, J. X. Griffith, J. B. Hoffman, F. A. Wolford, Charles Banks, F. F. Easton, A. A. Wolford.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There is an inefficient fire department which was organized in 1876, consisting mainly of a hook and ladder company. This is the most unaccountable feature in the economy of the city, namely, that it should be well represented in every branch of industry and promotive of every kind of enterprise, with fine residences and business houses, but no adequate protection against fire. The department is practically useless.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OF SHENANDOAH.

RE-ORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST.

The Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized on August 22d, 1875, with the following original membership: S. S. Wilcox and wife, N. A. Ostin and wife, Eben Wilcox and wife, M. E. Pace, Benj. Wilcox and wife, E. J. Moore and wife, Zella Moore, Mark Moore, William Redfield, Sr., and wife, J. R. Badham and wife, Fannie E. White and Ida Steel.

The membership at present numbers 107, and is under the direction of Presiding Elder S. S. Wilcox. The society owns a frame building completed in 1880, at a cost of \$1,000. A Sabbath school was organized in April, 1879, in connection with the church, which has been, and is still, in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of 35 scholars.

The Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints differs in various essential particulars from the Mormon Church of Utah, under the presidency of John Taylor. The society, with its headquarters in Illinois, publishes a semi-monthly paper in the interests of its faith.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church of Shenandoah was organized April 8, 1877, with a membership of twenty-two souls, as follows: Thomas H. Reed and wife, Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Armstrong, Mrs. Matthew Norton, Mrs. Samuel Spere, Mrs. M. B. West, O. H. Kelsey, A. S. Lake and wife, Willard Dutton and wife, Miss Ann M. Dutton, Mr. J. N. Lincoln and wife, Mrs. G. A. Quimby, Mrs. Wm. A. Smith, Mrs. A. J. West, Miss Mary A. Duffye, John Spencer and wife and Miss Lucy Flint. The church edifice was finished in the fall of 1877, being the finest in the city. The building is a frame structure, and, with its present furnishing, cost a

total of \$3,800. It is 35x48 feet with a lecture room attached, 15x24 feet. It was dedicated on the 16th day of June, 1878, entirely free from debt; the dedication sermon being preached by the Rev. President Brooks, of Tabor College.

During the existence of the church organization it has had but two pastors, the Rev. William Plested, who commenced his labors in February, 1878, and closed them by a council September 1, 1879. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. J. O. Stevenson, who began his pastorate January 4th, 1880. During the summer of 1880 the congregation built a parsonage—a fine two-story building—at a cost of \$1,200; the same being entirely free from debt. Connected with the church is a Ladies' Society and Sabbath school, both in excellent financial condition, and to both of which the church finances are indebted for liberal gifts. The present membership of the church is sixty-eight, officered by three deacons, five trustees, a church committee of five, clerk, leader of singing, treasurer and pastor. This church bears an important part in the social and moral factors that contribute so largely to the well-being of Shenandoah.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of Shenandoah was organized June 4, 1871, by the Rev. G. R. Carroll, with the following named original members: M. H. Galt, Mrs. C. S. Galt, S. Spilman, Mrs. E. L. Tiffany, W. P. Furguson, Joseph Stokes, Hiram Redfield, Miss H. A. Redfield and Miss M. E. Redfield.

The church building was completed in June, 1877, is a frame structure and cost \$1,200. It was dedicated July 8, 1877, by the Rev. J. L. Jones, assisted by the Rev. S. L. McAfee and Hon. E. H. Sears. The pastors, in the order of their pastorates, are as follows: The Revs. James Fergusson, A. B. Struthers, J. W. Clark, James M. Morrison and F. X. Miron. The present membership of the church is 62.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

was organized in 1870 with the following original members: Stephen Spurlock, Albert Blake, M. E. Blake, A. J. Welty and wife, and Miss Ella Welty.

In 1873 the society completed a frame church edifice at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It was dedicated in the same year by Bishop E. G. Andrews, of Des Moines.

Since the institution of Methodism at Shenandoah the following have served in the capacity of pastors: Samuel Farlow, J. P. Evans, G. C. Waynick, Fred Harris, W. S. Hooker, J. M. Conrad, W. J. Beck and L. H. Woodworth.

The present membership of the church is 155. It was the first organized in the city, has the largest membership in the place, and has been regularly supplied by the Des Moines annual conference, of which the charge forms a part.

ST. JOHN'S.

This society was organized in 1874, with Edward Ryan, James Sloan, Michael Mahenney, Patrick Sims, John Gilmore and John Gleason as original members. The society erected a place of worship the same year, at a cost of one thousand dollars, which was dedicated by the Rev. Father F. W. Pape. The society has enjoyed the pastoral care of Rev. Father F. W. Pape, Tirney, Stack and the present incumbent. The membership of the church has increased under their watchful care to one hundred and fifty.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized on the 18th day of June, 1871, with a membership of six, F. H. Alden, Mary B. Alden, James W. Alden, D. C. Horrell, G. W. Gunnison and Hattie L. Gunnison. In 1880 they erected a frame building at a cost of \$3,500. The present membership of the church is forty-three. Since its organization there have served as pastors the Rev. J. W. Roe, Amos Pratt, R. J. Reynolds and H. B. Forkett. The society is prospering and doing work in the cause of morals and religion.

CHRISTIAN, OR CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This church was organized on the 7th of January, 1874, with twenty-three members, as follows: J. Williams, Silas Call, Jr., (deacons); Mary Williams, Laurina Call, Silas Call, Sr., D. Adams, Mrs. Wilson, Phebe Young, J. Long, Agnes Long, Amanda Goodridge, F. G. Goodridge, Charles Hope, Thane Hope, Emily McCloy, T. P. Latimer, J. A. Latimer, L. B. Latimer, C. Jones, Mahala Jones, Rachael Pennington, Sarah Lormax and Laura Truner. The church owns no edifice of its own. When the society was first organized it held its meetings in Mentzer's Hall. At the end of the first year the place of worship was transferred to Williams' Hall, in which they still worship. The present membership is ninety-five. The pastors have been J. R. Gaff, W. H. Hardman and S. B. Ross.

THE SHENANDOAH CEMETERY.

This cemetery was platted and recorded in the early years of the township.

It occupies about twelve acres of ground, east of town, and is circular in form, except the north side, which borders on the bluff. The whole area is fenced and on the outside borders are two rows of trees extending the entire distance around.

Although occupied but a few years, there are several beautiful monuments of marble erected at considerable cost, and the number is increasing every year. The entire ground is systematically laid out in concentric circles, with lots and walks regularly alternating. The town company owned the cemetery for the first few years of its history, and then sold to D. S. Lake and Wm. Noble, who, after some two or three years of ownership, under whom the grounds were greatly improved, sold to A. S. Lake, who is the present proprietor.

BINGHAM.

Besides Shenandoah, in this township, there is the new town of Bingham, situated six miles southeast of Shenandoah, and laid out in November, 1879, by the Western Improvement Company. This town is on the Wabash & Pacific Railroad, and is so new as to have no history. The business interests of Bingham are still embryonic, but rapidly increasing in importance.

PIERCE TOWNSHIP.

This township comprises congressional township No. 70 north, range 39 west, and forms the most northwesterly township in the county. The first settlers were Nathan Lewis and a man named Stillman, who came in 1850. In 1853 the last named sold his title to Aaron Kinion. Seven years thereafter Franklin Grove was plotted by a man named Martin. In the township there are eight school houses, and a school population of over 150, exclusive of Essex, the most considerable place in the township. The railroad which was completed through the township in 1870, increased the value of farming lands and their products by affording a new means of transportation. In the valley of the Nishnabotna river some of the very finest soil is to be found. The township is a wealthy one, and its value yearly increasing.

ESSEX.

The city of Essex was founded in 1872, and became an incorporated town three years later, on December 10, 1875. The petition which led to this result was filed on September 5, 1875. On the vote to decide whether the town should incorporate, there were cast in favor 54 votes, against 28 votes. In the first city election held in March, 1876, the following officers were elected:

Mayor—H. T. Burdick. Recorder—C. Cummins. Treasurer—O. A. Rogers. Assessor—N. Fanber. Marshal—W. H. Guston. Council—James Martin, W. Maxwell, J. M. Page, Wm. Maloney.

The officers of the city from this date until March, 1880, have been:

1877.

Mayor—I. B. Chrissinger. Recorder—J. P. Cook. Treasurer—A. A. Baden. Marshal—P. R. Hooker. Council—J. N. Page, J. Martin, D. Lander, W. A. Hayes, C. M. Falk.

1878.

Mayor—I. B. Chrissinger. Recorder—J. P. Cook. Treasurer—A. A. Baden. Assessor—P. R. Hooker. Council—J. Martin, D. Lander, C. M. Falk, J. P. Nye, J. Tavenor.

1879.

Mayor—W. N. Maloney. Recorder—G. B. Jennings. Treasurer—C. Nichols. Assessor—P. R. Hooker. Marshal—P. R. Hooker. Council—J. Martin, J. P. Nye, J. Tavenor, C. M. Falk, H. C. Kiester.

1880.

Mayor—W. N. Maloney. Recorder—G. B. Jennings. Treasurer—C. Nichols. Assessor—P. R. Hooker. Council—J. P. Nye, C. M. Falk, H. C. Kiester, J. Tavenor, D. H. Still, C. J. Johnson.

In this last year the office of marshal has been contested in the courts, and will go into the supreme court. The contest lay between P. R. Hooker and L. Lagerquist, each of whom served a portion of the year by appointment of the council, and each was removed by the same authority, rotating in the office at the will of the council. Mr. Lagerquist finally was permanently ensconced in the office when Mr. Hooker carried the case into the court. This is the first litigation in the history of the town directly affecting town interests.

In so young a city as Essex there are few facts of a historic nature to be chronicled. Founded at so recent a date, it has yet to make its history.

M. A. Jones had the honor of being the very first merchant in the city, engaging in the general merchandise business. He built the first dwelling in the town, in 1872, and is the father of the first person born in the same—Miss Louie Arvesta Jones. The first store was built by a Dr. Brackney, and rented by Mr. Jones.

In the matter of schools Essex is not behind her sister cities in the county. The very first school was taught by John Dragoo, in a dwelling house, purchased by the town for school purposes. The present school building was proposed July 15, 1875, and shortly after erected. Bonds were issued on the 26th of June, 1876, to the amount of \$4,100. Upon deciding to build the contract was awarded to James Welword, of Chicago, at the contract price of \$4,850. The original bonds drew ten per cent. In 1879 they were refunded at seven per cent, and a proposition is now being entertained to again refund at six per cent. To complete the building and furnish it with necessary fixtures required some \$2,600 in addition to the contract price of \$4,850.

There are at present four departments, as follows :

DEPARTMENT.	TEACHER.	NO. OF PUPILS.
Primary.....	Mrs. M. A. Kynett.....	34
Intermediate.....	Miss Nina Portlock.....	38
Grammar.....	Mrs. T. J. Brant.....	23
High School.....	Principal, T. J. Brant....	26

The school going population of the district is 169, of whom 82 are males and 87 are females.

The school officers in 1880 were as follows : President, C. M. Falk ; secretary, J. E. DeLee ; treasurer, C. Nichols. Directors—C. M. Falk, H. C. Kiester, W. H. C. Moore, D. L. Yount, C. B. Pendleton.

The schools are now in a prosperous condition, and the district directly interested in their success. The school officers are men of good general intelligence, alive to the advantage and importance of good educational facilities in a young city.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS.

Essex Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 320, was organized under a warrant, granted October 21, 1875, with the following charter members: J. N.

Page, I. B. Chrissinger, J. M. Falder, J. D. Smith, Aaron Morris, G. S. Green, G. B. Stanfield, T. E. Burdick, C. C. Wilson; and was officered as follows: J. N. Page, N. G.; G. S. Green, V. G.; J. Falder, Secretary; I. B. Chrissinger, Treasurer.

The lodge has enjoyed a very prosperous existence and now numbers 55 members. The officers for 1880 are: D. H. Still, N. G.; F. Hartman, V. G.; H. C. Kiester, P. G.; J. F. Kinney, R. Secretary; G. N. Wolf, P. Secretary; C. M. Falk, Warden; J. Lagerquist, Conductor.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Hercules Lodge No. 36, organized November 29, 1875, with the following officers and charter members: I. B. Chrissinger, P. M. W.; P. H. Dunlap, M. W.; Noah Fanber, C. F.; J. N. Page, O.; J. P. Cook, Recorder; J. W. Alden, Financier; M. A. Jones, Receiver; H. T. Burdick, Guide; J. H. Teachout, I. W.; N. W. Nelson, O. W.; Z. Anderson, P. R. Granger, A. J. Anderson, H. P. Taylor. C. Nichols, O. A. Rogers.

The lodge has grown until the present (1880) membership has reached the number of 33. The officers are; G. B. Jennings, P. M. W.; F. Hartman, M. W.; J. Buck, Guide; C. M. Falk, Foreman; Z. Anderson, Financier; N. W. Nelson, Receiver; J. E. De Lee, Recorder; C. Nichols, I. W.; M. Straw, O. W.

MASONIC.

The lodge in Essex, the name of which we have been unable to obtain, works under a charter dated June 7, 1876. The following were the charter members: B. M. Webster, O. M. Burnham, B. S. Pendleton, O. A. Rogers, C. B. Pendleton, H. T. Burdick, H. D. Graves, J. Caldwell, R. Holland, and R. Farrens. The present membership is 44, officered by: A. A. Border, W. M.; J. P. Nye, S. W.; G. W. Moore, J. W.; D. Landen, Treasurer; B. M. Webster, Secretary; T. C. Gaylord, S. D.; J. S. Foulor, J. D.; R. Holland, S. S.; Jesse Mallen, J. S.; G. W. Secord, Tyler.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Along with the settlement of towns and villages comes the establishment of religious organizations, either in some common trysting place, or in homes of their own. As was the case with other towns in the county, the first religious gatherings in Essex were held in either the school house or depot until such time as the organization became strong enough to build a place of worship for itself, and maintain an independent existence. Once

a beginning is made, and soon other denominations present their claims to the attention of an intelligent community, and other church edifices arise. The first church to be built in Essex was the

FIRST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

This society was organized in the autumn of 1876, with the following named persons as original members: S. A. Blom, C. J. Malmberg, E. Hagland Sjoblom, M. L. Johnson, C. Johnson, James Johnson, C. J. Johnson, D. Landen, J. P. Hilgersen, J. M. Hilgersen, P. J. Carlson, P. E. Lewis, John Zerín, Jonas Zerín, C. Hillman, A. G. Hillman, P. J. Holmberg and J. A. Levander. In the same year a church edifice was constructed—a frame building—costing \$1,000. The present membership is nearly two hundred, under the able pastorate of the Rev. C. J. Rehmstrom, the only pastor the church has had since its organization.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized in November, 1878, with O. A. Rogers, J. B. Baird, W. H. C. Moore, Mr. Portlock, Miss Portlock, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Flemmer and one or two others, as original members. In December, 1879, a frame edifice was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The building was dedicated in January, 1880, by the Rev. J. R. Brown, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Baird, and set apart to the worship of God free from debt. The church has had but two pastors from its organization to the present—the Rev. J. R. Brown until April, 1880, who was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. J. S. Jones.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP

Comprises the congressional township 70 north and range 38 west; belongs to the northern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery county; east by Douglas township; south by Tarkio, and west by Pierce townships. The surface is gently rolling, well watered and extremely fertile. In this township occurs the highest land in Page county, in section 10.

The very first settler in Fremont was Mr. Pelham, who came from the south, settling on section 18. In 1854 he sold his claim to John Rodman, removing to Arkansas, in the same year a man by the name of Martindale improved a small farm near Haddin's Grove. One of the earliest permanent settlers of the county, Henry Binns, came from Pennsylvania, in August, 1854, and entered the east half of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3. Shortly

after the coming of Mr. Binns, Mr. Aaron Stafford came from Montgomery county, settling on section 6. In the following year, among the stable men who came to Fremont, may be mentioned Jonathan and George Binns, John Hall and Benjamin Davis. It should be remembered that at this time Fremont was still on the frontier and wild beasts were numerous, but, as is always characteristic of civilization, the settlers lost no time in waging a war of extermination. In the single winter of 1855-56, Wm. D. Chamberlain alone killed 46 deer. This winter was a very severe one the thermometer registering from twenty to thirty degrees below zero for six weeks. The suffering among the resident families was great; clothing was scarce, the nearest store a long distance away, the mill equally so, roads bad, and as a consequence provisions became low. The pioneers, many of them, for six long weeks had nought save the corn they could grind in their coffee-mills. Men who could survive such hardships as these were not of the kind who ever fail; what wonder then that these broad acres of prairie land are now unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness. We, who now sit at our cheerful fireside, in pleasant converse and in happy homes, little know the strength of character required to brave all this; little know that *men* only can triumph over obstacles such as the men of Fremont conquered in the early days of its history.

From the early settlements until 1870 the growth of the township was gradual, but sure. In that year a new factor in the story of its growth and progress enters—the advent of the first Swede. Aside from a small settlement of this nationality in Amity township, this was the first of any note in Page county. They came from Sweden to Montgomery and Page counties, and among their number were A. G. Warner and C. A. Falk, both leading men. Among the very first who came to Fremont were P. J. Peterson, Isaac M. Johnson, C. J. Ekeröth, N. P. Larson, J. P. Nelson, John Anderson and C. A. Falk, the latter the first man to build a house.

But now a new movement began, and in another state, that was destined to influence to a very great extent the destiny of the county. In the spring of 1871, at the house of P. Heglund, near New Windsor, Henry county, Illinois, a meeting of the Swedish settlers of that vicinity was held for the purpose of discussing the propriety of removal from Illinois. It was finally resolved to come to southwestern Iowa. A committee, consisting of C. A. Johnson, P. Heglund and C. J. Björkgren, was appointed to negotiate for terms of transportation. As a result of their labor thirty-three cars were chartered, in which three hundred persons, with their stock and implements, embarked for their "New Eldorado." They came to Fremont township—the greater part of them—and to-day the population of that township is mostly of people of that nationality. There are now nearly 950 Swedes in the township, and 2,000 in the county. Almost

without an exception they came here poor, but by reason of the industry and frugality which characterizes this nation, have earned for themselves good homes, and are on the road to permanent prosperity. They are a people, the elements of whose character are worthy of all imitation. They are conservative, honest, industrious, grave, religious and law-abiding. Coming as they do from the poorer classes in Sweden, they have received comparatively few of the advantages that make men famous; their education, by their very necessities, has been confined to the rudiments, and they have been denied those opportunities that are granted to more fortunate peoples. In spite of this, no people are more jealous of their good name, or more favorably disposed to a higher education. Two of the county's officers are of Swedish birth—C. A. Johnson, supervisor, and J. A. Carlson, now serving his second term as county surveyor.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1870, with the following members, among others: N. P. Larson and wife, C. A. Falk and wife and J. P. Nilson and wife, and B. M. Hallard of Stanton, Iowa, as first pastor, who was succeeded by the late Rev. A. G. Skippstedt, when the present pastor, Rev. N. G. Dahlstedt, assumed the pastorate.

In 1871 the congregation erected a frame building, which soon proved to be too small for the rapidly increasing attendance. In 1876 another, and more imposing structure was erected, capable of seating six hundred persons. The last edifice is 44x88; the tower 99 feet in height. The cost of the building was \$8,000. The congregation numbers upwards of 670 persons, of whom 350 are communicants.

The earliest physician to care for the sick and sore-distressed was a Dr. Brackner, from Essex. The first resident physician was Dr. Ludgren, coming from Chicago, and subsequently removing from Fremont to Des Moines. It is said that the latter attended upon the birth of the first male and female child born in the township—Emil, son of John and Louisa Anderson, born October 12, 1870; and Ella S., daughter of Isaac and Fredrika Johnson, born October 10, 1870.

BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP.

Buchanan township comprises congressional township No. 67 north, and 36 west. The first settlement of the township was made in 1841, by Z. U. Farrens. The growth of the township was excessively slow until 1856, when its growth really began. Dr. Farrens was the first regular physician to practice in the township. The first man in the township to marry

also bore the same name—George Farrens, who married Miss Martha Holland, November 12, 1844. The ceremony was performed by Charles Gostings, J. P.

The clergy early found its way into the township, being represented by the Rev. Johnson, of the M. E. Church, who held the first religious service in the house of Ephraim Johnson. Previous to this time, the school teacher had made his way into the township, for some time in 1843 or 1844 the first log school house was built by the people on section 26. From that early beginning the school interests of the township have so prospered that its school population is upward of five hundred, and the number of school houses, eight.

The only town in Buchanan township is Braddyville, situated in the extreme southwestern part of the township on the Nodaway river. It enjoys the advantages of railroad facilities.

CHURCHES.

The Three Forks Nodaway Baptist church was organized May 16, 1848, and is therefore one of the oldest churches in the county. The organizing pastor was the Rev. S. J. Lowe. The original membership consisted of W. P. Dougherty, I. E. Stout, Willis Alembaugh, E. Dougherty, Nancy Stout, Ann Miller, and Elizabeth Alembaugh. They have no building but worship in the school house, always open to the people of God in frontier sections. They have listened to the preaching of S. J. Lowe, John Lambert, Benj. Cobb, James Bullock, and R. M. Simmons, the present pastor. The membership to-day (1880) is 42. The society is active in support of all measures of reform.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in Valley was one Alexander Dyke, who came in the early part of 1850. When the township was organized it was named for its first settler, and called Dyke township. In 1858 the name was changed to Valley township by the county court, and made to include congressional township 70 north and 36 west. The next person known to have settled in Valley was S. F. Snider, who came in 1851. Valley township presents many of the surface features to be seen in Nebraska township, but is a somewhat better farming country, being rather less rough, though its main features are of a corresponding nature.

The first school was taught by Mirian Quimby, in 1853, in a log school house on section 27. The number of scholars reached twenty-five, all of

whom—from those in the alphabet to those in the higher branches—were taught for a salary of twenty dollars a month. School teaching in those days was neither a pastime nor a joke—then the latter, as a plural noun—was the common lot of the early teacher. There always have been, and always will be urchins to bend a pin or grease a blackboard; stuff the key-hole with paper, or the chimney with leaves, to the detriment of teaching in quiet. And—speak it lightly under the stars—such things are told of those who are to-day the staunch men of Valley—men who, when trouble came and the dark image of war cast a deep shadow over the land, forgot the sports of their youth and their books alike, to enter the hard and stern duties of war. Some of them returned to care for the material interests of the country; others, alas, sleep the sleep that knows no waking. They went forth in the full pride of power and young manhood, but return they did not. Peace to their ashes, and glory to their names—which are legion.

There is one town in Valley—the new town of Hepburn, on the C., B. & Q. railroad. It is a young town, but numbers among its residents men of enterprise and energy. What its future may be none can tell. Hepburn has one church, the

HEPBURN U. P. MISSION CHURCH,

which was organized as a missionary field March 16, 1879, under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. Dodds. The original membership numbered nine, as follows: James Pollock, James Milford, J. A. Waldron, J. S. Williams, Wm. Wolfe, C. C. Wright, Robert Johnston, John A. Logan and Brice Black. In 1878 a church building—brick basement, frame superstructure—was erected at a cost of \$1,500. The building was dedicated to the worship of God on March 16, 1879, by the Revs. Wm. Johnston, D. C. Wilson, Jones, and D. Dodds. The last named gentleman is still its pastor, and is a worthy, genial, christian gentleman. Besides this church, there is in Valley the

NORTH GROVE CHURCH,

organized in 1859. The original members were William and Elizabeth Orme, J. A. Busey and wife, Henry Beaver and wife, Jacob Beaver and wife, A. Beaver and wife, C. Kennett and wife, O. F. Henshaw and wife, and Mrs. Caroline Osborn. The services were originally held in the school house. In the fall of 1877 the society built a frame church building at a cost of nearly \$2,000, which was dedicated in December, 1877, by Rev. B. F. Crozier. Since the society was organized the following pastors have served the people in official capacity: Revs. Farlow, Martin, Smith, Reed, Thorn, Lovejoy, Kern, Gibson, Brand, Everly and Bishop. The

Rev. Farlow has twice served the church as pastor. The membership is at present about seventy.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Rose Hill church of the United Brethren, was organized in 1868 with a membership of nine: George Hagley and wife, S. Markel and wife, William Sullivan, Maria and Sarah Shepherd, L. Markel and Samuel Wolf. The present neat frame place of worship was built in 1873, at a cost of \$600, and dedicated in 1878 by the Rev. George Miller. The present membership is twenty-four. At about the same time the A. M. E. church was organized; but after an indifferent existence of nearly two years, the class disbanded. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained in the neighborhood, and the citizens look carefully after their spiritual as well as material interests.

NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

This township was first settled by the brothers Buckingham, John Daily and a Mr. Vise, in 1845. In this township occurred the first death by accident in the history of the county—that of Lieutenant Buchanan, who was drowned in the East Nodaway, just above Hawleyville. The township was organized at an early day, and is the smallest in the county in extent of area. It includes the east half of congressional township 69 north, range 36 west, with some irregularities on its western boundary. The township presents an excellent diverse surface, due to the Nodaways, one of which flows in a direction west of south throughout its entire extent. It contains one town—Hawleyville—the oldest place in the county, named from its first merchant. Among its earliest settlers was Dr. Rumbaugh, the first physician, and in practice to-day. Dr. Rumbaugh's portrait shows him to be a man of energy and character, and to him, as much as any man, is due the existence of the town. It is a quaint old place, and partakes to-day of the frontier appearance so common in villages and towns twenty-five years ago.

The town is situated in Nebraska township, on the east bank of the East Nodaway, seven miles northeast of Clarinda, and elevated sufficiently to be entirely free from inundation. It was laid out in 1853 by Henry McAlpin, now deceased, and named for J. M. Hawley, one of its original settlers and the first merchant of the place, if not, indeed, the first merchant of the county. The streets of the town are uniform and the lots contain half an acre each. In 1859 the town contained three

stores, one watch and jewelry shop, one gun-smith, one hotel, one furniture shop and one carriage factory. The town, in early days, was quite a trading point, and Mr. Hawley informs us that in 1853-54 he had customers who came as far as forty miles to trade with him. There was also a saw and grist mill located at Hawleyville at an early day, though the latter was upon a rather small scale. In June, 1859, East & Curtis commenced the erection of a flouring mill at this point on a more extended scale than the one first built.

The business interests are not large, owing to the nearness to much larger places and its want of railroad facilities.

There is a M. E. Church in Hawleyville, which numbers among its members some of the first and most active citizens in the township. Among its beneficiary societies may be mentioned the I. O. O. F., Orphan's Hope, No. 254. The lodge meets Saturdays and numbers fifty-five members.

TARKIO TOWNSHIP.

This was originally a most extensive township, including the present townships of Lincoln, Morton, Grant and Tarkio proper. The townships mentioned were separated as they now exist in 1858, so that Tarkio includes congressional township No. 69 north, range 38 west. As early as the fall of 1852, Isaac Miller settled on the claim on which Tarkee City was subsequently laid out, and B. Harrill on the place where he yet lives. In 1854 George Miller settled on the place known as Miller's Station. Soon after, in 1855, D. Cheshire, Esq., settled on the farm where he now lives. Soon a postoffice was established and a school started. Other settlements were made in the township. Nicholas Snodderly came in 1853; H. N. McElfish in 1854, and several others soon after. The first regular physician to practice in this township was Dr. Farrens, who had this honor in the care of other townships—as has been seen. The first school house was built in 1854, having been made from logs, prepared for the service they were to perform by hewing. The early settlers did not leave their interest in educational matters behind them when they came to this western country, but they made education their almost first care. From this first log house until the township is dotted here and there with neat comfortable buildings erected for school purposes to the number of eight, may be traced an ever increasing interest in and appreciation of the common school. The township is mostly fine prairie land, and has within its limits many choice farms.

TARKEE CITY.

This town, situated in Tarkio township, eight miles west, and one mile south of Clarinda, was laid out in 1860, by Robert Miller. In July, 1860, it contained five houses—one school house, one church, and three dwelling houses. The town was laid out with two squares, one for a business square, and one for a church square. The first business house built in the town was in August, 1860. Notwithstanding the fact of its location in the midst of a number one farming country, the town did not improve as rapidly as its admirers had hoped, and when the object, which mainly called it into existence had vanished—the removal of the county seat—it ceased to improve.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

The history of this township simply repeats itself in the history of Amity College, and a passing notice merely can be given to the township proper.

The first settler in this township was Daniel Seevers, who came in 1854, finding a home in the grove south of College Springs. He remained the sole settler until the time of surveying the Amity College lands and laying out the town of College Springs, at which time the real history of the township, as an independent existence, begins.

AMITY COLLEGE.

This, the only institution of the kind in the county, is situated at College Springs, in Amity township. The colony was first contemplated in the early part of 1853, by the Rev. B. F. Haskins, who succeeded in interesting various other influential persons in the enterprise. The original idea was the establishment of a colony of christian families on a plan that should insure a "permanent fund for an institution of learning of a reformatory character." To secure funds and further the desired object, the following circular was issued.

A PLAN FOR A COLONY OF REFORMERS.

All christians are called to active efforts in the vineyard of the Lord.

That there are continual opportunities for doing good, none can fail to see; and it is no less discernable that there are times when, by judicious and persevering effort, great results may be realized from comparatively small means. Such an opportunity, in the providence of God, is, to all appearance, now presented.

The state of Iowa and the territory of Minnesota present to the christian's view a large field of promising usefulness. Here are large tracts of land as yet, almost without an occupant, which will soon be occupied and thickly inhabited; and this appears to be the spring-time, preparatory for sowing the seeds of truth, with the prospect of an abundant harvest—thus the infancy of those parts which are yet to receive character; and now, by timely effort, with the guidance and blessing of God, a character will be given that will promise security and permanence to the cause of Christ; and to do this as far as may be, it is proposed that a colony be formed for religious and educational purposes. The following is the plan proposed for forming a colony, and for creating a fund for an institution of learning, which shall be religious and strictly anti-slavery in its character:

Individuals who may feel like engaging in the undertaking, are to become shareholders. One hundred dollars shall constitute a share. (Note 1.)

When seven thousand dollars (Note 2,) have been secured by shares or otherwise, a committee shall be chosen by the shareholders. (Note 3.) The business of said committee shall be to explore the unoccupied parts of either Iowa or Missouri, or both, as far as may be thought necessary for the suitable location of the colony. (Note 5.)

The land purchased shall be government land. In the most suitable portion of the purchase a town is to be laid out. The remainder of the land is to be laid off into ten, twenty, and forty acre lots, (Note 4,) and this land, or so much of it as may be necessary to pay off the shareholders, shall be appraised at \$5 an acre on an average; and every shareholder may receive in land at the valuation price, to the amount of his share, or shares, as the case may be. To each share there shall be attached a scholarship of five years gratuitous instruction in the institution of learning that may be established from the fund raised as proposed, which may be used, rented, or sold, at the pleasure of the shareholder.

All that may be realized from the sale of town lots, and from the sale of other lands after the shareholders have received theirs, shall go into a fund to be called the educational fund, of which fund one-fourth shall be used for the erection of such buildings for the institution of learning as the board of trustees shall judge necessary. (Note 6.) Of the remaining portion of the fund, (three-fourths,) the interest only shall be used. One-half of the interest shall go toward maintaining teachers in the various departments of the institution; the other half of the interest, together

with what is obtained from paying scholars, to be used in purchasing a library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and to be used in other necessary and incidental expenses connected with the general good of the institution.

The institution shall be of such character as to give both sexes the opportunity to obtain a liberal education. The manual labor system shall be encouraged and entered into as far as practicable.

Additions or amendments that may be considered necessary may be made by a vote of two-thirds of the trustees at their regular meetings; provided the proposed changes are of such a character as not to defeat the general design of the plan as laid down.

The plan proposed, if properly guarded and successful, will bring together lovers of truth and right, who value the blessings of the gospel above every worldly consideration; and the friends of humanity, who heartily sympathize with the crushed millions of our own as well as other lands, so that not only choice society and religious opportunities may be secured, but also a respectable fund for the commencement and permanent establishment of an institution of learning, which may be so conducted as to send out a wholesome and highly religious influence to check the fearful progress of wickedness, and bless with religion and a religious education hundreds and thousands of the rising generation. (Note 7).

NOTE 1.—One or more shares may be taken.

NOTE 2.—The money secured by shares to be laid out in the purchase of land.

NOTE 3.—A majority of the shareholders shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

NOTE 4.—One hundred acres of the land not included in the town plat, to be reserved for the benefit of the institution for the purpose of manual labor.

NOTE 5.—In the location of the colony among other considerations, healthiness of situation, fertility, water power, and proper proportions of timber and prairie land, as far as possible shall be guarded.

NOTE 6.—Let those of the shareholders who propose to settle in the vicinity of the colony, meet and elect a board of trustees, who shall have charge of the funds, the appointment of officers, and perform other duties usually belonging to trustees of literary institutions.

NOTE 7.—The institutions of learning and religion as seen at Oberlin, Ohio, and Galesburg, Illinois, may be regarded as worthy of imitation, and at the same time giving encouragement as to final success. * *

This circular succeeded in arousing an intelligent interest in the enterprise, and the friends of the movement held several meetings for consultation and outlining a plan of work. In the latter part of March, 1854, a committee consisting of W. J. Woods, James McQuinn, and B. F. Hask-

ins, was appointed to explore those portions of Iowa deemed most desirable for the location of such a colony. While on their exploring trip, which began on the 12th day of April, 1854, in Black Hawk county they met Mr. Aaron Dow, who proposed to contribute \$1000 on the condition that the plan should be so changed as that the average valuation of lands should be \$2.50 per acre instead of \$5. This change was made at the next meeting of the stockholders. During this trip they had passed through the counties of Washington, Keokuk, Iowa, Benton, Linn, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Clark, Tama, Marshall, Jasper, Polk, and Warren. No action was taken on the report made by this committee, since nothing had been observed favorable to the enterprise. That care and wise foresight which has throughout characterized the business interests of the colony was thus early developed. The men engaged in the enterprise were accustomed to depend upon their own resources, and while they were thus self-reliant it was no part of their plan to risk their all in foolish moves or impossible schemes. Soon after this the Kansas excitement led many minds in that direction, and it became evident that Kansas stood an equal chance with Iowa in the favor of the colony with a fair prospect that she would be eventually selected.

In the early part of February, 1855, a proposition was made, and favorably entertained, to increase the capital of the company from seven thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars. At the same meeting the name of the organization was changed to that of "*The Western Industrial and Scientific Association*," though it does not appear that the "scientific" plan of the association ever assumed any definite shapes to further perfect the organization of the colony. There were elected, at the same meeting, the following officers: President, Rev. J. Cross; Corresponding Secretary, George Davis; and Treasurer, W. J. Woods.

Two months after, at a subsequent meeting, the following named gentlemen, B. F. Haskins, W. R. Powers and J. E. Branscom, were appointed a committee to explore Kansas, northern Missouri and southern Iowa. This commission visited the localities named, and reported favorably for southern Iowa. A new committee was ordered, and instructed to permanently locate the lands for the association. In November, the committee having finished their work, reported that they had located in Page county, Iowa, and had there recorded the articles of incorporation, thereby constituting the association a body corporate in law, and changing the name to that of *Amity College*. After hearing their report, the stockholders proceeded at once to the election of trustees, as set forth in the articles of incorporation. The following named persons were elected: J. T. Atkinson, Benj. F. Haskins, John Cross, William R. Powers, Aaron Dow, Mark Morse, and W. J. Woods. This list was further completed on the 14th of January, 1856, by the election of Silas Thomas, C. Adams, Andrew

Turney and W. A. Bates. The trustees met on the following day, and organized for business by electing Silas Thomas, President; B. F. Haskins, Secretary; and Mark Morse, Treasurer of the board.

The committee who had located the lands in Page county had neither appraised the lands nor surveyed them. It now became necessary that this should be done at once, and the following were appointed a committee to so do, and finished their work in about two months: W. J. Woods, Mark Morse and Joseph Cornforth.

It should be borne in mind that the objects of the association were religious and moral, and not alone entered upon from a purely business point of view. Hence, active measures were at once taken to start right, and a heavy blow was struck at the very beginning. For the purpose of forever preventing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, thereby guarding the morals of the community, and making the town a desirable place for the education of youth. The trustees were instructed, by a vote of the stockholders, to insert in every deed of land or town lot a provision effectually prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic drinks, which instruction the trustees have carried out to the letter.

The following, from the articles of incorporation, will enable the reader to better understand the nature of the educational phase of the colony:

“ART. 5. The money raised from the sale of lands shall constitute an educational fund, of which one fourth part may be used for the erection of buildings for the Amity College as the board of trustees shall judge necessary.

“ART. 6. Of the remaining portion of the fund the interest only shall be used for supporting professors and teachers in the various departments of the institution, and a library, philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus, and other necessary and incidental expenses connected with the general good of the institution.

“ART. 7. The institution shall be of such a character as to give to both sexes the opportunity of acquiring a liberal education. The manual labor system to be encouraged and adopted as far as practicable.”

In 1859 the college owned 6,945 acres of land, situated as follows: 680 acres in Cass county, 1,665 acres in Page county, 4,600 acres in Missouri. The only building owned by the college at this time was a frame house 22 by 28 feet, and one story high. But during that year was begun the erection of a brick building 40 by 50 feet, and two stories in height.

The first class in the academic department was organized in 1857 by Prof. George P. Kimball, of Wheaton, Illinois. The number of students was thirty, about three-fourths of the entire number being males. It was an unfortunate circumstance for the school that Professor Kimball's health obliged him to resign his position at the close of the year. It might be proper here to remark—though Professor Kimball's case was the excep-

tion—that no school has so thoroughly tested the inadvisability of frequent changes in the teaching corps than Amity.

The successor to Mr. Kimball was Prof. Armour, a new York man and an excellent teacher, under whose administration the institution seemed to take a new lease of life. He infused some of his own enthusiasm among the students, reorganized the academic department, succeeded in establishing a literary society, and was rapidly placing the school in the front rank, when the trustees dismissed him—at the end of the year—and engaged Prof. William Nelson to fill the vacancy. Possibly, nothing contributed so directly to weaken the *status* of the school than this impolitic act. The dismissed professor immediately organized a select school and to him went many of the former pupils. In 1860, however, the trustees re-engaged him together with his wife, a finely educated and refined lady, and the new building, now nearly completed, was occupied. The number of students had increased to forty-five, representing besides Iowa, the states of Missouri and Kansas. Prof. Armour retained his position until 1862, when ill-health necessitated a change of climate, and he went to his old home in New York. With his resignation the academic character of the school ceased. From 1862 to 1864, the college was absorbed in the public schools, under the principalship of J. W. McKinley. During the following year, 1865, there was no school as the records indicate. But in 1866 a new plan was adopted, and the buildings leased for five years to a company of men who assumed all financial responsibility, making good any deficit from their private funds. Recognizing the administrative ability of Prof. Armour, the association employed him, with his wife to conduct the school, in the hope it would finally prove a success. Notwithstanding the able management of the school it did not prove successful, and at the end of the third year the management was entirely assumed by Prof. Armour, his salary being what he could realize from the school. He remained in charge of the school until the expiration of the lease given to the association.

In the fall of 1871 the school was again reorganized under the control of the trustees, with Hamilton White as president. Another change was deemed necessary for the winter term, this time the Rev Marion Morrison took charge of affairs and continued his relation to the school in that capacity until the end of the year.

The institution was now in a condition that, to insure success, demanded immediate and decisive action. The school had been in operation for fifteen years, and was, substantially where it began. The demands of the times were becoming more pressing, the need of thoroughly educated men and women more urgent, the interests of the town demanding strenuous and competent activity. Something must be done and the trustees again stepped to the front, determined this time to make the right move.

They felt it was essential, the securing an able man to promise permanency, that to receive the best advantages to the school it was necessary to place at its head a thorough scholar and disciplinarian.

The Rev. A. T. McDill, A. M., was the man selected for the place, and the result has shown how wisely. He was graduated at Monmouth College, Illinois, was a man of unspotted reputation and of scholarly attainments. He entered upon the presidency of the institution in the fall of 1872, and at once reorganized the school on a collegiate basis. A normal course was added to the curriculum, and the outlook bade fair for a prosperous career for Amity. Nor was this promise misleading. Students began to pour in, and an era of greater prosperity began. During the fall of 1873, the number of students necessitated the employment of another teacher, and one who was a specialist in mathematics. The choice fell upon Prof. Grimes, a former student of Iowa College, a proficient in his chosen branch, and a genial, whole-souled teacher. Under the administration of President McDill the attendance on the college became so great that it was necessary to enlarge the college building, and steps were immediately taken to make the accommodations equal to the demand. Accordingly, in 1876, two additions, in the form of wings north and south, each 23x30 feet and two stories high were completed, thus securing ample and pleasant accommodations for the students. In 1876-7 the attendance upon the college was 106. This, in itself, is a sufficient indication of the favor in which the school was held, and the esteem and confidence which the faculty had engendered. But at the close of the year 1877, after a service of five years—years of toil and successful service—President McDill resigned, and Amity was again without a head. But the trustees at once placed the mantle he had so worthily worn upon the shoulders of the Rev. S. C. Marshall, a man eminently qualified for the position. He graduated with honor at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, in 1856. He also graduated at the Theological Seminary at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1860. After a short pastorate, at Hoboken, New Jersey, he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in his *alma mater*, in which position he remained for five years. During that period he became identified with the educational work of the county as a member of the board of examiners. His experience in educational work in Ohio was a very suitable preparation for the work to be done at Amity College.

The college has been and still is steadily improving under the present administration, both as regards the thoroughness of the work done and the number of students in attendance. Two classes have been graduated in the scientific course. Though not large they are doing much in making a good reputation for the college. Prof. Davis, a member of the gradu

ating class of 1879, is now professor of natural sciences, and bids fair to become distinguished in that department.

The faculty in 1880 is as follows : Rev. S. C. Marshall, A. M., president and professor of ancient languages and ethics ; Adam Grimes, professor of mathematics and political science ; N. Y. Davis, B. S., professor of natural science ; Rev. Henry Avery, A. B., adjunct professor of latin and english literature. Miss Nettie E. Doig, instructor in music ; W. W. Phipps, instructor in penmanship.

In 1877 the financial showing of the college was good, as seen from the following statement :

Interest bearing credits.....	\$22 000
Cass county lands (580 acres.).....	7 000
Missouri lands.....	1 800
Unsold town lots.....	8 000
Cabinet and apparatus.....	800
Total.....	\$39 600

The district schools of Amity village were for a long time identified with the interests of Amity College, being at once absorbed by it as its history shows. The first district school in the village is said to have been taught by a Mr. Cox, who returned subsequently to Illinois, from whence he had come.

There are at present in the township ten school houses, indicating the estimate of the people in the matter of free schools and fair rudimentary education.

To Amity belongs the honor of being the first township in the county to celebrate independence day. The occasion was July 4th, 1864, at College Springs, with the assistance of nearly 1,200 persons. The Rev. Dowthet was orator, and W. R. Loughlin was martial of the day. This township also led in purely literary matters, since, in the winter of 1858-59 the first literary society was organized at College Springs. A paper was edited by the society, under the management of Smith Woodmanse and a lady who afterwards became Mrs. A. R. Anderson.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Only a few facts concerning the Methodist Episcopal church can be gleaned. The society owns a frame building, erected in the year 1873, at a cost of \$1,800. The church has been served by the following pastors : W. J. Beck, W. S. Hooker, J. M. Conrad, B. Shinn and George F. Brand. The present membership of the society is seventy-seven, (77.)

First Congregational church of Amity. This society was organized in the year 1857, with the following original members: M. S. Morrow, Joseph Cornforth and wife; J. P. Johnson and wife; J. G. Laughlin, J. P. Donaldson and wife; B. F. Haskins and wife; ten.

In 1868 a church edifice of brick was built at a cost of \$2,500. The building was dedicated in 1868 by a council of ministers and delegates from neighboring Congregational churches. The church has steadily increased in both members and influence; it now numbers a membership of eighty-five. The pastors of the church, since its organization, have been the Reverends B. F. Haskins, John Cross, C. C. Humphrey, D. R. Baker, W. I. Phillips and Henry Avery.

"This church has had a varied experience. It aspires to stand right on questions of reform. It is anti-tobacco, anti-liquor, and opposed to secret organizations, especially Freemasonry."

The United Presbyterian church was organized in June, 1857. The original members were: J. S. Maughlin, Thomas Maughlin, Mr. and Mrs. John McKissick, Mr. and Mrs. John Latta, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Monsingo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McLean, and P. M. Hoag—11. Ten years after the organization of the society a frame building was erected, the first cost of which was \$2,500; the edifice was subsequently enlarged at a further cost of \$1,000. Since the existence of the society, it has enjoyed the pastorate of the following reverend gentlemen: Samuel Anderson, installed in April, 1867, died December 20, 1869, M. Morrison, installed in April, 1871, released October 1, 1876, and Mr. Johnston, installed in August, of 1877, who is still pastor of the congregation. The present membership is three hundred and fifty souls. Large accessions have been made under each of these several pastors, but the formation of new churches on the outskirts, and the dismissal of members to a distance leave the aggregate membership unchanged.

EAST RIVER.

The following well written history of this township was prepared by Mr. V. I. Terry, and read at the centennial celebration held at Clarinda, July 4, 1876:

"The township of East River is located in the east tier of townships, and is the second township from the south. It is bounded on the north by Nebraska township, on the south by Buchanan, on the east by Taylor county, and on the west by Harlan township. It is traversed by the East and West Nodaway rivers from its northern to its southern boundary on the west side, and derives its name from the first named river. It is also

watered on the east by Buchanan creek, and through its center by several smaller streams. The surface of the township is beautifully undulating. The streams are skirted by fine timber, embracing nearly all the varieties common to the country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The soil is a dark, rich loam, from two to three feet in depth, with a firm sub-soil of yellowish clay, sufficiently close to prevent leaching of the soil and not so impervious as to admit of what is termed washing. All the grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables growing in this latitude are here produced in profusion, and are ripened and matured in the highest degree of perfection. The climate is healthful and invigorating. Its belts of timber serve to break the severe blasts of winter and to lessen the force of the tempests of summer.

“This territory was originally embraced in what was known as the disputed territory of Iowa and Missouri, and for many years taxes were levied and collected by both states. The dispute was settled in the year 1851, by a committee appointed by the legislatures of the two states, and what is now the boundary established. When the county of Page was laid off into townships, what now comprises the township of East River was embraced in and composed the northern portion of the township of Buchanan. It remained a part of Buchanan township till the year 1860, when a board of supervisors were appointed, and the township of East River struck off from Buchanan. Mr. Moses Thompson was the member of said board for the East River district.

“The first settlement of the territory now comprising East River was made in the year 1843. Messrs. Jesse Majors, Robert Stafford, Larsh and Moses Thompson, and Charles Gaston settled here in that year. Jeremiah Teeters and Gideon Dougherty settled in the year following. These men with their families were the pioneers of East River township, and had to contend with and endure all the inconveniencies, and what would now be considered unendurable hardships and privations incident to the first settlement of a country far removed from market, manufactories and privileges of an older civilization. Nearly all the goods used by these first settlers were brought in by wagons from St. Joseph and Maryville, Missouri, and this continued to be the chief mode by which the settlement was supplied till the railroads were pushed west of the Mississippi.

“The Pottawattamie and Musquakie tribes of Indians were encamped in considerable numbers in the district, upon both East and West Nodaway rivers and upon Buchanan creek from its first occupation by the whites up to 1854, at which time they removed to what was then Kaneville, now the city of Council Bluffs. In 1854 there were five families in what is known as the forks of the river embraced in the township of East River, and seven families outside of the forks in the district now in the township. These families are estimated at five persons to the family,

which gives a population of sixty persons in the year 1854. In 1860, the date of the formation of the township, the population was 260, showing a growth from its first settlement, in 1843, to 1860 of 209 persons. Its population is now [1876] 920, which shows an increase in population since its formation, a period of sixteen years, of 660. The whole number of acres under cultivation in 1860 was 5,960, and in the present year it is swollen to 16,545, being a gain of acres brought under cultivation since its formation of 10,585.

“The value of real estate in 1860 was \$162,176, and in 1876 \$372,844, a gain of valuation of real estate of \$210,668.

“The value of personal property in 1860 was \$48,885, and in 1876 \$125,084, a gain in value of personal property of \$78,199.

“Total value of real estate and personal property in 1860 \$209,061, and in 1876 \$497,928, which shows an increase in the wealth of the township since its formation of \$288,867.

“The value of farm products in 1875 was \$124,253, and as the south half of the township suffered that year from the ravages of the grasshoppers, and from the magnificent promise of a crop throughout the entire township, it is confidently expected the above figures will the present year [1876] be increased to the figure of \$200,000.

“The school facilities of the township, as may be inferred, were very meager and offered limited advantages for education up to the time of the formation of the township, since which time the facilities of education have kept pace in their growth with the general advancement and growth of the township. At the present writing, there are in the township, persons between the ages of five and twenty-one, about 370, and an average daily attendance upon the schools of one hundred and sventy-six. There are now eight schools with sixteen teachers. The value of school buildings, with fixtures, is \$3,345. Six of the buildings are seated with patent school seats.

“It is thought it may be fairly stated that in nothing have the people of East River made such rapid strides as in religious worship. At the time of first settlement the Sabbaths were apt to be given over to something like carousing, and the wild whoop of the Indians and answering shout of their white neighbors were wont to break the stillness of the quiet Sabbath, instead of the voice of the man of God. To-day, nearly every denomination of christians are represented in the township, many of them having large societies and regular preaching, the school buildings being commonly used for this commendable and holy purpose. The Methodist denomination is thought to be the leading one of the township, though some others are quite strong, the denomination of the Church of God being one.

“During the late struggle for the maintenance of this government, for

the result of which we to-day return thanks to Almighty God, the people of East River bore their full share; and to-day the heroes of Shiloh and Donelson are probably as fully represented from the township of East River as from any territory of a given population of our magnificent and loved Iowa. The spirit that moved these men in the dark days of the nation's life can never be extinguished, and they will ever be remembered by the loyal and patriotic people of East River with feelings of the deepest gratitude and admiration. These men who placed themselves between that awful storm of lead and iron hail and the life of the republic of America, are here to-day, save those who have gone to receive the reward of those who die for men.

“There is one thing more to relate pertaining to the war record of our much loved township. It was during the latter part of the war, when the resources of the government were taxed to their utmost, and calls for aid were made by the different state governments for sanitary supplies, and for the care of the soldiers' widows and orphans, that the governor of Iowa caused a beautiful flag to be offered to the county that should do the most for the soldiers' widows and orphans. Page county was the banner county, and received that flag, and the township of East River was the banner township, and the meed of praise and honor was given her. She was the banner township of the state of Iowa in doing for the soldiers' widows and orphans; and her prize—the flag fairly won—reposes in the county building for safe keeping.

HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

BY THE REV. DAVID M'KEE.

This township includes congressional township 68 north, range 37 west. When the independent district of Clarinda was formed they took a small slice off the northeast corner of the township.

SURFACE OF THE TOWNSHIP.

This township is rolling prairie. It rises gradually from the Nodaway river on the east, and descends towards the Tarkio on the west. Sections 9, 16 and 21 are the watershed of the township. The west branch of Mill creek rises in section 16, and running southwest passes College Springs on the west. The eastern branch rises in section 21, runs nearly due south and passes College Springs on the east.

“No Business” creek rises in section 22, and running in a southeasterly

direction, empties into the Nodaway river about one and one-half miles north of the southern line of the township.

Lest coming generations should be in the dark as to how this creek obtained its euphonest name, it is proper to record that report says William McClelland, who now resides near it, in attempting to ride over it got mired and had to leave his horse, and when he reached home and told his story his wife asked its name. William emphatically remarked it has no name, but it has *no business* here. Immediately after his own slight immersion he proceeded to name the creek, and called it "No Business creek."

Olive branch heads in section 15, and running north of east empties into the Nodaway river about one mile and one-half south of the north line of the township.

Hutton's branch rises in section 9 and runs first north of east and then south of east, entering the Nodaway a little north of Olive branch. There are small streams emptying into them along their course that furnish stock water for most of the farms.

TIMBER.

Besides the Nodaway timber in the east, there are groves of timber in the township. The largest is Lee grove, in sections 10 and 11, and Pinkerton's grove in section 27. There is timber along all of the streams.

COAL.

There is a vein of coal of about two feet in the township. Four banks have been opened, viz: Aikin's, Ribble's, McLean's and Pinkerton's. It is thought there is a larger vein below. This is now being tested. Mr. Pinkerton is boring to find it. He is down about 400 feet. How much further he intends to go is not known. Report says "he declares if he does not get coal he will go on until he can hear the Celestials gibbering on the other side."

SCHOOLS.

There are six independent districts in the township. The first school house was built in district No. 1. It was a log house built in the year 1856. Thomas Turner, Aron Wilson and Wm. Whitthill were the chief architects. These were all from Lee county, Iowa. Many of the most substantial farmers in the township caught the graduates of that old log school house, and they have made most excellent wives. The old log house gave place in the year 1867 to a frame, and that becoming too small, the present large and commodious house was erected in the year 1879. The house is a frame building. It has a study room, a recitation

room, and a lunch room for children's clothing, dinner, etc. It is said to be the best country school house in the county.

Fairview school house was erected in the year 1857. The districts included what are now districts five and six. It was located on the northeast quarter of section 28, near Mr. Wm. C. Brown's residence. The district was divided in the year 1868, and the districts of Pleasant Ridge and Mentor were organized. They have now both substantial frame buildings, 22 by 26 feet.

McNut school house was built in the year 1871. The district embraced what are now districts three and four. It was divided in the year 187—. No. 3 erected a school house in Page City in the year 187—. No. 2 was built again on its old site in the year 187—. The school term in each district is from eight to nine months each year.

TOWNS.

Page City is situated in the northwest part of the township. It has a beautiful location, and is surrounded by an energetic and prosperous community. The city is well laid out, and it needs only houses and people to make it a first class city. It has a neat frame church. The building was erected in the year 1867. It is occupied by the Presbyterians, Methodists and United Presbyterians, conjointly.

SHAMBAUGH.

This growing village is in the southwest corner of the township. It is situated on the Nodaway river, and on the line of the C., B. & Q. road. It has a flour mill, saw mill, two stores, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and a hotel. Wm. McLean and J. Ham deal out dry goods and groceries. M. A. Pierson, M. D., attends the sick. Aikin, Turner and McLean buy and ship hogs and grain. Butler Brothers and J. T. Porter do a large grain business. C. Herriman is the blacksmith.

CHURCHES.

There are two church-buildings in the township—one in Page City; the other the "Covenanter Church." The large hall over McLean's store is also used as a place of worship. With College Springs on the southwest, and Clarinda on the northeast, these furnish church accommodations for all the citizens.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There are three Sabbath schools—one at Page City, and another at the Covenanter Church. This school is kept up during the year. Number of teachers, 12; scholars (average), 140; and one at Nodaway Mills.

RAILROADS.

There are two railroads in the township—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. Both were bilt in the year 1879.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CLARINDA.

The religious denomination to which the congregation belongs, employ the name “Presbyterian” to describe their form of government, and to this they prefix the word “Reformed,” because they profess to hold all the attainments in doctrine, worship and government made by the church, and embodied in what is known in ecclesiastical history as the “Westminster standards.” They are called “Covenanters,” because they bind themselves in a covenant to adhere to these, and to live in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.

The members of the congregation reside chiefly in Harlan township. The church is about four and a half miles southwest of Clarinda, and about seven miles northeast of College Springs.

The first members of the congregation came from Lee county, Iowa. William Whitehill, Thomas Toner and Aaron Wilson visited Page county in the fall of 1853, and after selecting farms returned home. They returned to the county in the spring of 1854, and settled south of the town of Clarinda. William McClelland came along with them, and John M. Stevenson and Robert Stevenson arrived soon after them.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGREGATION.

The following record in sessions minutes gave the history of the organization: “The Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Clarinda, Page county, Iowa, was organized on December 17th, 1855, by a commission of the Illinois Reformed Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. James M. McDonald and Thomas Reid, ruling elder. Messrs. William Whitehill and Robert L. Wright were chosen ruling elders, and Thomas Toner and John M. Stevenson, deacons.”

These officers elect were ordained and installed the same day, and a call made on Mr. Joseph McCracken to the office of pastor in the congregation. The pastor elect having accepted the call, was ordained to the ministerial office on the 29th of October, 1856. The choice of Mr. McCracken was greatly to the advantage of the congregation. He was young, energetic, and unwearied in his efforts to advance the interest of the church. He labored with a good degree of success in building up the congregation till the fall of the year 1858, when he accepted a call to take charge of a congregation in the city of St. Louis. This left the congregation vacant. While vacant they received supplies from the Presby-

tery, attended regularly to their prayer meetings on Sabbath and increased in members.

The names of the members of the congregation at its organization were John M. Stevenson, John Moreland, Eliza Ellen Stevenson, Susan Moreland, Aaron Wilson, William Whitehill, Semeramis Wilson, Jane McCluskey, Mary M. Wright, Thomas Toner, Robert Young, Eliza Toner, Esther J. Toner, Mary Whitehill, Rosanna Toner, Sr., John Alexander, Mary Toner, Jane Alexander, Sarah Stevenson, George Tippin, Selema Scholes, Jane A. Thomas, Robert Stevenson, Sarah S. Taggart, A. W. Tippin, William McClelland, Mary Stevenson, Elizabeth McClelland, Robert L. Wright, Charles Toner, Miriam McMains, Sarah G. Whitehill, Samuel Taggart, Ann Eliza Wright.

Rev. D. McKee, the present pastor of the congregation, visited the county for the first time, in the fall of the year 1859. He preached in the house of James Caskey on the 20th of November of that year. After spending a month in the congregation, he returned East. Receiving a call from the congregation to become its pastor he returned and entered on the work of the pastorate on the 17th of March in the year 1861.

The year 1861 and those following, was a trying period in the history of the congregation. Most of the young men volunteered to defend their country. Thus leaving fathers and mothers with only partially improved farms, and some of them in debt, to support themselves and bear the burdens incident to the war. Yet the surrender of beloved ones was cheerfully made to defend the liberty of the country.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The congregation erected a temporary building in the year 1860. This gave place in the year 1866 to the large and comfortable house now occupied. The present church building is a frame, forty feet wide and sixty feet long; it has a gallery ten feet wide by forty feet long, over the vestibule in the front of the church. It will seat about five hundred persons.

OFFICERS IN THE CONGREGATION.

The growth of the congregation soon demanded an increase of elders and deacons. On the 25th of January, 1859, James Hutcheson and James H. Wilson were chosen elders and William R. Tippin and Samuel Y. Hutcheson deacons. On October 6, 1862, James Linn and Robert Gilmore were chosen elders. In the year 1865, elder James Hutcheson removed to Kansas and James H. Wilson to Washington, Iowa, and John M. Stevenson, deacon, to Rheboth congregation. This rendered an increase of officers necessary, and on December 5, 1865, Robert McCrory, William Gilmore and James Caskey were elected elders and Alexander McKeown, William G. Moreland and Robert Ewing were elected dea-

cons. October 4, 1869, James Neil and Joseph McElroy were elected elders. William J. Conney was elected elder January 4, 1870. November 4, 1876, William A. Wright, George W. Scholes and Joseph F. Caskey were chosen deacons. On December 12, 1877, John C. Glasgow, John C. Aiken, Isaac B. Caskey and Charles Toner were elected elders. Four of these officers have died; three have been released from the exercise of their office, and five have received certificates of dismissal to other congregations. The officers at the present time, viz., September 20, 1880, are James Caskey, James Linn, James Neil, John C. Glasgow, John C. Aaken and Isaac B. Caskey, elders; and Thomas Toner, William R. Tappin, Alexander McKeown, William G. Moreland, William A. Wright, George W. Scholes and Joseph F. Caskey, deacons.

MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

The congregation was organized with thirty-four members. Since its organization there has been received into membership in the congregation three hundred, making a total membership of the congregation of three hundred and thirty-four members. Thirty-five of this number have deceased; one hundred and seven have received certificates of dismissal, to form new congregations or unite with those already formed; thirty-two have left to unite with other churches or form missionary societies; a few have gone away from the bounds of the congregation, leaving on the congregational roll at present a membership of one hundred and fifty.

BAPTISMS IN THE CONGREGATION.

There have been two hundred and seventy-six persons baptized in the congregation since its organization. Five of these were adults and two hundred and seventy-one were children. The present pastor reports that since June 2d, 1861, to May 2d, 1880, he has married in the congregation fifty couple, baptized four adults and two hundred and fifty children. Of the children baptized one hundred and twenty-three were girls and one hundred and twenty-seven were boys; and so nearly equal were the sexes of the children, for the entire period of nineteen years, that at no time one sex exceeded the other more than four. The equality of the sexes is an unanswerable argument against polygamy and a confirmation of the propriety of the scripture direction, "Let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband."

Of the two hundred and fifty children baptized sixteen have died, eleven boys and five girls. Of the deaths eleven were under two years of age and five under five years of age. Three died of membranous croup, four of cholera infantum, three of diarrhea, one of erysipelas, one of disease of the heart and one of diphtheria; the disease of the others not recorded. Two hundred and thirty-four are still living. What a contrast between the large cities and the country as it respects children.



Fenton

Biographical Directory.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

SEARCY, A., farmer, section 18, P. O. College Springs; born October 10, 1823, in Kentucky. He reached the age of manhood in his native state, but in 1850 moved with his parents to Clay county, Missouri. In April, 1854, he came from the latter state to Iowa, settling in Amity, and is the oldest living settler in the township. He was married in Clay county, Missouri, in 1851, to Miss Jane Scoggan, a native of Indiana, by whom he became the father of eight children, six of whom are now living: Alex A., Lillian, Francis R., William P., Cora L., and George G. This wife dying in May, 18—, he was again married, to Miss Maggie S. Yates, a native of Wisconsin, June 7, 1876. Mr. Searcy has a fine farm of 220 acres of land, all under cultivation or pasturage. He has a fine orchard of 150 apple trees, all bearing choice fruits.

STANTON, A., farmer, nurseryman and dairyman, P. O., College Springs. Born October 13, 1832, in the state of Ohio. Came with his mother to Lee county in 1848, remaining one year. He then went to Appanoose county, Iowa, living there the following five years. In 1863 he came to Amity, of which he has since been a continuous resident. He has been twice married; first, in 1856, to Miss Mary Woodmanse, a native of Ohio. This wife died in October, 1859. Was again married in 1863 to Bell S. Boyles, a native of Ohio, by which union they are the parents of four children: Harlan W., Mary, J. Bimsey and Jennie. Mr. Stanton's portrait shows him to be a man of character and worthy of confidence. As a business man he has won many friends; as a man of strict morals and sterling integrity he enjoys the utmost esteem of those who know him.

SMITH, AMMI, farmer and minister, P. O. College Springs; born in Maine on the 6th of March, 1803. He there grew to manhood as a farmer, his education being received at the common school. In 1839

moved to Boone county, Illinois, remaining there until 1856, when he came to Iowa, locating in Amity township. In 1865 moved to Andrew county, Missouri, thence, in 1872, to Colorado, and finally returned to Amity in 1878. Has been twice married. Was first married to Miss Cyrene Bisbee, a native of Maine, by whom he had eleven children, two of whom are now living: Clark and Wesley. This wife died in May, 1878, at Fort Collins, Colorado. On May 5, 1879, he married Miss Lucy A. Smith, a native of New York. Mr. Smith has been a minister of the gospel since 1831. For fifteen years he was a minister in the M. E. church, from which he withdrew in 1846 to enter the Wesleyan church. His years have been those of usefulness, and his record as a pastor is one of which he may justly be proud.

STANTON, I. N., farmer and manufacturer of sorghum, P. O. College Springs; born in Ohio, May 17, 1834. In 1850 he, with his mother, moved to Lee county, Iowa, remaining two years. He then went to Appanoose county, remaining until 1879, when he came to Page, locating where he now resides. Married July 10, 1856, to Elizabeth Elliott, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had three children, Mila, Jessie and Mabel. This wife died July 27, 1863. He was again married February 16, 1867, to Eleanor Elliott, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union they have seven children, Edward, Asa, Elizabeth, Olive, Joseph, Charity and Eleanor. Manufactures sorghum on a large scale. A genial and estimable man.

THRALL, A. A., farmer, section 24, 160 acres, P. O. Bradyville; born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 26, 1817. In 1840 moved to Boone county, Indiana, and to Page county, Iowa, in 1861. Was married to Miss Mariah Green in Preble county, Ohio, February 26, 1840. Is the father of two children by this wife,—Annie E. and Mary C. His wife died in 1847. Married for his second wife Miss Lyda Johns, by whom he has six children George W., John H., Rachael A., Arthur A. Sarah J., and Minnie B. Mr. Thralls retains the vigor of manhood in a wonderful degree, though now 63 years of age. A lifetime of usefulness is crowned with a happy old age.

WHITE, W. B., teacher, P. O. College Springs; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1822. His father and mother (the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters,) emigrated to Muskingum county, O., in the spring of 1826. He was a farmer and Willison B. White, his third son, labored on the farm until the age of sixteen, then entered Muskingum College in 1843, receiving an education that qualified him for a professional teacher. Obtained his scholarship by his own personal effort, teaching in winter and attending college during the remainder of the year. On the 14th of April, 1847, he was

united in marriage to Rachel W. McClenahan of Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio, by Rev. Hugh Forsythe of Fairview. He still continued in the business of teaching, taught in all grades of schools from the rural district up to the college; taught as an assistant with Rev. J. E. Alexander, in the Miller Academy at Washington, Ohio, then superintended the Barnesville Union schools in Belmont county, Ohio. Also New Concord schools and the schools of Quaker City, Guernsey county, Ohio. Commenced teaching in 1842 and taught in Ohio until 1870, then removed to Page county, Iowa, purchased a farm in Amity township, erected comfortable buildings and put it under cultivation. Continued teaching until 1875, having taught in all sixty terms. During the late war he served four years and four months. Enlisted at New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1861 in the 15th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and at the expiration of this time reenlisted at Strawbury Plains, East Tenn., for three years longer, during which time he served as hospital steward for the regiment, caring for the sick and wounded in the field, hospital and on the battle-ground, and marched with the army, and had to be up to the line of battle in the hour of danger, and assist in dressing the wounded. Was under Rosecrans; then under Gen. Wm. Sherman, and at the siege of Nashville and the two days battle there, under Gen. Thomas. Was in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Look-Out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and 120 days in the Atlanta campaign, and at the siege and taking of that place. He also participated in the battle of Franklin and the demoralizing of Hood's army, at Nashville; and after the surrender of Lee and other departments of the rebel army, his regiment, with some others, was ordered to Texas; landed on the 8th of July, marched to Green Lake, and went into camp for a few days. Then took up their line of march for San Antonio. Garrisoned that place until the 15th of December, 1865. Orders came to muster out; took up line of march to the Gulf, and reached Columbus, Ohio, December 25th, 1865, and received pay and discharge, and arrived home to greet dear friends. The subject of this sketch had the pleasure of the companionship of his wife until January 12th, 1880, when she was taken with paralysis on Saturday, and died Monday, 9 A. M., in her fifty-seventh year. In July following he was married to Emily Walker Merritt, who was born of Yankee parentage, on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, and grew up on a farm, surrounded by such influences as sent the old war-horse, J. R. Giddings, to Congress for twenty-five years. Completed her education in Oberlin, Ohio, and, after teaching several terms in Cleveland and the country schools on the Reserve, becoming initiated into all the mysteries of "boarding around," was married in 1861, at the age of 23, to Jerome Merritt, and, after teaching with him for 18 months in southern Indiana, went to his home, at the head of Lake Superior. In

1873, feeling that a farming country would be better suited to the development of the five boys that had been born to them, they came, with these and one daughter, to make for themselves a home in Page county. No family ever entered the Kingdom of Page with higher hopes and fonder anticipations than did they when they settled on a piece of railroad land, five miles west of Clarinda; the husband working on the farm during the week, and preaching on the Sabbath. Teaching during the winter, thus using every endeavor to improve his own condition and that of others, only to see one reverse after another waste away the accumulations of years. In 1878 a naturally strong frame yielded to quick consumption, and, after three months' sickness, at the age of 46, he passed to the other side, giving as his last testimony, "I shall not wear a starless crown," leaving his wife with small means to provide for herself and children the comforts of life, which she did until her marriage with the subject of this sketch, and by this union she is more amply prepared for carrying out the plans devised by herself and deceased husband in reference to the more liberal education of her fatherless children.

WOODMANSEE, THOMAS, farmer, section 29, P. O. College Springs; born in Ohio, September 22, 1830. He passed 18 years of his life in his native county, but in 1848 came to Iowa, and settled in Lee county. At the end of eight years he went to Lucas county, where he remained one year. In 1857 he came to Page county, of which he has since been a continuous resident, honored and esteemed by all who know him. He was married to Miss M. L. Scoggan, a native of Clay county, Missouri, in 1861, by whom he had two children, one of whom is now living, Charles H. They are members of the Baptist church.

WHITE, JAMES H., farmer, section 14, owns 140 acres of land P. O. College Springs; born July 27, 1829, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Came to Iowa April, 1863, and located in Clinton county. In October of 1867 came to Page, of which he has since been a continuous resident. In 1864 enlisted in company B, Fifteenth Iowa, and was with Sherman in his "march to the sea." Was married May 19, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of Guernsey county, Ohio, by whom he has eight children, of whom five are living: Venora A., Clarence C., Horace A., Robert C. and Louisa A. Mr. and Mrs. White have been members of the U. P. faith for thirty years.

WOODMANSEE, JAS. S., farmer, section 13, owns 132 acres of land, P. O. College Springs; born March 21, 1829, in Clairmont county, Ohio. In March, 1846, moved with his father's family to Lee county, Iowa, and eleven years later came to Page county, where he has since resided. He was married October 13, 1850, to Miss Ann B. Trescott, of

Lee county, Iowa, by whom he has five children; three living: Clara E., Arthur L. and Cassius O. Mr. W. is an energetic man, full of the vigor of youth, and with the promise of many years of usefulness.

NELSON, FREDERICK, farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, P. O. College Springs; born in Sweden in 1835, lived through the usual vicissitudes of a farmer boy's life until 1853, when he emigrated to America, employing his time for a sustenance in day labor. In 1856 he came to Amity, went to school at that place and learned to read English. During the seven years, from 1863 to 1870, he was the agent of the American Emigrant Company, the relations of which to the county are fully set forth in the chapter on "The Swamp Land Troubles,"—the historical portion of the work. While acting in this capacity he crossed the ocean ten times. His farm, of 560 acres, attests his economy and faithfulness, since when he came to America he came penniless. He was married in 1861 to Miss Julia M. Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he is the father of two children; one living: Emma W.

YAFLE, GEORGE W., farmer, owner of 200 acres of land, P.O. Braddyville; born July 15, 1832, in Cass county, Illinois. Came to Page county in April, 1865, was married November 12, 1857, to Miss Mary W. Lacy, a native of England. They are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living: Leonard, Edward B., Mary J., John L., Geo. L., William J., Rebecca L., Albert, and Willard. Mr. Yafle has been a member of the M. E. Church for 26 years, and is in high standing in his community. Coming here a poor man, he has by industry and perseverance succeeded in establishing himself on a firm business basis.

ADAMS, W. E., grocer, P. O. College Springs; born in Putnam county, Illinois, July 19, 1853. His parents moved to Du Page county, Illinois, while he was still a child. Came here in 1870, with his parents, settling in Amity township. Married February 11, 1874, to Miss Annie K. Kempton, a native of Michigan, by whom he is the parent of two children; one living: Roswell E. Begun his present business in February, 1880. As a business man he possesses excellent qualifications, and merits the large patronage he receives. A man of integrity, and of strong character, he enjoys the esteem of his fellow townsmen.

AXTELL, NATHAN, farmer, sections 25 and 26, P. O., Braddyville; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1818. Came to Page county in September, 1865, and has since been a continuous resident of the county. He was married May 18, 1841, to Miss Johanna Dodd, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, by whom he is the father of six

children: Mary E., C. Clay, Oliver W., and James M., living, and two deceased. His wife died on May 25, 1871. Mr. Axtell was married to Clarissa Dodd, June 25, 1872. He is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and to him more than to any other individual is the establishment of that church in College Springs due. He is a fine old gentleman of 62, full of years and the wisdom gained from that harsh old task-master, experience.

BUTLER, JOHN R., farmer, section 1, P. O. Shambaugh; born in Adams county, Indiana, February 12, 1832. Here grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools of the county. Came to Page county in August, 1854, where he has since resided. He is one of those enterprising, energetic men who have helped to make Page county the garden spot it now is. He is a member of the Baptist church. Was married November 6, 1856, to Miss Rhoda Clevenger, of East River township. They have three children, Sarah A., Lillie A. and Miriam M.

BODWELL, W. S., farmer, section 8, P. O. College Springs; born in New Hampshire in 1836, where he lived until he was 18 years of age. The years from 1854 to 1858 he spent in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa in building bridges. Enlisted in Company K, 4th Iowa Infantry, in September, 1861, and served for three years. Was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, and present at Sherman's defeat before Vicksburg. He was mustered out in 1864. In 1866 was married to Miss N. M. Pierce, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has six children: Dean M., I. Lama, Ross C., Horace G., Mel. P. and Jessie. His standing is most excellent, as is attested by the fact that he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

BABBITT, C. E., dealer in fine stock, P. O. College Springs; born in Illinois in 1836, where he grew to manhood following the avocation of a farmer. In August, 1869, came to Page. Was married in Illinois in 1860 to Miss M. J. Montague, a native of Ohio, by whom he has three children living: Sylvester M., Lewell L., and Dora M. Mr. Babbitt is well known to the citizens of Page as a most successful dealer in fine stock. His name appears very frequently on the premium lists of the county fair, and the excellence of his stock is an admitted fact. He is alive to the business interests of the county, and takes an active part in promoting its prosperity.

BAGNALL, C., Proprietor of Bagnall House, P. O. College Springs; born in England, 1821. At the age of 7, came with his parents, George

and Sidonia Bagnall, to America, and located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1828. Young Bagnall matured to manhood, following the occupation of a farmer, receiving his first education in the common school. In 1867 he came to College Springs, where he has since resided. Two years later he commenced keeping hotel in the north portion of the city. In December, of 1873, his hotel was burned to the ground; there being no insurance, the heavy loss of four thousand dollars would have been completely discouraging to a man less energetic and persevering. Married Miss Annie Ibbs, a native of England, in 1845, by whom he had eleven children, five of whom are living: Sadie E, now Mrs. Dr. Lymer, John I., C. Barker, George W. and Davie. Mr. Bagnall and his estimable lady keep an excellent hotel, and are most amiable as host and hostess. They enjoy the esteem and respect of the people with whom they are associated.

BERRY, WILLIAM F., farmer, section 12, P. O. Clarinda; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 28, 1843. Went to Indiana, Adams county, when four years old, with his parents. In March, 1861, came to Page county, where he has since continuously resided. Married November 10, 1867, to Miss Rachel Kunkel, of Page county, by whom he became the father of five children, all living: Martha L., Effie S., Johanna, Clara E. and Sarah E. During the late war was a member of the home guards, and rendered excellent service on the border.

BIRCHARD, JAMES, farmer, section 5, P. O. College Springs; born April 10, 1837, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools of the county and in Meadville Academy. Mr. Birchard enlisted, September 2, 1861, in company E, Eighty-third regiment Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He was in the battle of Gaines' Mill. On June 27, 1862, he was wounded, taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison; on July 25 was exchanged and on October 25, same year, was discharged from Chester hospital, on account of his wound. In April, 1865, he moved to Hancock, Illinois, where he remained until 1876, when he came to Page county and located on the farm where he now resides. Was married April 25, 1865, to Miss Louisa Grubb, who died December 25, 1867. On April 18, 1869, he married Miss Alice Ingersol, of Lee county, Iowa, by whom he has two children: James D. and Louisa.

CORNFORTH, L. C., farmer, lot No. 16, P. O. College Springs; born in Maine, April 26, 1829; passed his youth on a farm, received a liberal education at Waterville Classical Institute and in Colby University. Came to Iowa and to Page county in the fall of 1855, being among the first set-

tlers in this township. Mr. Cornforth is a man of singular industry and noble character. He came here without means, but frugality and care have brought out of his labor a pleasant home and a beautiful farm of 107 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth M. Phelts, a native of Ohio, September 3, 1863. He is the father of two children: Carroll C. and Martelle L. A communicant of the Congregational church.

CROSS, JOHN, merchant, P. O. College Springs; born in Massachusetts, June 1, 1797. When he was eight years of age his parents moved to New York, in which state he resided until 1839. He then removed to Illinois, remaining until the year 1857, when he became a resident of Amity. His interest in and connection with the college of learning at, and colonization of College Springs is quite fully given in the history of Amity College, to which Mr. Cross has sustained official relations for a number of years. When thirty-six years of age Mr. Cross entered the ministry of the Congregational church, and has had charge of a congregation the greater portion of the time since until within five years ago. During the war Mr. Cross united with the Wesleyan church. He was a strenuous anti-slavery advocate, spending many years in propagating his views; he enforced them in an active manner, since he was connected with the famous "underground railway," and aided many fugitives to reach the north. He was married on January 1, 1818, to Miss Lucinda Hulbert, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who was born in the year 1800. They are the parents of seven children, of whom two are now living: Mary A., wife of J. H. Beach, and John A. Mr. Cross lost his wife by death, October 8, 1875, after a long and happy married life of fifty-eight years. Mr. Cross is a man of influence and worth, a genial gentleman and a firm friend.

DONALDSON, J. P., farmer, section 9, P. O. College Springs; born January 1, 1861, in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, following both the occupation of a farmer and teacher. He came to Iowa, locating at College Springs April 11, 1856. Mr. Donaldson is one of the very oldest residents of Amity township. When he came to his present home College Springs existed only on paper, and with an entirely different name. He was the first settler in the colony, and built the first house ever built in Amity. Ida, his second child, was the first child born in Amity, which event occurred October 15, 1856. Mr. Donaldson was married to Miss Sarah J. Eckles, a native of Pennsylvania, September 11, 1853, by whom he is the father of six children living: Irving M., Ida T., Arthur F., Luella N., Annetta E., and James H. He owns a fine farm of 173 acres, 13 of which are timber. The rise and growth of his township have been carefully and gladly observed by Mr. Donaldson, who, having tested all

that the word "pioneer" implied, welcomed civilization and progress when it came to his very door. An energetic, faithful man, he is eminently deserving of all the confidence his friends and neighbors unhesitatingly place in him.

DUNCAN, JOHN, farmer and stone-mason, section 14, 90 acres of land, P. O. College Springs; born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1807. In April, 1867, he came to Page county with his family. Volunteered June 27, 1863, in Company H, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Was one of the company which captured the famous Morgan, at Liverpool, Ohio. He was married to Miss Lettie Reid, of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1832, by whom he has eight children, of whom only two are living: Belle and John R. His wife died February 20, 1867. He married Miss Mary A. Duncan, of Clarinda, September 14, 1869; this wife died on February 27, 1879. For fifty-three years of his life Mr. Duncan has been a member of the U. P. church. His integrity has never been questioned, and his genial qualities are worthy of all imitation.

DAVISON, GEORGE, farmer, section 23, P. O. College Springs; born in Derby county, Ireland, November 17, 1823. Remained in his native land until 25 years of age, when he came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in July, 1848, engaging in gardening. Came to Page county in March, 1870. Was married to Miss Mary J. McElwin in December, 1850. They are the parents of ten children, of whom six are now living: Joseph, James, Mary, Fanny, Thomas, and Annie. His wife died in November, 1869. In March of the following year he was married to Miss Margaret Fulton. Mr. Davison is a member of the M. E. church and has been since coming to America.

FINNEY, JOSEPH, farmer, section 15, 160 acres of land, P. O. College Springs; born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 4, 1822. Forty-four years later moved from the home of his boyhood to Clarke county, Ohio, and in March of 1880, came to Page county, Iowa. Mr. Finney and wife have been members of the United Presbyterian church for forty years. He married his wife, Miss Susan O. McMahan, of Hancock county, Illinois, on the 15th day of October, 1859. They are the parents of six children: Edith S., Willie A., Venora O., Ida May, Mary E., and Edna Gracie.

HOAG, HON. E. B., farmer, section 29, P. O. and residence College Springs; born in New York, March 23, 1830. At the age of 15 his parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, in 1845. Here young Hoag grew to manhood a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools of that state

and at Knox college, in which latter school he remained 18 months. In June, 1867, he came to Iowa, and to Page county, locating in Colfax township. He improved a farm in that township, residing there until 1874, when he purchased his present farm in Amity. Mr. Hoag has twice been representative of his county, having been first elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. This attests not only the esteem in which he is held, but his personal worth and ability as well. He was married September 24, 1854, to Miss Rachel A. Newman, a native of Ohio, by whom he has one child: Casius O., a member of the class of 1881, Amity college.

HILL, JAMES H., farmer, section 13, owns 90 acres of choice land, P. O. Shambaugh; born in Highland county, Ohio, January 16, 1841. Came to Page county in October, 1877, bringing with him his mother and his family. In October, 1861, he enlisted in company F, 60th Ohio Infantry, and served in Virginia under General Fremont. Was discharged in November, 1862. Re-enlisted in February, 1864 in company H, 1st Ohio cavalry. Mr. Hill was in numerous battles and skirmishes, in every one of which he acquitted himself as a soldier and a brave man. Was finally discharged at Hilton Head, South Carolina, September 13, 1865. Mr. Hill was married December 31, 1868, to Miss Emma Morledge, of Clarinda, Iowa, by whom he has six children, four of whom are now living: Charlie T., William R., Mamie M. and Edward.

HENRY, THOMAS, farmer, section 23, 218 acres of land, P. O. Braddyville; born in county Down, Ireland in December, 1827. In 1853 came to America, locating in Boone county, Indiana, and six years later in 1859, moving to Johnson county, Kansas. In 1861 came to Page county, of which he has since been a continuous resident. Was married December 5, 1854, to Miss Rachael E. McIntosh, by whom he is the father of thirteen children, all but four now living: John, Thomas, William, Annie E., Andrew J., Robert, Sarah, Rebecca J. and Maggie M. Mr. Henry has been a member of the United Presbyterian church for 13 years. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, as it is fit a man of strict integrity of motive and act should.

HENDERSON, JOHN, merchant, of the firm of Henderson Bros. & Cobb, hardware and groceries; born in Pennsylvania, 1840, November 26, where he grew to manhood, a farmer. Enlisted July 4, 1861, in company D, 62d Penn. infantry volunteers, serving for three years. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Gaines' Mill, where he was wounded, Fredericksburg, Chambersville, the second battle of Bull's Run, the battle of Gettysberg, where he was again wounded, in the battle of the Wilderness, again wounded, in North Arm and Coal Harbor

He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In the spring of 1865 came to Page county, where he has since resided. He was married 1868 to Miss Mary H. Wright, a native of Illinois, by whom he has two children, one living: Samuel R. Member of the United Presbyterian Church. He has been postmaster since 1878. Is honored and respected as few men are by those whose intimate friend he is.

JOHNSON, C. M., manufacturer of and dealer in sadlery, harness, etc., P. O. College Springs; born December 1, 1847, state of Pennsylvania, Erie county. When two years old his parents moved to Boone county, Illinois. The family lived there until 1858, when he, with his parents, moved to this county, where he has grown to manhood on a farm. He commenced his present business in 1868 in this place, and has followed it to the present day. He was married September 6, 1868, to Miss L. T. Bullock, a native of Pennsylvania. Four living children: Mahlon D., James B., Hollis M. and Gracy M. Lost two: Jesse May died when three years old; one died in infancy. Members of Congregational church.

JOHNSON, WM., pastor of the United Presbyterian church in College Springs, Iowa, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 18, 1831. Entered Madison college, Antrim, Ohio, at twelve years of age, and after working his way through, mainly by his own exertions, graduated in 1850. Spent two years in teaching, one year of the time as a professor in the college where he graduated. Entered the theological seminary of the Associate Reformed church in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1852, and completed the prescribed course in the spring of 1856. Immediately on leaving the seminary he settled as pastor of the Associate Reformed churches of Washington and North Salem, in Guernsey county, Ohio. With his congregations entered the union, which in 1848 formed the United Presbyterian church, and remained pastor of these congregations until the 1st of April, 1866. In July, 1866, by appointment of the general assembly he was sent to Des Moines, Iowa, as a supply to that mission, but during the following winter received a call to Monroe, Jasper county, Iowa, where he settled in April, 1867. In the spring of 1871 he received a call to Spring Hill, Indiana, where he settled, remaining until January 1, 1877. His wife having died, and his own health being somewhat impaired, he removed to his present field, beginning his labors in the month of May, 1877, and being installed as pastor in the month of August.

JOHNSON, CHARLES T., farmer, section 7, P. O. College Springs; born in Sweden in 1833. Grew to manhood as a farmer and mechanic, in

his native country. In 1868 came to America, finding his way to Page county in September of that year. Married in Sweden in 1855, to Miss Charlotta Johnson. They have a family of four children: Charles F., Sophia, Anna and Emma. He has a fine farm of seventy acres of land. They are members of the Lutheran church.

KUNKEL, HENRY, farmer, section 12, 130 acres of land, P. O. Shambaugh; born in Knox county, Ohio, August 29, 1844. Moved to Page county, June 8, 1855, of which he has since been an honored citizen. Married September 26, 1867, to Miss Mahala Beery, of this county. They are the parents of four children: Sarah M., James M. and Jesse L. living, one deceased. Mr. Kunkel has been a resident of the county for twenty-five years, and has not only noted its remarkable growth and prosperity, but has largely contributed to the same. A stirring, active man, to whom appeal was never made in vain; kind, charitable, and strictly honorable.

LYMER, R. H., physician and surgeon, P. O. College Springs; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1844. He resided in the county of his birth until 1867, when he came to Iowa, locating in Page county. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company G, 100th Pennsylvania infantry volunteers, serving with that regiment for fifteen months. He was discharged for disability, but re-enlisted in June, 1863, in company A, 139th Pennsylvania volunteers, with which he served until the close of the war. He served as assistant surgeon nine months at Fort Wayne, then at Winchester, and finally at Cedar Creek. He began the study of medicine in 1862, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1866. In 1867 he commenced to practice in College Springs, and enjoys a most successful practice. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah A. Bagnall, April 29, 1867, by whom he is the father of six children: Anna E., Mary A., Sarah F., John C., George H. and Sidonia J. Dr. Lymer is also engaged in the drug business, and is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. lodge No. 228, and is doing his share in disseminating the grand doctrines of fraternity among men.

LAUGHLIN, J. G., farmer and pomologist, section 7, P. O. College Springs; born in Anderson county, North Carolina, in 1805. When still a child his parents moved to Brown county, Ohio. In 1819 his parents moved to Bond county, Illinois, where they remained ten years; thence they moved to Putnam county, same state, in which county the subject of this sketch lived for twenty-nine years. In the fall of 1858 he came to this county and settled on the farm he now owns. He was married in 1829, October 1, to Miss Ruth Russell, a native of Ohio, by whom he

is the father of three children: William R. and James B., living, and John J., deceased. The last named was a member of company K, Fourth Iowa Infantry. Died at Halace hospital December 14, 1862. His remains now rest at Rolla, Tennessee, in the national cemetery. As a fruit grower Mr. L. has been most successful, and has been instrumental in securing to the people of this county some of the best varieties of fruit to be found in the whole state of Iowa. He commenced the nursery business at an early day, and to him the county is indebted for whatever advance it has made in this direction.

McLARMAN, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-dealer, section 9, P. O. College Springs; born in Antrim county, Ireland, March 25, 1825. Learned the trade of a linen-finisher, and mechanic. In August, 1847, was married to Miss Jane Mehaffey, a native of Antrim county, Ireland. They are the parents of six children: Hugh, Maggie, William, Sarah J., George and Annie. Came to America in 1857, settling on his present farm in July of that year. He has also been interested, to a large extent, in the growth of the township and county. He is a man of industry and great perseverance; of integrity and singleness of character. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

McKINNLEY, J. W., farmer, section 8, P. O. College Springs; born in Pennsylvania, October 6, 1825. He there grew to manhood a farmer. At the age of twenty-one went to learn the plaster's trade, following that and teaching for about seventeen years. In 1853 he moved to Columbus, Ohio, remaining five years. In 1858 came to Amity township, and the following year was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held ever since, with the exception of four years. He has been a trustee and the treasurer of the colony since 1864. Married in 1856 to Miss M. A. Maughlin, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has four children: M. Eva, Joseph A., Maggie L., and James M. They are members of the United Presbyterian church.

McLAIN, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. College Springs; born in Ireland, in February, 1821, in Antrim county. His education was received in his native country. Immigrated in the spring of 1845, settling in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, remaining for two years. He then moved to Montgomery county, residing there until 1857, when he came to Iowa, and to Page county. Was married in Ireland in the spring of 1845, to Miss Rachael Clark. They are the parents of seven children: Samuel C., William, Thomas, James F., Isaac, Robert J., and Joseph W. They are members of the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. McLain is at present treasurer of the school board. His fine farm of 509 acres is all under cultivation.

McGREGOR, ALEXANDER, merchant, P. O. College Springs; born in Glasgow, Scotland in the year 1838. When he was three years of age his parents immigrated to Canada West, where he grew to manhood as a farmer, which occupation he followed for about ten years. In 1862 he went to California, in which state he remained seven years, engaging for a portion of that period in the mining business. Came to Page county and to College Springs in 1870. He entered upon his present business in 1875. Mr. McGregor was married in November, 1878 to Miss Loys Bridges of Mahaska county, Iowa. They are the parents of two children, Walter D. and an infant unnamed. Members of the United Presbyterian church.

McKEE, WILLIAM, farmer, section 24, 191 acres, P. O. Braddyville; born in Todd county, Kentucky, June 29, 1819. Ten years later moved with his father's family to Preble county, Ohio. In 1847 moved to Scott county, Indiana, and in 1864 came to Page. He was married in Scott county, Indiana, on the 2d of March, — to Miss Martha Murphy, by whom he had seven children: John, Jennett, James M., George W., Matthew G., Nannie C. and Samuel K. This wife died June 30, 1862. He was married to Eliza Hall, June 30, 1863, by whom he became the father of six children: Flora J., Frank, Maggie, Joseph H., Mollie E., and Martha A. For more than 40 years he has been a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church. Is a most successful farmer, and a genial whole-souled gentleman, respected and venerated by all who know him.

McCULLOUGH, GEORGE, farmer, section 26, P. O. College Springs; owner of 482 acres of land. Born in Chester District, South Carolina, July 3, 1826. Moved with his father's family in October, 1830, to Scott county, Indiana. Came to Page county in 1858, bringing besides his own family his parents. Was married October 15, 1850, to Miss Sarah A. McKee, at her home in Preble county, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children, of whom eight are living: John M., Margaret I., George A., Nannie J., Martha E., James W., Joseph, and Mary. During the war Mr. McCullough was orderly sergeant of a company of volunteer militia. He was elected justice of the peace in 1861, serving for fifteen years in succession—a record of which he may well be proud. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and a ruling elder of the same.

NICHOLAS, J. J., farmer, section 25, P. O. Braddyville; born in Pike-ton, Pike county, Ohio, May 28, 1823. In 1826 moved with his father's family to Vermillion county, Indiana, encountering extreme hardships on the journey, there being no wagon roads at that early day, and many swamps to be crossed. His father, John Nicholas, helped build the first

cabin in Perryville, Indiana. In 1855, moved to Vermillion county, Illinois, with his mother, his father having died; here he reached manhood. In 1844 went to Greene county, Wisconsin, and ten years later, in 1854, came to Page county, in which he has since continuously resided. As will be seen by the date last above mentioned Mr. Nicholas is one of the earliest settlers in the county, and has endured privations such as but few of us know anything of. He was married March 2, 1848, to Lucinda Lewis, by whom he has eight children: Catherine, John A., Alice, Marian, Mary, Nannie, Oscar, and Charles M. His wife died in March, 1868. In March, 1870, he was married to Eliza Jett; by this marriage he has one child, Joseph A.

POLLOCK, D. R., merchant, P. O. College Springs; born in the state of Ohio, in the year 1823. He attained the age of manhood on a farm, living in that state until 1848, when he removed to Warren county, Illinois, remaining about four years. From here he removed to Oregon, and continued to reside in that state for seven years, at the end of which period he returned to Warren county, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1861. He then became a resident of Iowa, and of Amity township, Page county. In the fall of 1863 he commenced his present business, in which he has been since continuously engaged. He was married in Illinois to Miss A. E. Harper, a native of Ohio, on July 22, 1859. They are the parents of six children, four of whom—Annie A., wife of Wm. A. Leslie, Ida May, William H. and Edgar A.—are living. Mr. Pollock is one of the early settlers of this township, and has witnessed almost the entire growth of the township and city. All the church edifices and the college buildings have been built since he came to the place. He has just closed his business, preparatory to removal to Coin; a fact that, while a loss to his former home, is a decided gain in point of business energy and integrity for his newly-adopted city. Mr. Pollock and his companion are respected members of the United Presbyterian church.

PREST, T. A., farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, P. O. College Springs; born in England, in 1823. He reached maturity in that country, and followed the occupation of a mechanic until 1849. His education was received at night-schools, after the labor of the day had ended. He came to America with his parents in 1849, settling first in Massachusetts; after a year's residence in that state he went to Connecticut. He again moved to the Bay State in 1852, entering the employ of the Boston & Albany R. R. Company, with whom he remained two years. He then went to Worcester county, Massachusetts, engaging in the cotton manufacturing business for six years. At the expiration of that time he came to Iowa, locating at College Springs in 1863. Mr. Prest is an active worker in the in-

terests of education. He has been identified with the interests of Amity College for nine years as a member of the board of trustees, and is at present secretary of the board. His commendable zeal in the interests of mental training is finding a rich return in the prosperity of the college in which he takes so great an interest. He was married in 1851, to Miss Harriet A. Ransom, a native of Connecticut, by whom he has two children, one living: John R. Mr. Prest is a member of the Baptist church.

REID, JOSEPH A., farmer, section 19, owns 220 acres, P. O. College Springs; born in Ohio, May 1, 1823. Grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools of that state. In April, 1857, he purchased his present farm, finely improved, and with fine buildings, fruit orchard and all the evidences of frugality and prosperity. Mr. Reid was married April 9, 1852, to Miss Margaret Long, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of seven children, all living: James H., John F., Annie L., Edward H., Julia E., William L. and Jesse W. Mr. Reid has been a resident of the county from a very early day, and has marked with interest its rapid growth. Indeed, he has contributed to the same in no small degree. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church.

BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, NATHAN, farmer, section 3, P. O. Clarinda; born in Culpepper county, Virginia, July 28, 1805. Went to Springfield county, Ohio, when five months old. In 1832 moved to Licking county, Ohio, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Iowa, locating in Henry county. Came to Page county in 1875. Was married April 8, 1830, to Julia Ann Gardner, of Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children, eight still living: Catharine, Nancy, Maria Ann, Sarah J., Rachael, Mary E., and William W. His son James died soon after faithfully serving his country, of a disease contracted in the army.

BEBOUT, PETER, farmer, section 13, P. O. Siam, Taylor county; born December 27, 1825, in Crawford county, Ohio. Came to Page county in the summer of 1854. He has held numerous township offices, serving almost constantly in one capacity or another. He has been justice of the peace, school treasurer, and school director, among others. Was married in September, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Ridgely, of Crawford county, Ohio. They have eight children living: Hannah, Sarah, Oniska, Melissa, Ida May, Ida Bell, Ioma, and George; four are dead. This wife died in the fall of 1872. He was married in 1873 to Mary A. Crain, by

whom he has two children living: Eva and Abram O., and two deceased. His farm is a very large one of 560 acres.

CALHOON, JOHN T., farmer, section 10, P. O. Clarinda; born April 11, 1822, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. In April, 1842, moved to Jackson county, Ohio, remaining for ten years. In the spring of 1852 came to Iowa and settled in Cedar county. Three years later, in 1855, moved to Warren county, and in 1857 came to Page. Mr. Calhoon brought the first threshing and reaping machines ever in this section. Was married January 23, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth St. Clair, of Jackson county, Ohio. They have had nine children, eight now living: William G., James N., Melissa, Evaline, Mildred, Benaja, John G., and Elizabeth A.

CARPENTER, HURLBURT, farmer, section 12, P. O. Siam, Taylor county; born April 5, 1816, in Delaware county, Ohio. In the fall of 1857 moved to Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Came to Tama county, Iowa, in 1861, and engaged in farming. Came to Page county in 1870, locating on the farm he now owns. Was married January 12, 1844, to Miss Mary A. Woodruff, a native of Ohio. They have six children living and one deceased: Parkhurst H., Jehu S., Gettie Ann, Martha E., Charles D., and Edward M.

DENNIS, MILTON F., lumber and coal dealer, P. O. Braddyville; born May 16, 1825, in Columbiana county, Ohio. In 1836 moved with his parents to West Virginia, and in 1844 moved to Johnson county, Iowa. Remained there until 1875, engaged in farming, when he moved to Shelby county, Iowa. In the spring of 1878 moved to Taylor county, following the same occupation. In 1880 came to Page county, engaging in the lumber trade, for which he had been fitted through his extended experience as a sawyer. Married March 3, 1846, to Eliza J. Crawford, by whom he had eleven children, ten of whom are living: Azelia A., Adelia E., Francis U., Josephine A., Almirina, Belle, Frank, George, Wallace B. and George E.

DUNCAN, DANIEL, farmer, section 13, P. O. Siam, Taylor county; born October 10, 1828, in Missouri. Came to Page county in the spring of 1845. Was married in November, 1853, to Miss Margaret Dillon, of Page county. By this union they became the parents of seven children: John T., Nancy E., Wilburn P., William A., Washington, Charles H. and Ada E. This wife died in January, 1868. He was married in October, 1870, by which marriage he has two children: Orie E. and Omer. He is an early settler and was subjected to all the privations to which the pioneer oftentimes becomes a victim. A further account of his services to the country is given in the early history of the county.

FRINK, CHARLES A., farmer, section 5, P. O. Shambaugh; born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1841, where he remained until he grew to manhood. He has more than the ordinary common school education, having been educated at the academy at Montrose, Pennsylvania. In the early part of the late war he was a member of the Pennsylvania state militia. Enlisted in 1864 in a Wisconsin regiment, remaining in the service until the close of the war. Came to Page county, Iowa, in 1871, locating in his present home. Was married November 1, 1872, to Miss Effie Stewart, by whom he has three children: Mabel, Gracie and Harry. Owns 344 acres of land.

FERRELL, THOMAS J, proprietor Valley House, Braddyville; born in Richland county, Ohio, February 14, 1851. Moved to Dark county, Ohio, with his parents in infancy, where he grew to manhood. In 1868 moved to Logan county, Illinois, and in 1871 came to Page county, locating near Hawleyville. Was married March 14, 1874, to Miss Laura A. McAlpin. They have two children: Thomas L. and Mary A.

GROVER, JEPHTHA, farmer, section 7 and 8, P. O. Clarinda; born January 19, 1809, in Highland county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1830 moved to Defiance county, Ohio and in 1854 came to Iowa, locating in Page county. Was married in 1834 to Miss Sarah Story, of Defiance county, Ohio, by whom he had four children: Louisa, Francis M., William, Ellen. He owns 240 acres of fine land.

GOOD, J. R., banker, P. O. Braddyville; born January 28, 1850, in Mercer county, Ohio. Moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1864, and in 1865 came to Page county where he has since resided. He was educated in the Clarinda High School, and at Bryant's Commercial College. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1870. His store and all its contents were burned in 1877, at which time he located at Braddyville. He followed the mercantile business for two years, when he disposed of his business interests in that direction to McKee Bros., and in the spring of 1880 began the banking business, in connection with W. E. Webster, of Clarinda. He is a member of the Masonic order. Married Miss Melinda McKee, February 16, 1873, by whom he has two children: Alvorda and Maud. He is emphatically a self-made man, successful in business, and genial in disposition.

HART, JOHN, merchant, P. O. Braddyville; born in Brown county, Ohio, April 19, 1833. In 1850 came to Iowa, locating in Wapello county. Lived in Wapello and Monroe counties until 1859 when he came to Page county. Opened his present store January 1, 1874. He is a member

of the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Cordelia Keys, a native of Ohio, May 11, 1854. They had seven children, five of whom are now living: Charlie, Eva J., Edwin M., Frank and Clyde.

HARDEE, WILLIAM, farmer, section 1, P. O. Siam; born May 2, 1815, in Bourbon county, Kentucky. When very young went with his parents to Preble county, Ohio, remaining four years. In February, 1836, moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, and in March, 1842, came to Page county, locating where he now resides. He is, therefore, one of the very oldest settlers in the county. He has held a number of township offices, and was one of the first judges ever elected in the county. His connection with the county's early history is fully given in the body of this work. He was married to Elizabeth A. Farley, August 11, 1836. They are the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Theressa Ann, Oliver P., Clarissa J., Rebecca E., William D., Sylvester N., Francis E., and Ezra P. He is an honored member of the masonic order.

JAMES, J. A., farmer, section 32, P. O. Braddyville; born in Boone county, Indiana, December 18, 1844. Came to Page county in 1861; was educated as an engineer, which occupation he followed until coming to Iowa. Enlisted December, 1862, in company F, 11th Missouri cavalry, with which he remained until mustered out in August, 1865. Was engaged in numerous battles acquitting himself bravely; was promoted from the ranks to a first lieutenancy on account of gallant conduct. Was married January 30, 1867, to Miss Caroline F. Willets. They have seven children, six now living: Jessie A., Isaac E., Lyda J., Jacob, Arthur A., and Hattie A.

KELLEY, BEATY, farmer, section 3, P. O. Clarinda; born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1829. Came to Iowa, Muscatine county, in 1851. Came to Page county in the fall of 1864, locating in the home he now owns. Was married March 2, 1864, to Mary Ann Turner, of Cedar county, Iowa, by whom he had six children, five still living: Robert C., Samuel W., Hugh S., George B., and Ethen M.

LAUB, HENRY, farmer, section 10, P. O. Centre; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 2, 1834. Came to America in 1849, locating in Hamilton county, Ohio. Came to Page county in 1855, locating where he now resides. Enlisted in the Thirteenth Iowa infantry and served from November, 1864, to the close of the war. Married Miss Sarah J. Shearer, February 6, 1859, by whom he has nine children: Mary A., Rosena, Margaret L., William E., Talitha J., Charles H., Effie L., George L. and Thomas E., and one deceased. Owns a large farm of 444 acres.

LASLEY, ISRAEL, farmer, section 24, P. O. Hopkins, Missouri; born July 10, 1823, in Hocking county, Ohio. Came to Iowa in the fall of 1841, and to Page county in the spring of 1865. Was married in March, 1846, to Caroline Mathew, of Davis county, Iowa, by whom he is the father of eight children: Eugenia, Martha A., Sarah E., Lettie J., William D., Jacob E., Susan E., Simeon K., and three deceased.

McKEE, GEORGE W., of the firm of McKee Bros., dry goods, P. O. Braddyville; born October 2, 1854, in Scott county, Indiana. Came to Page county in the spring of 1864. Was educated at Amity college, and in the spring of 1879 located in Braddyville, engaging in the dry goods business.

McKEE, MATTHEW G., member of above firm, P. O. Braddyville; born December 1, 1856, in Scott county, Indiana. Engaged in business with his brother in 1879, and has besides an interest in the hardware firm of McKee & Reece.

MAXWELL, ROBERT, farmer, section 27, P. O. Centre; born in Warren county, Ohio, November 1, 1815; in 1817 moved with his parents to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he attained his majority; in 1840 moved to Morgan county, Indiana, where he remained until 1848, when he became a citizen of Missouri; came to Page county in the spring of 1853. He is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and has not only contributed to, but closely watched all the improvements made. He has served three terms on the board of supervisors, been treasurer of the school board for ten years and was postmaster for nine years. Was married, April 26, 1838, to Miss Charlotte Judd, by whom he had nine children, eight living: Nancy J., Elizabeth, Charlotte, Francis, John W., James W., Albert C. and Charles. Mr. Maxwell is a mason in good standing.

McCURDY, FRANKLIN, farmer, section 17, P. O. Braddyville; born in county Londonderry, Ireland, April 10, 1834; was left an orphan nine years of age; when sixteen he came to America, locating in Miami county, Ohio. He followed various avocations. When he came to Iowa he located in Taylor county and built a mill, one of the best in the county; thence he came to Page county. He is a member of the masonic fraternity. Was married March 13, 1859, to Miss Esther C. Bolt, by whom he had ten children, one now dead: William M., Franklin, John E., Robert J., Addie V., Ida B., Lida E., Erie S. and Orie K. Owns 200 acres of land.

McFARLAND, EBENEZER, farmer, section 24, P. O. Centre; born

December 21, 1829, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he reached man's estate; came to Iowa in 1851. Was married June 25, 1854, to Elizabeth McFarland, of Page county. They have two children: Orlando H. and Letta. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. in good standing. His farm covers 167 acres of land.

REMLINGTON, AMOS, farmer, section 16, P. O. Clarinda; born October 1, 1816, in Ashtabula county, Ohio. In his childhood he moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, where his youth was passed and education received; from that time until 1870 he resided in several states, coming to Page county in the year last named. Was married October 13, 1842, to Miss Matilda Morgan, of Erie, Pennsylvania. They have three children living: Delevan, Alma L. and Alferetta; and six deceased. His father, Seth Remington, was born in Connecticut, in 1781.

SOWERS, LEWIS, farmer, section 25, P. O. Centre; born in North Carolina, May 18, 1818. Moved to Fountain county, Indiana, in 1839. Twenty years later (1859) he came to Page county, where he has since resided. Was married July 5, 1838, to Miss Susan Sink, a native of North Carolina, by whom he had thirteen children: Annie L., Hamilton, Jane, Emaline, Harris, Catharine, Lank, Mary, Amanda, and George. This wife died February 11, 1863. He was married August 27, 1863, to Margaret Whittington, by whom he has one child: Jacob.

SIGLER, DAVID, farmer, section 4, P. O. Clarinda; born December 16, 1822, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1837 he moved to Putnam county, Ohio. Came to Page county in 1865, locating on the farm where he now resides. His mother shares his home with him. He is a single man, of considerable influence and more than ordinary intelligence. Owns 212 acres of land.

SNODGRASS, JOSEPH, farmer, section 2, P. O. Siam, Taylor county; born March 9, 1822, in Jefferson county, Indiana. In 1850 moved to Missouri, remaining until 1852, when he became a resident of Taylor county, Iowa, locating near the Page county line. He moved into this county in 1854, selecting his present location. Was married September 19, 1845, to Jane A. Hammond, a native of Johnson county, Indiana. They had seven children, six now living: Caroline, Eliza C., Alonzo C., Mont. N., Arvilla and Birch.

SHEARER, THOMAS, farmer, section 23, P. O. Centre; born January 8, 1836, in Ash county, North Carolina. Moved to Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1842, and in the spring of 1849 came to Page county, Iowa.

He was one of the early settlers of the county, coming into a strange land with few residents, he has fully realized the meaning of pioneer life. He was married November 1, 1849, to Miss Margaret Bohanan, of Missouri. They have six children, five living: John W., George W., Henry G., James W. and Jacob. His farm comprises 160 acres.

VARDAMAN, F. M., farmer, section 16, P. O. Shambaugh; born December 22, 1844, in Jefferson county, Iowa. When seven years of age he moved with his parents to Benton county, Iowa, remaining two years. He moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1855 came to Taylor county. In 1860 went to Missouri, where he remained during the war. On account of his union sentiments he was subjected to many "inconveniences," and obliged to remain hidden a great portion of the time. Came to Page county in 1864. Was married September 13, 1867, to Miss Mary I. Baker, by whom he has four children: Mary A., E. Annie, Benjamin R., Emma G. Owns 117½ acres of land.

WILLIAMS, DR. JAMES G., physician and surgeon, P. O. Braddyville; born July 12, 1830 in Pickaway county, O. In 1839 moved to Fulton county, Illinois. In 1849 came to Iowa, settling in Keokuk county. Began the study of medicine in 1855, at the same time engaging in the drug business. Began to practice medicine in 1858, which he continued until 1865, when he became a resident of Wapello county. Came to Page county, locating at Braddyville, in 1870, entering upon the practice of his profession. Married Miss Elizabeth P. Hardin in December, 1849, by whom he had seven children, four still living: Mary A., Catharine D., Henry J. and Harvey B. This wife died June 22, 1869. Married Francis M. Comstock, March 20, 1870. Dr. Williams is a very successful practitioner, and highly esteemed as a man and a citizen.

WOLDRUFF, GEORGE W., farmer, section 23, P. O. Centre; born February 18, 1831, in Holmes county, Ohio. Came to Iowa in 1855, locating in Van Buren county. In 1857 came to Page county. Is by trade a blacksmith, an occupation he has followed most of the time since coming here. He spent a considerable portion of his life in changing his residence, but located permanently in Page county in 1866. Enlisted in the 25th Missouri cavalry and served in the winter of 1861-62. Was married August 16, 1868, to Mrs. Charlotte Shearer, formerly Charlotte Maxwell, by whom he has three children: Sadena F., James R. and Cora. Mrs. Woldruff had three children by her first husband, two still living: Anna and Jacob D.

WALKER, JOHN T., farmer, section 25, P. O. Hopkins, Missouri;

born in Essex county, New Jersey, May 10, 1823. Moved from New Jersey in childhood, going with his parents to Ohio. Came to Lee county, Iowa, in 1835 or 1836. In 1853 came to Mahaska county, and in 1865 came to Page county. Enlisted in March, 1862, in company C, 4th regiment Missouri volunteers. After a service of 27 months was discharged on account of ill-health. Was married March 23, 1845, to Miss Lydia A. Jeffers, of Lee county, Iowa. They have three children: William R., John T., and George H. Mr. Walker is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His farm comprises 206 acres.

COLFAX TOWNSHIP.

BEAN, ERASTUS L., farmer, section 15, P. O. College Springs; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1832. In 1856 moved to Henry county, Illinois. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 83d regiment Illinois volunteers, company D, remaining in the service until the close of the war. Came to Page county in November, 1855. Was married August 29, 1852, to Miss Amelia H. Blair, of Henry county, Illinois. They have four children: Emma E., Ettie R., Ella M., and Edna J. Four sons are all deceased. Owns 80 acres of land.

BOGLE, THOMAS, farmer, section 14, P. O. Blanchard; born April 7, 1846, in Ireland. Came to America with his parents in 1848. Until 1867 resided in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, working at his trade, that of blacksmithing. In the spring of 1867 came to Page county, locating on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of Hugh Bogle, born in 1811 in county Antrim, Ireland; died in Page county, August 6, 1870. Owns 240 acres of land.

BLAIR, MARTIN G., P. O. Blanchard; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1831. When he was still a child his parents moved to Carroll county, Ohio, and in 1840 to Logan county, same state. In 1861 moved to Indiana, and engaged in the manufacture of doors and sash. Came to Page county in 1870, locating at Braddyville. In 1879 came to Blanchard, engaging in the mercantile and livery business. Was married to Sarah A. Gobly, October 8, 1857, who died February 19, 1858. Married February 21, 1859, to M. J. Potter, by whom he had two children: Ellen P. and Minnie Belle. This wife died June 19, 1875. In March, 1876, he was married to Miss L. J. Wiggins, by whom he has one child: Freddie M. Owns a fine town property and two good farms.

BULLOCK, JAMES, farmer, section 28, P. O. Blanchard; born October 19, 1811, in the county of Cornwall, Parish of St. Columb, England. His early life was passed on a farm. In 1834 came to America; his first act on reaching this country was to purchase a bible. He located in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, remaining until March, 1835, when he went to Chenango county, remaining two years. In 1838 came to Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1840 moved to St. Louis, Missouri, from which place he returned to Pennsylvania. Came to Page county, Iowa, in 1857. Was married February 15, 1848, to Miss L. Ballen, a native of England. They have ten children: Lavinnia S., Mary J., Loveday A., George W., John T., Charles E., Olive C., Jessie D., William, and Alice. Owns 320 acres of good land.

DONALDSON, WILLIAM, farmer, section 11, P. O. College Springs; born February 26, 1848, in Scotland. Came to America in 1857, locating in Columbiana county, Ohio. Came to Page county in March, 1874, locating on his present place of residence. Was married April 10, 1873, to Mrs. Agnes Newberry, a native of Ohio, the widow of John H. Newberry. They have three children: Annie, William H., and Ella J. Mr. Donaldson owns 180 acres of land, finely improved.

GILLIHAN, J. H., farmer, section 5, P. O. Coin; born in Kentucky, February 27, 1820, where he resided until fourteen years of age. He then went to McDonough county, Illinois, remaining six years, when he returned to Kentucky. Came to Iowa in 1852, locating where he now resides, making him one of the oldest settlers in the township. Has given most of his attention to farming and stock-raising since coming to this county, though he had learned the carpenter's trade while a resident of Kentucky. Was married September 23, 1849, to Miss Catharine Montgomery, a native of Kentucky. They have eleven children, all living: Sarah A., John M., Mary J., Juliet E., Mark A., Ellen F., Stephen A., James, Louisa, Nettie W., and Thomas W.

GATES, WILLIAM M., farmer, section 14, P. O. Blanchard; born April 26, 1817, in Windham county, Connecticut. Here he attained manhood's estate, receiving a common school education. Moved to Knox county, Illinois, in 1856, and in 1866 came to Page county, locating on the farm where he now resides. Was married July 13, 1840, to Miss Jane C. Fanning, of New London county, Connecticut. They have three children living: Henry A., William F. and Charles C. They have been members of the Baptist church since 1842. He owns 120 acres of excellent land.

HOAG, LYMAN D., farmer, section 22, P. O. Blanchard; born in Otsego county, N. Y., August 10, 1835. Moved with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, when eleven years of age. Here he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools, and Knox college. At the age of seventeen learned the carpenter trade in Galesburg. Enlisted April 15, 1861, in the First Illinois cavalry. Was mustered out July 14, 1862. Came to Page county in 1868, locating at College Springs. He worked at his trade in College springs until 1878, when he moved to his farm, on which he has continued since. Was married August 12, 1858, to Lula F. Clark, of New Haven, Connecticut, by whom he has five children: Lulu D., Mamie C., James J., Grace L. and Lyman N. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W.

IKER, JOHN, farmer, section 16, P. O. Blanchard; born September 1, 1820, in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. In 1835 moved to Wright county, Missouri, and in 1843 to Buchanan county, same state. In 1855 came to Page county, locating on the farm he now owns. Was married to Miss Rila Estes, of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, Sept 11, 1843. They have five children: Cordelia L., Matilda C., Louisa J., John and Alvarilda. He owns 370 acres of land. Mr. Iker is one of the first settlers in the county, and has known something of the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer.

KIER, REV. SAMUEL M., farmer, section 24, P. O. College Springs; born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1825. Was educated in the common schools and Jefferson College in his native state. His theological course was taken at Cannonsburg Theological Seminary, and when that institution was moved to Xenia, Ohio, he followed it there to complete his studies. Having been licensed to preach by the Miami Presbytery of the Associated Presbyterian Church, in January, 1857, he traveled as a missionary under its direction for three years. In 1871 he came to Page county, to minister to the Presbyterian church at College Springs, from which he had received a pressing call. He remained here for a period of six years, increasing the membership of the church from 16 to 120. Since severing his connection with the church at College Springs, Mr. Kier has been engaged in missionary labors, and in superintending his farm. Was married to Miss Isabella Cherry, July 2, 1857. They have eight living children: Anna, Joseph O., William D., Samuel K., John K., Martha J., Sheldon L. and Susie.

MARTIN, JOHN H., farmer, section 11, P. O. College Springs; born in 1847, in Germany. Came to America in 1852, while still a mere boy, and located in Cook county, Illinois. Came to Page county in the spring

of 1870. Was married to Miss Margaret Kennett, May 6, 1874. They have two children: Jessie M. and Edgar S. Owns 120 acres of excellent land.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM C., farmer, section 5, P. O. Coin; born in Schenectady, N. Y., March 27, 1824. When seven years old he went to Chautauqua county, same state, where he resided four years. In 1839 he moved to Alleghany county, New York, having previously resided in Erie county, Pennsylvania, four years. In 1854 he went to Peoria county, Illinois, locating at Elmwood, and engaging in the milling business, in which he remained until 1878. He came to Page county in 1873. He owns a grand farm of 118 acres. Was married to Miss Ann M. Carroll, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1846. They have six children: Cyrus H., Theresa E., Wm. Carroll, Alfred M., Lillie and Elizabeth; and three deceased.

MASON, R. J., blacksmith; born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1852; came to Page county in 1873, settling at Tarkio, where he followed smithing until 1879, when he came to Blanchard, opening the first smithy in the place.

MILLER, A. H., farmer, section 5, P. O. Coin; born September 20, 1851, in West Virginia; he there grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools; learned the tanner's trade, which occupation he followed until 1871, when he moved to Marion county, Kansas, to engage in farming. He came to Page county in 1880. Was married April 14, 1878, to Miss Esther Hickman, a native of Kansas; she died July 17, 1878. Was married March 25, 1879, to Mrs. Rebecca Hahn, of Fremont county, Iowa. They have one child: Charlie A. Owns 131 acres of improved land, situated three-fourths of a mile southeast of Coin.

MARTIN, CHARLES A., farmer, section 5, P. O. Coin; born April 20, 1846, in Wetzel county, West Virginia; in 1848 came with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa; in 1863, he went to Idaho, still a wild and unsettled country, in which he had many adventures with Indians, in one affray receiving two severe wounds from arrows; in 1868 returned to his home in Van Buren county, remaining until 1877, when he came to Page county, locating on the farm where he at present resides. Was married December 30, 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Ayers, by whom he has one child: Nellie.

PALMER, CAPT. J. H., farmer, section 8, P. O. Coin; Mr. Palmer was born October 10, 1838, in Ulster county, New York, where he grew

to manhood and was educated in the common schools and in Ashland Seminary. Mr. Palmer enlisted August 22, 1862, in company A, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York volunteers. This regiment was in the department of the gulf, under Banks, in the siege of Port Hudson and the Red River campaigns; in 1864 joined Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley, and participated in his two noted battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek; from here he went to Savannah on garrison duty. Mr. Palmer was soon promoted to orderly sergeant of his company, and then to a first lieutenant, and shortly afterward to captain, which he held to the close of the war. After being in Savannah a short time Captain Palmer was placed in charge of a transport with twenty picked men to do duty on the Savannah river. At the close of the war Captain Palmer with his family moved to Carthage, Missouri, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Page county, Iowa. He was married February 22, 1860, to Miss Martha Schoomaker, of Ulster county, New York. They have six children living: Mary J., Georgia A., Ella, Carrie R., Hayes, an infant, and one deceased.

PARROTT, J. D., druggist and physician, P. O. Blanchard; born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, May 12, 1828. Was educated in England, finishing his education abroad, at Hamburg, Germany. Began the drug business when he was sixteen years of age, continuing his apprenticeship for five years, at the expiration of which time he received his diploma as chemist and druggist. To this business has he devoted almost his sole attention during his whole business life. In 1850 he moved to Canada, engaging in the drug business for five years, when he returned to England. In 1864 he again came to America, locating in Page county, where he has since resided. Came to Blanchard in 1879, forming a business partnership with Mr. Stanton. Mr. Parrott was married August 12, 1850, to Sarah A. Scranton, of Hull, England. They have ten children: Mary A., Amelia, Joseph S., Thomas B., Sarah A., Frederick, Earl, Allen, Caroline W. and Rex. Mr. Parrott brings to his business the experience of years in his special occupation, the advantages of a full and liberal education, and the energy and integrity of a noble character.

RUSSELL, N. J., farmer; born in the state of New York, where he resided until twenty-one years of age, when he went to La Salle, Illinois, remaining for twenty years. Came to Blanchard in 1879, engaging in the general merchandise business, and at the same time successfully caring for a fine farm of 320 acres.

SHORT, JAMES B., farmer, section 14, P. O. Blanchard; born in Putnam county, Illinois, April 15, 1835. He received a more than ordi-

nary education in his native state. Came to Iowa in July, 1856, locating in Page county. Enlisted in company A, 9th Iowa cavalry, July 11, 1863. He served under Generals Sherman, Thomas and Wilson, having been engaged in many of the battles which those celebrated men fought. He entered the service as a private, and was mustered out at the close of the war as quarter-master sergeant. Was married November 7, 1861, to Miss Eugenia Noe. They have four children: Wallace M., William H. Jessie M. and Frank E.

TOWNSEND, S. J., editor *Blanchard Record*, P. O. Blanchard; born in Belmont county, Ohio, from whence he moved to Keokuk county, Iowa. He learned the printer's trade in the city of Muscatine, in the office of the *Iowa Temperance Banner*. He came to Blanchard to take charge of the *Record* in July, 1880.

UNDERWOOD, THOMAS I., druggist, P. O. Blanchard; born February 7, 1842, in Crawford county, Ohio. In 1846 moved to Warren county, Illinois, where he attained his majority and was educated, learning the drug business. Came to Iowa in 1875, locating in Lucas county. In 1879 came to Page, locating at Blanchard. He opened a drug store, giving his entire attention to that business, with marked success. Was married March 27, 1872, to Miss Flora Baker, of Galesburg, Illinois.

WHIP, CHARLES, farmer, section 12, P. O. College Springs; born July 29, 1834, in Yorkshire, England, where he grew to manhood, and received his education. Came to America in 1856, locating on the Delaware river, in New Jersey. In 1857 moved to Galesburg, Illinois. In 1861, August 10, he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois cavalry, company D, remaining in the service until 1865. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and Iuka. In 1870 he moved to Page county, locating on the farm on which he now resides. Was married in January, 1854, to Miss Grace Hollas, of Yorkshire, England, by whom he has seven children: Hannah, George H. and Hattie E. (twins), Alice, Fred and Flora (twins), and Mary.

WETMORE, ORESTES, farmer, section 23, P. O. Blanchard; born December 12, 1827, in Monroe county, New York. His parents died in his infancy, leaving him in the care of an uncle with whom he moved to Summit county, Ohio, in 1828. He there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common school. Moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, in October, 1849, where he engaged in farming. In 1852 he moved to Knox county, where he resided until he came to Page in 1866. Was married January 10, 1849, to Miss Cordelia J. Davis, of Summit county, Ohio. They have six children living: Sarah A., Hugh M., Rice, Orestes C.,

Arthur J., and Eva L. Mr. Wetmore has held several township offices, having been justice of the peace ten years, and a member of the board of supervisors. Owns 255 acres.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

BOMEN, JOHN, farmer, section 25, P. O. Hepburn; born in Sweden in 1828. Came to America in 1858, locating in Henry county, Illinois. Came to Iowa in 1872, and located on the farm he now owns in 1880. Was married to Miss Lennie Anderson in 1858. They have three children: Charles A., Emma J. and John A. Owns 80 acres.

CRAMER, MAJ. JOSEPH, farmer, section 5, P. O. Villisca; born April 22, 1813, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in which county he received his education, and learned the trade of a boot and shoe maker. Until 1855 he followed his trade, but at that time commenced farming. Came to Iowa in 1857. Enlisted as first sergeant in company F, Fourth Indiana volunteer infantry, in the Mexican war, and was engaged in numerous battles. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company K, Fourth Iowa infantry, and upon the organization of the company was chosen captain. Was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson and Vicksburg. Received a promotion to the rank of major after the battle of Pea Ridge. Resigned in August, 1863. Was married in 1834, to Miss Mary Lytle, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has five children: Francis D., Martha, Thomas H., James H. and Mary S. Was married the second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Lytle in 1849, by whom he has ten children, six now living: D. W., Charles A., Elizabeth C., John S., Harriet and Jesse. In 1871 Major Cramer was elected representative of his district, which office he filled to the complete satisfaction of his constituency. He owns a farm of 320 acres.

DAVIE, ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Villisca; born April 15, 1808, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Came to America in 1837, locating in Richland county, Ohio. In 1846 he was married to Miss Mary Palmer, a native of England, by which union they have three children living: William G., Adaline and Mary S., and one deceased. Mr. Davie came to Page county in 1855, living in Nodaway township the first fifteen years, at which time he came to Douglas. He has held various township offices, and is now justice of the peace.

DIRRIM, F. M., farmer, section 4, P. O. Villisca; born August 16, 1850, in Ashland county, Ohio, where he was educated and matured to manhood. He came to Iowa in 1870. Was married to Miss Martha Metcalf, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, by whom he has one son: Clarence E. Mr. Dirrim's farm comprises 340 acres, all under a high state of cultivation.

FALK, GUST., frmer, section 23; born in Sweden, May 11, 1822, where he passed his boyhood and received his education. He came to America in 1857, locating in Mercer county, Illinois; came to Iowa in 1871. In 1851 he married Miss Caroline Lewson, a native of Sweden. They are the parents of six children: Charles, Nora, Andrew, Alpha, Leander and Emma. He owns 160 acres, the fruit of patient toil and honest industry; when he came to Iowa he had nothing, and his present success is largely due to rigid economy

HIGHAM, THOMAS, farmer, section 20, P. O. Essex; born in North Herefordshire, England, in 1847. Came to America in 1854, and to Iowa in 1868. Was married to Miss Frances Turner, a native of England, in 1878. His farm comprises 120 acres of choice land, well timbered and watered.

JOHNSTON, JAMES, farmer, section 16; born February 14, 1822, in Ayreshire, Scotland. He was educated in the public schools of that country, and apprenticed to Robert Granger to learn carpentering, which trade he followed until 36 years of age. He came to America in 1854, locating at Cleveland, Ohio. He came to Page county in 1871. Was married in 1850, to Miss Agnes Hair, a native of Scotland, by whom he has seven children living: Robert, Jennette, Alexander, Marion, Margaret, Jane, Thomas, and one, John, deceased. Mr. Johnston has been closely identified with the educational interests of his township, having, at one time, been president of the school board. He owns 320 acres of land.

McMULLEN, JOHN G., farmer, section 6, P. O. Villisca; born August 27, 1847 in Dark county, Ohio. His parents died when he was two years of age, leaving him in the care of his grandparents, with whom he came to Iowa in 1869. Married in 1869, to Miss Jennie Lytle, a native of Owen county, Indiana. They are the parents of two children: Lulu and Mabel. Has held the office of township trustee for several years, and still retains the same. Owns a stock farm of 117 acres, all devoted to that single object.

NELSON, AUGUST, farmer, section 29; born in 1832, in Sweden, where he was educated and matured to manhood. Came to America

in 1868, locating in Henry county, Illinois. In 1870 came to Page county. Was married in 1858 to Miss Anna Swanson, a native of Sweden. They are the parents of seven children: Alfred, Betsey, Lista, Herman, Albert, Sanford, and Charles. Mr. Nelson owns 320 acres, which he has amassed by his own efforts, and since he came to this country.

OWENS, WM. W., farmer, section 11, P. O. Clarinda, real estate broker; born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1846. In 1858 went to Madison county, Ind., in which state he attained his majority, being educated in the common schools. Enlisted in company A, 148th Illinois infantry, in 1864, under the command of Colonel Wilson. Enlisting as a private, he was soon promoted to a first lieutenancy, though incapacitated for duty through chronic diseases contracted as a soldier, and from which he is still a sufferer. Was in the numerous battles in which his regiment was engaged. Was honorably discharged in September, 1865. From that period to this he has successfully engaged in various business occupations, and is at present contemplating other enterprises of kindred nature. He was married January 24, 1864, to Miss Melissa Hosier, a native of Bureau county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children: W. Grant, Charlotte A., William F., Joseph H., Mary E., and two deceased.

OTTE, HENRY, farmer, section 34, P. O. Clarinda; born in Germany, in 1832. His parents died when Henry was twelve years of age. In 1847 he came to America, locating in Jackson county, Indiana. In 1855 he came to Iowa and entered his land, bringing his family the year following. Was married in 1856 to Miss Charlotte Klinge, a native of Germany. They have ten children, all living: William, Lucinda, John, Frederick, L——, Louisa, Harmon, Charlotte, Mary and Carrie. His standing in his township may be inferred from the fact that he has held various township offices, among them, those of justice and school director. His farm comprises 660 acres, under a high state of cultivation.

PRATT, A. R., blacksmith, P. O. Stanton; born in August, 1849, in La Salle county, Illinois. Came to Iowa in 1868, remaining but a year, when he went to Missouri, residing in that state three years; from Missouri to Nebraska; Nebraska to Colorado; Colorado to Kansas, and to his present location in May, 1880. Enlisted in company B, 7th Illinois cavalry, when but fourteen years of age, in the year 1863. Among others was in the battles of Memphis, Nashville and Franklin. Was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, November 4, 1865. His trade was learned by him through the necessities of his service in the army. Was married in 1871 to Miss Nancy Morford, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Frederick, Edith and Grace.

ROBINSON, G. W., farmer, section 17, P. O. Clarinda; born in 1830 in Delawrrre county, N. Y. Was there educated in the common schools, and spent his youth. Came to Iowa September 18, 1857, locating in Hawleyville in this county. From Hawleyville he went to Clarinda, and in 1869 came to his present residence. Has been honored with numerous township offices, among them township clerk, school director and road supervisor. Was twice married: in 1861 to Miss Rebecca Loy, by whom he had two children, one now living: Laura M. August 29, 1865 he married Miss Rachael McMullen, a native of Ohio, by which union he has six children: Collie G., Frank, Jessie H., Guy H., George C. and Mark P. Mr. Robison is the owner of a fine farm of 780 acres, especially adapted to stock raising, in which he is largely interested.

SWEEDLUND, B. C., farmer, section 13, P. O. Hepburn; born January 29, 1825, in Sweden; there he attained manhood's estate, having received a common school education and some of the advantages of the higher institutions of learning. He became a sailor with the rank of captain, having received a nautical education in the Swedish School of Navigation. He followed the sea from 1837 until coming to America in 1874. He immediately located where he now resides. Married Miss A. C. Warner, a native of Sweden, in 1850. His farm of forty acres is well improved.

STROM, AUGUST, farmer, section 35; born in Sweden in 1838; came to America in 1865, locating in Henry county, Illinois; he moved to Page county in 1873. Married in 1863, to Miss G. Danilson, a native of Sweden. They have five children: Charles A., Hilda S., Peter A., Amanda C. and John E. Mr. Strom and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He owns a farm of eighty acres, well improved.

SWANSON, NELSON, farmer, section 16; born in Sweden in 1847; came with his parents to America in 1854, locating in Illinois; came to Iowa in 1876, and has since resided in this county. Married Miss Jennette Johnson in 1878. They have one child: Arthur. Owns eighty acres of land.

STEEVE, HENRY, farmer, Section 22; born in 1834, in Hanover, Germany. His education was received in a private school. Came to America when twenty-one years of age, finding a home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1864; he then moved to Cook county, Illinois, and in 1869 came to Page county, Iowa. Was married to Miss Mary Bender, a native of Germany, in 1855, by whom he is the father of twelve children: Elizabeth, Ellenora, John, William, Frederick, Louis,

Henry, George, Mary, Joseph, Edward and Martin. Of these all are at home except Elizabeth, who is married. Mr. Steeve has held various offices of trust, among them those of township trustee and school director. Owns 640 acres of land, all improved.

SWANSON, N. P., section 35; born in Sweden in the year 1830. Came to America in 1864, locating at Andover, Illinois. In 1871 came to Page county. Was married in 1855, to Miss Eva Louise, a native of Sweden. They are the parents of nine children: Charles E., Mary L., Nelson A., Oscar, Hilda, Henry, Anna, Elick, and Elizabeth. Owns 360 acres.

WARNER, MRS. MATILDA, farmer, section 13, P. O. Hepburn; born in 1842, in Sweden. In 1846 she came with her parents to America, locating in Henry county, Illinois. Mrs. Warner—whose maiden name was Johnson—was married to Andrew S. Warner, a native of Sweden, in 1865. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Charles A. and Mary C. On the death of her husband she returned to Henry county, Illinois, but came again to Iowa in 1880. Her husband, Capt. A. G. Warner, died after one week's illness, at his home in Douglas township, on Sunday, December 5, 1875. He was born on the 13th day of July, 1837, in Novra Helsingland, Sweden. His parents emigrated to this country in the year 1850. The family consisted of the parents and two sisters, besides himself. They located at Andover, Henry county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. When the war broke out he responded to the call of his country and enlisted on the 14th day of September, 1861, in the company that was formed at and around Bishop Hill, Illinois, which afterwards became company D, of the 57th regiment Illinois volunteers. Upon the organization of that company he was appointed first corporal. At the battle of Shiloh he received an ugly bullet wound in his right arm, but refused a furlough and stayed with his company, performing his duty with his arm in a sling. He was soon afterward promoted to the position of first sergeant, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers and the privates of his company. On the 7th day of March, 1864, he received a commission from the president as captain of company A, 63d United States colored infantry, and served as such until the 9th day of January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service at Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, after an honorable and continuous service of four years, three months and fifteen days. At the close of his service to his country he settled down again as a farmer at his former home in Andover, where he remained until he was called away from the pursuits of agriculture, by the votes of his fellow citizens, to fill the office of sheriff of Henry county, to which position he was elected the fall of 1868, as an

independent candidate, against the regular republican nominee, by a majority of 116 votes, while Grant carried the county by two thousand seven hundred majority. He filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the people, reflecting honor on himself and credit on his countrymen who had presented him as their representative, and urged his election upon his merits alone. At the end of his term of office he took a trip west to locate a new home, and finally selected the present home, where he died, and to which he moved his family in the spring of 1871. On the 4th of December, 1865, he married Miss Matilda Johnson, an only sister of Captain Eric Johnson, formerly of Galva, Illinois. They lived a happy married life, and he leaves his widow and two children, one son eight years old, and one daughter three years old, to mourn their great and irreparable loss.

WALIN, ALFRED, farmer, section 19, P. O. Clarinda; born in Sweden in 1848. Came to America in 1868, locating at Geneseo, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Iowa. Was married to Miss Josephine Lavander in 1873, by whom he has three children: Charles E., Edward R. and Cornelius. From nothing he has accumulated a farm of 130 acres, the fruit of honest and patient toil.

EAST RIVER TOWNSHIP.

CUNNING, WM., farmer and brickmason, P. O. Clarinda; born January 25, 1818, in Columbiana county, Ohio. When six years of age his parents moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. Was educated in the common schools of that state. At the age of fourteen he went to learn bricklaying with a Mr. Ledrick Bingham, of Cleveland, with whom he served an apprenticeship of seven years. In 1836 he moved to Crawford county, Ohio, where he followed his trade until 1854, when he came to Iowa, locating in East River township, Page county, where he has followed his trade most of the time since during the summer season. The first two winters he was here he taught school at Hawleyville. He came through from Ohio overland with teams, and was 42 days on the road. When he had got as far as Corning, in Adams county, he met with quite a severe loss, having with him one thousand dollars in gold, which he had packed away in a large trunk, or box. The money was stolen from the trunk during his absence from the wagon by a young man named Alexander Souder, whom he had brought through with him,

free of charge. Missing his money, he at once suspected Souder, and planned to catch him. In this he was successful, and recovered all but about sixteen dollars, which could not be found. The young man was taken to Glenwood and placed in jail, but was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was never brought to trial. Mr. C. went before the grand jury to prepare an indictment against him, but as he had got his money, and the jury were pretty full of whisky, they moved to let him go and pay no attention to it. This was his first experience in legal business in Iowa. He owns a fine farm of 440 acres, which he has made by hard, honest toil and strict attention to business; and now, in his advanced age, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has a competency for himself and family in his declining years, which he has made by his own hands. In 1856 he was elected school treasurer and justice of the peace of East River township, and has held these offices ever since, with the exception of one term, while on a visit to Ohio, but was the next year returned, and still holds them. Was married June 5, 1841, to Miss Ruth Chandler, a native of Marion county, Ohio. Has a family of nine children: Jos. W. S., Andrew O., Franklin, Sarah A., wife of Joseph Davidson; Mary M., wife of H. V. Hebbert; Alonzo, Hiram and Philenna, all living, and one, Henry Clay, gave his life for his country's sake, being killed at the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. He was a member of company K, 23d Iowa infantry.

CLARK, S. J., farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Moved to Chicago in 1848. In 1851 he went to De Kalb county, Illinois, entering into farming, and engaged in the cattle trade between Nebraska City and Denver a number of years. In 1862 he brought a number of cattle to Page county, Iowa. Was married to Carrie E. Cook, April 4, 1858. Came to Page county to reside in 1868. A well-to-do farmer, and a genial gentleman.

COUCH, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, August 17, 1819. In 1838 he went to Covington, Kentucky, working at the trade of a nail-cutter. In 1838 he engaged in boating, running the first packet ever run on the Illinois river. Mr. Couch has been engaged in many kinds of business, and has been unusually successful in them all. He was married to Miss Margaret Diel, June 26, 1845. They are the parents of nine children: John D., Rebecca M., Anna B., Francis C., David E., Hattie A., Margaret, Mary and Nettie. Came to Iowa in 1870.

COOK, MARY M., farmer; born in Worcester county, Massachusetts. When she was nine years of age her parents moved to Chicago. In 1856

Mrs. Cook (her maiden name being Clark) was married to Charles E. Cook. In 1860 they moved to De Kalb county, Illinois, from which place they went to Denver. In 1863 her husband met with a sudden death, by accidental shooting. Mrs. Cook now owns a farm of 198½ acres, under excellent management.

DAUGHERTY, SAMUEL, farmer; born in Orange county, Indiana, September 15, 1843. Came with his parents to Iowa the same year, and to Page county in 1845. When Mr. Daugherty came to Page county there were but few settlers, and few of them could have been induced to believe that Page county would ever be the county she is to-day. Mr. Daugherty has crossed the plains twice since coming to Iowa, was united in marriage April 11, 1869; have had born to them six children: Smira J., Wilber S., Della M., Charles E., Lulu B. and an infant.

DAUGHERTY, GIDEON M.; born in Orange county, Indiana, February 5, 1816. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony June 9, 1840, to Elizabeth Mahin. Mr. Daugherty resided in his native state until 1844, when he gathered his household effects together and started with them and family for Iowa, locating in Taylor county. Here they remained one year when they removed to Page county where they resided until 1850, when, with many others, Mr. Daugherty caught the gold fever and made a trip to California, where he remained but a short time, bringing back with him to Iowa an unusual amount of experience. To Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have been born nine children, eight of whom are living: William S., Samuel, Robert E., Martha E., Peter, Sarah J., deceased, John W., James B., Caroline.

DAVISON, PLEASANT, farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Andrew county, Missouri, October 16, 1842. Remained until about seven years of age, when he came to Page county with his father, settling in Buchanan township in 1849. Mr. Davison is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and a man who has been deeply interested in its well-being. Was married April 17, 1867, to Margaret J. Ferguson.

GRAY, WILLIAM M., farmer; born in Campbell county, Tennessee, in 1838. Removed with his parents to Missouri, in 1841, where he resided until 1866. In 1861 he joined the state militia, and, in December, 1862, enlisted in Eleventh Missouri cavalry, and was discharged in July 1865. Came to Page county during the winter of 1866, but returned to Missouri in the spring, where he remained until 1872, when he purchased the farm where he now resides. He was married November 29, 1866, to Miss Celestia L. Loretta, and four children have been born to them, three of whom are

now living: Clarence A., Rebecca J. and Myrtle M. Mr. Gray was first elected clerk of the township in 1874, and afterward in 1875 and 1878. In 1873 he was chosen director and secretary of the school board, which position he has held ever since.

KROUT, JOHN, farmer; born May 24, 1820, in Kenton county, Kentucky. Ten years later, 1830, his father removed to Fountain county, Indiana. Young Krout remained in Fountain county until 26 years of age. He then came to Page county and entered a claim of 160 acres. Mr. Krout was married to Elizabeth Reed in January, 1846. The following year his wife died. In October of the same year he married Miss N. J. Stonebraker. They began their wedded life on the farm now owned by Mr. Krout. They have six living children: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Milton, Catharine, Andrew and Clara. The farm of Mr. Krout is a model in management and care, and is well fruited.

MILLHONE, LAMBERT, farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, October 19, 1836, remaining on the farm where he was born until twenty-one years of age. After farming four years on his own account, went to Henry county, Iowa, in 1861, remaining there until 1875, when he came to Page county, purchasing the farm formerly owned by J. A. Thompson. Was married to Catherine Nickelson November 19, 1857. They have nine children, of whom seven are living: Emma R., Minnie L., Isaac N., Thomas M., Nancie N., D. G. and Samuel L.

MORGAN, SPENCER D., farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Lee county, Illinois, November 22, 1843, remaining in that state and county until coming to Iowa in 1869. Was married to Miss P. M. Wood, August 18, 1871. They are the parents of four children: Edna E., Maud D., Leroy, and Earl C. Mr. Morgan owns a fine farm, conducted on scientific methods of farming; well watered and in good condition.

MULKINS, SAMUEL H., farmer; born in Delaware county, Indiana, April 14, 1829, at which place he remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He removed to Iowa in October, 1859. Was married to Miss Sarah A. Brothers on February 14, 1849. Twelve children were the result of this union, seven of whom are now living: Elizabeth J., David G., E. C., Merritt L., Sarah A. S., Monroe R. and Isaac T. Mr. Mulkins was at first very much dissatisfied with Iowa, but after giving the soil of Page county a fair trial has concluded that there is none other equal to it. In addition to the old farm of 249½ acres, he has recently purchased another 240 acres; both well improved.

ROWLEY, SAMUEL, farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Northampton, England, June, 14, 1833. When eighteen years of age came to the United States, landing at New York City on the first of May. From that city he went to Syracuse, New York, making a brief stay; thence went to Wood county, Ohio, remaining until the spring of 1852, when he became a resident of Toledo, Ohio. Was married November 18, 1859, to Miss Matilda Kesler. Came to Iowa, settling on present farm in 1865. They now own a fine farm of 210 acres with brick dwelling and fine outbuildings.

SNODGRASS, JAMES; born in Kentucky, October 17, 1827. He was united in marriage to Nancy A. Long, August 30, 1849. From this union they had eleven children. Mr. Snodgrass died on the 5th of September, 1877.

STOTLAR, SILAS W., farmer; born in Henry county, Ohio, in 1831; moved to Indiana in 1863, and the same year enlisted in the Seventy-second regiment Indiana volunteers, and re-enlisted as a veteran, in 1865, and was discharged in September of that year, at Indianapolis. Mr. Stotlar and Miss Matilda Koons were united in the holy bonds of matrimony September 25, 1862. The result of this happy union has been seven children, all of whom are now living: Florence, Fredrick W., Frank M., Charles, Edwin J., Harry W., and Cora M. He came to Iowa, and located upon the farm where he now resides in 1868.

WOODS, JACOB, farmer; born in Highland county, Ohio, November 24, 1834. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Indiana, where they resided until 1851, when they removed to Iowa, locating in East River township, Page county. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Case, March 6, 1870. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are now living: James W., Eva L. and Edith G.

WALL, A. W., farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1821. From there moved to Chenango county, New York, remaining five years. In 1849 returned to Pennsylvania, remaining until 1857, when he came to Clarinda and engaged in farming. In 1864 went into the army and served until the close of the war. Was married to Miss Margaret S. Thomas, March 24, 1867. They are the parents of a family of four children.

WILFLEY, DAVID, farmer; born in Galoway county, Missouri, August 9, 1824. He moved with his parents in 1838 to Buchanan county,

Missouri, and remained with them until he was 24 years of age. Married Martha Anderson in 1858 and settled on a farm in Buchanan county. He is the father of six children, all living: Martha, John, Emma, Thomas, James and Robert. Came to Page county in 1861, but returned to Missouri the year following. In 1863 he returned to Page county and bought a farm on which he has resided ever since. Mr. Wilfley's is one of the oldest farms in Page county, and embraces a magnificent orchard and vineyard.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

BARNHART, J. PHIL., farmer and telegraph operator: born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. His father was a minister of the M. E. church. Attended the common schools of the state. Commenced work as an operator in a railroad office when only 12 years of age, which business he followed for several years. Obeying Mr. Greeley's injunction, Mr. Barnhart, in 1876, set his face toward the west; located on section 4, Fremont township. He married Miss Davis in 1879. They have one child: Iona.

CARLBERG, C. A., blacksmith and carriage-maker; born 1844, in Sweden. Brought up on a farm and learned his trade before leaving his native land, which he left in 1868. Located in Henry county, Illinois, where he owned a large blacksmith shop and carriage works. Moved to Page county in 1879, and is doing a good business in his trade. He was married in 1870, to Mary Hulting, and is the father of two children: Lizzie and Minnie. Mr. Carlberg is a genial and kind gentleman.

CHANTRY, A. J.; born in Van Buren county, Iowa, June 13, 1841. His parents were among the earliest settlers of that county. His mother was a highly educated lady, from whom he received his early education. He commenced teaching when nineteen years of age. Enlisted in the 29th Iowa infantry when twenty-one, and served three years of the war, and participated in eleven regular battles. Was wounded twice, and is now carrying a confederate ball in his shoulder. Mr. C. was promoted to first lieutenant, and at the close of the war received a captain's commission. At the close of the great struggle he settled on section six, Fremont township, where he now lives. Was elected representative from Page county to the general assembly in the fall of 1873. Married in 1865 to Hattie Raines, daughter of Henry Raines, Esq., of Mills county. He is the father of seven children, five of whom are living: M. A., Warren,

Alfred, Lillie and Forest R. He is a kind, genial gentleman, of good business ability.

DAHLSTEDT, N. G., pastor of the Lutheran church of Fremont township; born in Sweden in 1849. Although raised on a farm, he spent most of his boyhood attending the common schools. He left his native land in 1869, and arrived here among strangers, almost penniless. But with true pluck soon found employment, first on a railroad, next in a lumber yard, clerking in a store, working on a farm—struggling to gain an independent livelihood. Was married to Louisa A. Sampson, a much esteemed lady, daughter of a farmer in Minnesota. Mr. Dahlstedt commenced studying for the ministry at Augustana college, Rock Island, in 1872, from which he graduated in 1877. Became pastor of Fremont church in the same year. Mr. D. is a man of fine education, broad, liberal views, a conscientious worker, and will be the means of accomplishing good among his people.

EKEROTH, J. A.; born in Sweden. His father moved to the United States in 1868, when he was twelve years of age. They first lived in Henry county, Illinois, but in 1870 they set out to seek a home in this ever attractive county. His father died in 1874, when a great deal of the responsibility devolved upon the son. Was married to Miss Tilia Anderson in 1878. They have one child—Ellen E.

FALK, C. A.; born in Sweden in 1829. Is the youngest of a large family of thirteen children. Received his education at private schools. Moved on one of his father's farms in 1852, and in the same year was united in marriage to Cecelia Heindrickson. Emigrated to America in 1868, and located in Henry county, Illinois. Moved to Page county two years later. Was the first Swede that completed a dwelling house in Fremont township. Was a preacher among his people for two or three years. Mr. F. is the father of ten children: Charles J., Augusta C., Emilie M., Carolina S., Selma C., Theckla V., Eulalia S., Eugenia M., Elenora and Ester C. Mr. F. is a man of great natural power, deeply religious and conscientious.

FLEENER, JOHN, farmer, section 32, P. O. Essex; born in Des Moines county, Iowa, January 23, 1854. Raised as a farmer, and has followed the same occupation throughout his life. Was educated in the common schools and at Denmark academy. Was married March 3, 1880, to Miss Sadie Grafton, a native of Iowa. Owns a fine farm of eighty acres.



N. G. Dahlsstedt

FLOBERG, ANGUS; born in Sweden in 1860. Attended the common schools of that country. Emigrated to the United States in 1874, coming directly to Page county, where he has been working for his step-father and attending school.

HULTINE, C. A., farmer, section 27; born 1840 in Hults in Sweden. He was an orphan when hardly more than an infant, and in his bereaved condition suffered much hardship before old enough to take care of himself. In 1869 he bade farewell to his native soil and set his face toward the land of the west. He first settled in Illinois, but pushing westward he arrived in Page county in 1872. Mr. Hultine in 1875, met with an accident that came nearly costing him his life. While digging a well the rope broke and the loaded bucket fell severely injuring him. Mr. Hultine has been married twice. His first wife died in Chicago. His second wife, Miss Mary Johnson, married him in 1874. He has a good farm and is doing finely.

HULTINE, N. G.; born in 1842 in Sweden. He learned the carpenter trade which he followed for several years. Seeking to better his condition he sought a home in the west. He arrived in Henry county, Illinois, in 1870; came to Page county in 1879, where he owns a beautiful farm. He entered into the conjugal relation with Miss Carolina Hamelin in 1877. They have one child: Gustaf Adolf. Mr. Hultine became an orphan when but four years of age. His integrity and sterling worth are well known.

JOHNSON, JAMES; born in Sweden in 1842. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, and that is the business which has engaged his attention through life. Left the old country in 1870. After considerable traveling in Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, he settled in Red Oak in 1872. Moved to Essex in 1875, and on his farm in section 3, Fremont township in 1879. Mr. J., who eight years ago had scarcely a penny, has now a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Nebraska, and a good house in Essex. Was married in 1873 to Caroline Peterson. Have had five children, of whom two are living.

JOHNSON, ANTHONY; born in 1825 in Sweden. His father emigrated to the United States in 1865, and settled in Illinois where they resided for five years. Moved to Page county in 1870 and settled on section 21, Fremont township. His father died in 1874 when the responsibility and management of the estate chiefly devolved on Mr. J. Mr. Johnson has been elected to many township offices and is now justice of

the peace. Mr. Johnson is a fine young man of more than average business ability.

JOHNSON, C. A.; born in 1834 in Sweden. His father being a farmer he spent most of his youth laboring on the homestead. He attended the common schools only a limited time. Left his old home in 1852, and in a small sailing vessel embarked for the new world, arriving at Andover, Illinois, some months afterwards. Mr. Johnson owned a good farm of 120 acres in Henry county, Illinois. While there in 1858, he married Sophia Sunberg, a lady of agreeable, kind manners. They have had nine children, of whom seven are living. Mr. Johnson moved to Page county in 1871, and since then has lived on his beautiful farm on section 22, Fremont township. He has almost continuously held some township office and is now a supervisor of the county. He is a man of more than ordinary business ability, is a fair, accommodating man, and is highly respected among his neighbors.

LARSON, N. P.; born in Sweden in 1825. Was engaged in tilling the soil while in the old country. Emigrated to the United States in 1859. Married Miss Maria Anderson the same year. They are the parents of two children: Ida J. and Edward. Mr. Larson owns a splendid farm of 160 acres. He is a hospitable kind of a gentleman, and is highly esteemed.

LARSON, L. P.; born in Sweden in 1849. Left his native land in 1865, when a mere youth, to find a home in the far west. Lived at Chicago, Galesburg and New Windsor before taking up his home in Page county, which he did in 1874. He was united in wedlock the same year to Miss Hilda Johnson. They have had two children: Charles S. and Paul. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres.

LINBERG, ABRAHAM; born in Sweden in 1842. He emigrated to the United States in 1863, taking up his abode in Henry county, Iowa. Wishing to enlarge his field of action he came to Page county in 1870, where he owns 360 acres of fine land. He married Hannah Volin. They have had five children: Sophia F., Amelia, George A., Arthur and Selma.

MALMBERG, C. J.; born in Sweden in 1840. Emigrated to the United States in 1869, and located in Illinois. He came to Page county in 1872. Married Miss Christina S. Johnson in 1864. They have had seven children, of whom five are living: John, Amanda, Hilda, Annie and Charles Oscar.

PETERSON, O. P.; born in Sweden in 1840. He first beheld the

New World in 1863. Moved to Illinois, and thence to Hamilton county, Iowa, in 1865. Returned to Illinois in 1872. Came to Page county, Iowa, in 1874, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres. Mr. P. was in the government employ during the war. At Chatanooga, in 1864, came nearly meeting a horrible death. He was ordered to clean a steam tank, and while at work, by mistake, steam was forced in the tank; scalded, and nearly dead, he was rescued. His suffering before recovery was intense. Mr. P. was married in 1865, and is the father of seven children: Charles John, Hannah, Willie, Lina, Nellie, and Emma.

PETERSON, OLOF; born in Sweden in 1820. Learned the trade of a blacksmith. Came to the United States in 1852 and settled in Illinois, when his whole property consisted of only \$60; now he owns 320 acres of splendid land. He was united in marriage to Hannah Mortenson in 1854. They have had four children. Mr. P. went to Sweden on a visit in 1879.

STROMBERG JOHN; born in Sweden in 1837. He was married to Miss Sophia Peterson in 1861. They have four children, two living: Amanda C. and Carl E. Came to the United States in 1868. Located in Illinois. Transferred his place of abode to Page county in 1871. Mr. S. owns a fine farm of 160 acres, and is a liberal, thoughtful, large-hearted man.

SWENSON, JOHN E., farmer; place of nativity, Sweden; born 1836. He first beheld the shores of the great republic in 1864. He settled in Illinois, but in 1871 he came to Page county to seek a new home. He now has a good farm of 160 acres. He was married in 1861 to Christine Nilsson. They have had six children, three of whom are living: C. August, Frank and Selma.

SUNQUIST, FRANK; born in Sweden in 1844. Emigrated to this country in 1868. Lived in Illinois until 1872, when he changed his abode there for a new home in the beautiful county of Page. He has 80 acres of land. He married Miss Mary Blomberg in 1877. They have had two children: Charles Wm. and Alvira E.

TILLMAN, CARL, farmer; born in 1810. Emigrated to the United States in 1865 and located in Illinois. Moved to Page county in 1871. Mr. Tillman has a fine farm of 270 acres. Married in 1833 to Anna Johnson. Is the father of three children; one living.

WENSTRAND, ALFRED, farmer; born in Sweden, in the year

1855. Attended school only a limited portion of his time, until fifteen years of age. In 1870 he came with his father to America, and located in Page county. Mr. Wenstrand was united in wedlock, in 1879, to Miss Catharine Olson. Though yet a young man, he has a fine farm; is intelligent and energetic, and possesses those surest elements of success—strict integrity and industry.

WENSTRAND, GUSTAVUS; born in Sweden, in 1829. Received his education in private schools in his native land. He left Sweden to seek a home in the western world, in 1870. Coming directly to Iowa, he located in Fremont township, section 2. Mr. Wenstrand has been twice married: in 1850 the first time, from which union five children resulted. Re-married in 1872, from which has resulted the birth of two children: Anna and Hilma; by his first wife were born Lizzie, Alfred, Lillie and Charles. Mr. Wenstrand owns a fine farm of 180 acres, the resources of which seem unlimited.

RAPP, S. M., farmer, P. O. Essex; born in Sweden in the year 1841. For eight years served as a soldier in the regular army of Sweden. In 1868 came to the United States and located in Illinois. In 1871 came to Page county with about three hundred others of his own nationality, entering and improving an excellent farm of 160 acres. Mr. Rapp was married in 1863 and is the father of eight children, five of whom are now living.

YOUNGBERG, JOHN, farmer; born in Sweden in 1838. His father died when he was eleven years of age. His mother taught him the rudiments of an education. He followed the trade of a tailor for many years. Was married to Anna Louisa Johnson in 1863. Have had nine children of whom six are living: Hilma S., Charles A., Amanda S., Albert, Oscar O., Joseph G. In 1868 they came to seek a home in the United States. Moved to Page county in 1872, where he now owns a farm of 200 acres.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

ALDEN, F. H., farmer, section 29, P. O. Shenandoah; born in South-berg, Worcester county, Massachusetts, May 18, 1847. At the age of eight years his parents moved to Henry county, Illinois. His early youth was spent in attending school and working on the farm. His father was killed by the cars in 1864, leaving him at the age of seventeen in charge

of the family. Was married December 25, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Blackburn of Henry country, Illinois, and moved to Page county, Iowa, in the spring of 1871. They are the parents of six children: Fred. H., Lillie Grace, Harry B., Howard D., Nellie G., and Bessie B., deceased. They were the first to organize the first Baptist church of Shenandoah in June, 1871; has been a deacon of the church since its organization, and his wife church clerk, and he holds the offices of justice of the peace and township trustee. Owns 160 acres of fine land well improved and under hedge fence.

ARGUS, JOHN, restaurant and bakery, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Erie county, New York, January 2, 1835; passed his life on a farm until eighteen years of age, receiving in the meantime a common school education. The last three years, from fifteen until eighteen years of age, were employed in learning the shoemaker's trade at Buffalo, New York. He went hence to Toledo, Ohio, and at the end of two years came to Washington county, Iowa. He there followed his trade for a period of nineteen years, up to the time of his coming to Shenandoah in June, 1875. He was married December 24, 1857, to Miss Josephine Rosier, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. They have five children: Mary, Clara, Caroline, Addie and Lorena.

ANDERSON, S. N., farmer, section 11; born in Washington county, Illinois, December 26, 1834. Resided with his parents until twenty-one years of age; then went to La Salle county, Illinois, remaining three years, when he went to Missouri. He remained in that state four years, and had commenced to build a home, when his union sentiments compelled him to leave his home and the state. He returned to Washington county, Illinois, to remain until the fall of 1863, when he came to Page county. In the following year he engaged in the furniture business in the city of Clarinda. This he continued for two years, when he went to Nodaway township to engage in farming. In 1877 he moved to Grant township purchasing a farm of 160 acres, which he continues to improve. He was married October 13, 1859, to Miss Mary Caly, of Perry county, Illinois. They are the parents of six children, four living: Clara A., Cora J., Samuel O., and Eva A.

BAKER, W. F., grain buyer, P. O. Bingham; was born in Bingham, Summerset county, Maine, January 9, 1836. The early part of his life he attended school, and worked at the lumber business. Was married to Miss Ellen M. Smith, of Bingham, Maine, June 1858. Enlisted August 10, 1861, in the Ninth Maine infantry; he went into the service as captain of company D., and was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, participating in the numerous battles of the army of the Potomac; was with Sherman

on the Port Royal expedition; was on Gen. Butler's staff six months, and acted as provost-marshal in various places, and was mustered out in July, 1866, serving nearly five years. Was taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina, and was exchanged at Charleston, South Carolina. Returned to Maine, and followed the lumber business very extensively for six years, and lost very heavily by freshets. He then moved to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1872; was connected with the Wabash & Pacific railroad, acting an important part as agent for them in securing the right-of-way, and completing the road. Owns 80 acres of land near Bingham. He is the father of seven children, five of whom are living: Alice M., Hattie L., Mary E., Carroll D. and Nellie C.

BENDER, JACOB, harness and saddlery, P. O. Shenandoah; born in France, August 8, 1842. Came with his parents to America when two years old. They located on a farm near New Albany, Indiana, on which young Bender resided, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, until 1860, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, to learn his present trade. He worked as a journeyman until the spring of 1871, when he came to Shenandoah, entering the employment of J. H. McConn. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Benj. Lake, which was continued until 1878, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Bender engaged in business in his own name. Married Miss L. Goodyear, a native of Saxony, April 30, 1874. They have two children: Lillie B. and Antrim C.

BANKS, CHARLES, farmer, section 32, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Sweden, March 30, 1852. Came to the United States in 1867 locating at Burlington, Iowa. At the end of six months he went to Warren county, Illinois, working at farming by the month for the following four years. Subsequently, he came to Ringgold county, Iowa, purchasing a farm, on which he labored for a year. Selling this property, he came to Page county, and purchased 160 acres in Morton township. He is a bachelor, and lives on a farm in single-blessedness, "with no one to molest or make him afraid."

BENNETT, J. H. W., lumber merchant, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Montgomery county, Maryland, February 26, 1829. When four years of age went with his parents to Mary county, same state, in which he lived until nineteen years of age. He changed his residence several times to various points in Maryland and Virginia, but in 1855 in the month of August, went to Dixon, Illinois. In the fall of 1879 came to his present home. From 1848 to '70 followed the trade of carpentry. In 1862 entered the service of the United States, serving in the "marine artillery." At the end of five months was mustered out, when he entered the quar-

ter-master's department, remaining until the close of the war. Was married August 10, 1862 to Miss Mary H——, a native of Maryland. They are the parents of two children: Gracie and Mary.

BOYD, G. W., salesman, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Athens, Illinois, May 2, 1850, in which place he resided until 1869. He then moved to Page county, Iowa, following farming until 1872 when he came to Shenandoah, which he has since made his home. Entered the employment of R. B. Crose in 1878. Was married October 4, 1877 to Miss Cary B. Crose, a native of Boone county, Indiana. They have one child: Jay E.

BAILEY, E. K., physican and surgeon, P. O., Shenandoah; born in Cook county, Illinois, June 3, 1848. Lived on a farm until twelve years of age. He then was stationed at Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, as telegraph operator on the C. & N. W. R. R., from which position he was advanced to the general office in Chicago. He thus provided himself with means to finish his college course, which he did in 1875, graduating from Wheaton College in that year. In 1877 he graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and in the same year entered upon his practice in Hepburn, Page county. The year following he came to Shenandoah. Was married to Miss M. B. V. Myers, a graduate of Wheaton College, June 1, 1876, at Clarinda.

BURKHARD, T. S., grocer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Erie county, New York, February 28, 1850. When fifteen years of age moved to Omaha, Nebraska, and learned the blacksmith's trade. Came to Shenandoah in the spring of 1874, engaging in carpentry for nearly three years. In 1877 began his present business. Was married November 22, 1870, to Miss Jennie V. Tischki, a native of Prussia. They are the parents of four children: John S., Charles F., Albert G. and Francis V.

BADHAM, J. R., P. O. Shenandoah; born in Worcestershire, England, September 9, 1841. Came with his parents to the United States in 1844, with whom he settled in Hancock county, Illinois. After a single year's residence he moved to Iowa, locating on the present site of Council Bluffs, remaining for about fifteen months. His next place of extended residence was in Mills county, where he remained for twelve years. He then started out in life for himself, going to Manti, Fremont county, where he remained for seven years, at which time he came to Shenandoah, of which place he has since been a continuous resident. Was married to Eliza C. Fisher, January 16, 1864. They have had five children, four of whom are now living: Mary C., Frank C., Willard E. and Byron J.

COX, E. B., farmer, section 23, P. O. Shenandoah; was born in Ross county, Ohio, October 12, 1844. At the age of eight years his parents moved to Stark county, Illinois. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in company E, 112th Illinois infantry, for three years. Participated in the battles of Knoxville, Atlanta, Utoy Creek, Campbell's Station, Kelley's Ford, Beam's Station, Rensselaer, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Anderson and Wilmington. Was mustered out June 20, 1865. Returned to Stark county, Illinois, and was married July 3, 1869, to Miss Eliza G. Eastman, of that county. Moved to Page county, Iowa, in the spring of 1871, buying 160 acres of land, which he has under a high state of cultivation. Has ten acres of beautiful grove surrounding his house; has walnut and chestnut trees bearing plentifully which he raised from seed. Has as fine an orchard as there is in the county. He is the father of five children, four of whom are now living: M. H., Jesse, Albert, Nora and Oliver.

CALL, SILAS, farmer, section 31, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Merriam county, New Hampshire, December 10, 1825. He resided there, following the occupation of a farmer, until 1865, when he moved to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in the same occupation until the spring of 1868, when he came to Grant township. He has, by industry and care, built him a home on one of the finest farms in this township. He was married February 3, 1852, to Miss L. Bullock, a native of Grafton, New Hampshire. They have had three children, of whom one is now living: Mary E. Mr. Call is one of the oldest settlers in the township, and a man of strict integrity and sterling worth.

CROSE, C. F., bookkeeper, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa, March 16, 1856. Lived on a farm until fifteen years of age, since which time he has been in business in Shenandoah, either as salesman or bookkeeper. Was married June 2, 1880, to Miss W. Nixon, a native of Virginia. Mr. Crose is secretary of the school board, and a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and other secret organizations of high standing.

CROSE, R. B., merchant, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Boone county, Indiana, January 2, 1846. When eight years of age came to Iowa, locating in Fremont county, where he remained, following the occupation of a farmer, until 1870, when he came to Shenandoah, forming a partnership, and doing business under the firm name of Mettleman & Crose. He subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business in his own name. Married Miss Clara Porter July 14, 1874. They have four children, three living: Walter P., Newton W. and Reuben B.

COPSON, W. H., of the *Shenandoah Reporter*, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Albany, New York, February 17, 1851. Lived in that city and the city of New York until thirteen years of age, when he went to Green county, Indiana. From this place he went to Summerfield, Illinois, remaining until 1868. Missouri next claimed him as a citizen, when he came to Iowa, locating at Hamburg, Fremont county. He has been connected with the *Riverton Republican*, as well as the Hamburg paper. When he came to Shenandoah he entered the employment of the *Reporter*, remaining until he formed his present partnership. In the early part of Mr. Copson's life he followed the business of broom making, entering the newspaper business in 1868. Was married July 2, 1876, to Miss D. H. Noble, a native of Wisconsin. They are the parents of two children: Frederick W. and Gertrude M.

CAREY, B. W., farmer and stock-dealer, owns 400 acres of land, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Canada West, June 25, 1830. Brought up and educated in that country, following the occupation of a farmer. In the spring of 1869 he came to Page county, settling in Washington township. Three years afterward he moved with his family to Galesburg, Illinois, his object being to educate his children. The advantages presented by Galesburg were eagerly improved by them for the three following years, when he moved back to Page and settled in the then youthful town of Shenandoah, of which he has since been a continuous and honored resident. He was married to Miss Jane C. Whiting, a native of Ireland, February 20, 1855. They are the parents of seven children: Lydia J. (now Mrs. B. C. Welty), Catherine C., John, Richard W., George, Alice and Mabel. Mr. Cary is one of the heaviest stock-dealers in the county, and a man who has been closely identified with all the business interests of his adopted city. He has contributed to its prosperity, coming to it when it was in its extreme youth, and while looking sharply after his own interests, has not been unfaithful to those of a public nature. He is a man esteemed highly among his fellow-townsmen, a strenuous advocate of, and firm friend to, higher education, and of sterling worth.

CASTLE, G. H., attorney and justice of the peace, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Knox county, Illinois, August 30, 1843, in which county he was raised and educated. Enlisted in company A, 9th Missouri infantry, June 25, 1861, serving with that regiment until they were transferred to the 59th Illinois infantry, company A. Was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Pine Top Mountain, where he was severely wounded and disabled for three months, and numerous other battles and skirmishes. Was mustered out as orderly sergeant, June 12, 1866, at New Braunfels, Texas. Coming home he en-

tered Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois, graduating in June, 1872. Came to Shenandoah in the spring of 1876, beginning the practice of law in June, 1879. Was married to Miss Ella Swigart, September 26, 1874. They are the parents of three children: Kittie, Grace and George. Owns 160 acres of splendid land.

COX, C. T., livery and feed stable, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Hancock county, Illinois, Nov. 6, 1844. When he was three years of age his parents came to Iowa, near where Council Bluffs now stands. In 1870 he came to Shenandoah—having previously lived in several states—and entered upon his present business. Married Miss Rachael T. Long, a native of Wisconsin, January 24, 1868. He is a member of the city council, now serving his third term.

DAVEY, J., farmer, section 26, P. O. Bingham; was born in Conwell, England, August 13, 1846. At the age of three years his parents moved to Wayne county, Pennsylvania. In 1863 came to Linn county, Iowa, and made one trip back to Pennsylvania, and moved to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1871. Was married to Miss Elbina Pierce, of Linn county, Iowa, January 8, 1868. Are the parents of two children: Willie R. and Harry E. Owns eighty acres of land, well improved, orchard bearing fruit, and a new house surrounded by forest trees. Lives one-half mile from Bingham Station. Holds the office of school director and road supervisor.

DRAKE, FRANK, farmer, section 26, P. O. Bingham; born in Harverfield, Delaware county, New York, June 10, 1833. Resided with his parents until 22 years of age. His time was spent in farming and going to school. Went to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1855. Was keeper of the insane asylum for two years. Went to Boston three years later, and was keeper in the insane asylum for two months. Was then engaged in farming for three years nine miles from Boston. In 1862 he enlisted for three years in the 32d Massachusetts infantry. Participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, battle of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Annie, Coal Harbor and Petersburg, and was in Grant's campaign until the surrender at Appomattox. Was mustered out near Washington, and returned to Delaware county, New York. Went to Aurora, Illinois, in 1865, and remained there five years. Came to Page county in the spring of 1871. Was married to Miss Eliza Kent, of Clarinda, October 9, 1872. Is the father of five children, four living: Myrtie E., Mattie F., Frank K. and Guy W., and one deceased, Rennie W. Owns 165 acres of land, one-fourth of a mile from Bingham; good house and barn, orchard, small fruits and a fine grove.

DUFFIELD, H. P., physician and surgeon, P. O. Shenandoah; born in McHenry county, Illinois, January 7, 1845, where he remained until eighteen years of age. Thence moved to Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois. Commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1867, with Dr. Thomas M. Reece. Graduated from Rush medical college, Chicago, February 2, 1870. After a two years' practice in Illinois, he came to Shenandoah in the spring of 1872, and entered upon a successful practice. He entered the federal army as a non-commissioned officer, June 6, 1864, serving five months, when he was mustered out. Married November 10, 1875, to Miss Maggie M. Camp, a native of McDonald county, Illinois, by whom he is the father of three children, one now living: Charles L.

DECLARK, J. B., farmer, section 29, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Richland county, New York, November 29, 1835. At the age of nine years, moved to Lexington county, where he remained until twenty-five years of age. In 1860 he was taken with the "western idea," and started for that great country. He located in Fulton county, Illinois, employing his summers with farm work, and his winters in teaching school. From Fulton county he went to Missouri, thence back to Illinois, locating in McDonough county, and engaging in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1870 he came to Iowa, locating at Shenandoah. Was married September 1, 1857, to Miss Amelia Stoddard, a native of New York. They have three children: Clara May, Frank A. and James H.

DAVIS, B. J., farmer, section 31, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Pelham, Massachusetts, May 23, 1835. When two years of age moved with his parents to Lake county, Indiana. At the end of a year moved to Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1870. He then came to Page county, Iowa, locating on his present fine farm. When fifteen years of age Mr. Davis learned the trade of a blacksmith, a business which he followed for a number of years. Was married January 22, 1856, to Miss E. Kenfield, a native of New York. They have five children, three now living: Emma J., Charles W., and Cora Belle.

ELLIOTT, J. S., dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Fleming county, Kentucky, September 3, 1825. When eight years of age he moved to Owen county, Indiana, residing on a farm until the fall of 1855. He then came to Iowa, locating in Jasper county, remaining one year, when he removed to Afton, Union county, entering the general mercantile business with the second stock of goods ever brought to that town. He came to Shenandoah in March, 1878, entering his present business. In August, 1862, enlisted in company H, 29th Iowa infantry; went

in as second sergeant; was promoted in 1862 to a second lieutenancy; resigned his commission in 1864.

FIELD, S. E., farmer, section 32, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, July 8, 1834. When nineteen years of age moved to Knox county, Illinois, remaining until the fall of 1869, when he came to Page county, Iowa, locating on his present farm. Some of the earlier years of Mr. Field's life were passed in teaching school, both common and high schools. He entered the service of the United States in May, 1864, joining company E, 138th Illinois infantry. Was mustered out the same year, having enlisted for only 100 days. He married Miss E. J. Eastman, November 6, 1870. They have four children, three living: Henry A., Helen E., Martha L.

FRIESZ, FREDERICK, farmer, section 14, P. O. Shenandoah; born in St. Clair county, Illinois, April 5, 1846, where he resided until the spring of 1873, when he came to Page county. He was married March 14, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Shaubert, a native of St. Clair county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children: Catherine, Mary Elizabeth, Mary, Annie, and Rosa. Owns 320 acres of fine and well improved land.

FRIESZ, ADAM G., farmer, section 14; born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 9, 1845. Resided there until 1873, when he came to Page county. Was married February 17, 1864, to Miss Mary Shaubert, of St. Clair county, Illinois. They are the parents of seven children: George, born August 29, 1865; Leana, born March 20, 1867; Peter, born April 23, 1869; Lewis, born December 23, 1870; George Adam, April 3, 1873; Mary Elizabeth, born November 26, 1875; and Eliza, born December 26, 1877. Mr. Friesz began his life with a capital of two thousand dollars; by judicious investments and careful work, he now has 800 acres of the finest land in Page county, well improved, and valued at \$25,000.

GWYNN, G. N., grain and stock buyer, P. O. Bingham; was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1850. His youth was spent in attending school and farming. In 1867 he came to Iowa, and followed the business of buying, feeding and shipping stock, living in Fremont and Mills counties, and sometimes teaching school in winter. Bought grain for L. B. Day & Co., of Shenandoah, for three years. Moved to Bingham, Page county, Iowa, December, 1879. Was married to Miss Mary E. Sexton, of Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa, December 19, 1872. They are the parents of five children: Richard M. and Gertie M.; three died at birth. Owns 80 acres of land in Fremont county, and house and eight lots in Bingham. He holds the office of notary public.

GOODWIN, MATT, Secretary Iowa Home insurance company; P. O. Shenandoah; born in Dublin, Ireland, October 25, 1848. He emigrated to Canada, settling at Toronto. For two years he filled the position of teller in the Forest Branch of the City Bank of Montreal. From Montreal he went to New York City, and found employment as bookkeeper in the general ticket office of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. He held this position for three years, when he became possessed of a desire to "go west," and did so, locating at St. Louis, Missouri. He became bookkeeper and auditor to the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, remaining in that position for three years. He then went as supervisory agent and adjuster for the same company, working in the South. Shortly after this he came to Iowa, connecting himself with the Hawkeye insurance company, as special agent, until his election as secretary of the company he now represents. His education was obtained at Trinity College, Dublin. Married August 5, 1875, to Mrs. A. M. Manning, a native of Texas. They have one son: Robert N.; and Mrs. Goodwin, by a former marriage, has a son: Hugh L. Manning.

GUNNISON, GEO. W., editor and proprietor *Shenandoah Reporter*, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Burlington, Iowa, August 22, 1855. He has lived successively in Concord, New Hampshire, whither he went when one year old, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Erie, Pennsylvania, Maysville, New York, and Pella, Iowa. While living in the last-named city his mother died. His father, who was president of the Baptist college at Pella, moved back to Pennsylvania, taking with him the subject of this sketch. In 1865 he came to Fremont county, Iowa, entering upon the occupation of farmer. At the end of two years he went to Chicago, engaging in the hardware trade. Two years later he came to Red Oak, Iowa, in the employ of an express company in that place. In December, 1874, he purchased the *Shenandoah Reporter*, which he at present edits. Was married May 1, 1878, and has one child: Sarah L.

GAFF, D. R., proprietor of the *Shenandoah Republican*, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1848. He lived in the county of his birth until twenty years of age, when he moved to Carroll county, Illinois, and subsequently to Stevenson county, same state. In July, 1871, he came to Shenandoah, of which place he has since been a continuous resident. He established the paper with which he is now connected in September, 1877, having previously established and owned since 1871 the *Shenandoah Reporter*, which paper he sold to G. W. Gunnison in 1874. Was married to Miss Belle M. Miller, a native of Henry county, Illinois, in January, 1879. They are the parents of one child: Morrill.

GRIFFITH, JOHN X., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1837. When three years of age moved with his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, remaining in that state until the year 1852, when he moved to Knox county, Illinois. Many of the earlier years of Mr. Griffith's life were passed in the grand old state of Illinois, but when in the full prime and vigor of manhood he came to Shenandoah, Page county, and has since been an honored citizen of the "daughter of the stars." He has been intimately identified with the business interests of the town, regarding its prosperity as his own. First in every business project that meant well for his adopted county, liberal and whole-souled, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Griffith has gained and held the utmost confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen. In addition to his business interests in the city, his energy has exerted itself in another and not a whit less honorable direction, that of raising blooded stock. His farm of four hundred acres, well stocked with the choicest cattle, situated one and a half miles northeast of the city, is one of the very finest in the county, well improved, with fine buildings, and an excellent orchard with small fruits. When his country called, Mr. Griffith was not slow to hear, and in the fall of 1862 was mustered into service with company A, 77th volunteer Illinois infantry, as a non-commissioned officer. His experience during the war was an arduous and varied one. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, and in the assault on Vicksburg, in which he was captured March 22, 1863; was taken into the city, and parolled the next day. He was again captured at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864, and taken into Texas and held until the war was over, having been released May 18, 1865. Mr. Griffith was married on February 18, 1866, to Miss Kate C. Castle, native of Knox county, Illinois, by whom he is the father of five children: Florence Mabel, Eliza Blanch, Gaylord C., Mary Emma, and Ethel. Of Mr. Griffith's worth as a man, and character as a gentleman, nothing need be said. There are few men who have enjoyed so generous a share of the public confidence as he. A patron of the county fair, and a liberal contributor to its success. To him the farmers of western Page are greatly indebted for added impetus to their labor and the successes they have achieved. He has been county supervisor, and ably looked after the interests of his constituency while in that position. A man of strong will and stable character, whom all love and none hate. May his days be full of usefullness, and his experience enrich the county of his adoption.

GURNEY, C. H.; was born July 17, 1847, at Stanfordville, Dutchess county, New York. At the age of ten he moved, with his parents, to Henry county, Illinois. In the winter of 1866 he first taught school, at

Saxon, Illinois. In the fall of 1868 he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, and, on June 19, 1873, finished the classical course of study. In 1876 Hillsdale College conferred the degree of A. M., on completion of past graduate course. January 3, 1874, he took charge of schools at Salem, Nebraska. In 1875 he had grasshoppers "bad," and fled to Illinois. July 10, 1876, he was elected principal of public schools of Villisca, Iowa, and remained four years in charge of same. On September 6, 1880, he took charge of Shenandoah public schools. On April 3, 1878, he was married at Salem, Nebraska, to Miss Mary Abbey Rising. On July 7, 1879, May Belle Gurney was born at Villisca, Iowa. His religion is to do right; his politics, to cast one honest vote; his social creed, to mind his own business.

HALL, W. D., barber, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Lee county, Iowa, December 27, 1846. In 1867 he moved to Hamburg, Fremont county. His business then was farming, which he followed until the fall of 1872, when he came to Shenandoah, engaging in his present business. Mr. Hall was married January 6, 1875, to Miss T. Redfield, a native of Iowa, by whom he has three children: Arthur D., May and Earl.

HOFFMAN, J. B., president of the Iowa Home insurance company, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Germany April 28, 1838. Came with his parents to the United States in 1843, settling in Fairfield county, Ohio. In the following year both his parents died, and he was thrown on the world, dependent upon his own resources. Began to learn the blacksmithing business when eleven years of age, finishing the same at the age of fourteen. He subsequently went to Miami county, Indiana, purchasing a farm of eighty acres for \$900, and at the end of the second year thereafter disposed of the same for \$1,300. He then located in McDonough county, Illinois, purchasing a farm for \$1,600. On this farm he labored for the following thirteen years, and then had accumulated the neat little sum of \$39,000. Came to Page county in 1872, and owns over twelve hundred acres of the finest land in the county. Enlisted in company K, 46th Indiana volunteers, in October, 1861, and was mustered out in January, 1863, on account of disability. He is one of the prime movers in the business enterprises of Shenandoah.

HAHN, E. M., restauranter, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Knox county, Illinois, on March 21, 1847. When twenty-three years of age, in 1870, he moved to Page county, Iowa, locating at Union Grove. Two years later Shenandoah became his place of residence, and he entered upon his present business. Was married September 9, 1869, to Miss Josie Yockbits, a native of Bohemia. They are the parents of three children: Ina, Essie and Mortimer.

HESTER, M. J., grocer, restauranter and baker, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Henry county, Indiana, October 19, 1835. His father dying when the lad was but eleven months old, his mother moved back to Clinton county, Ohio. He lived in this county until 26 years old. The greater part of his life was spent in school, either as student or teacher. His health failing him, he began to learn the carpenter trade, which business he followed until 1868, when he moved to Missouri. Moved to Shenandoah in August, 1879, and engaged in his present business with good success. Was married May 19, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Hoover, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of four children: F. E. L., Martha, Mary and Charles M.

HOLCOMB, H. S., boots and shoes, hats and caps, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1818. He lived in the county of his nativity until 1856, when he removed to Bureau county, Illinois. There he remained until 1873, when he came to Page county, engaging in farming. He opened his present business in 1875. Was married February 15, 1842, to Miss Betsy E. Allen, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children, three now living: Isaac Newton, Lula Helen (now Mrs. Wm. Ellis) and Lucy Emma.

HUMPHREY, J. W., homeopathic physician, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Franklin county, Ohio, June 27, 1836. Moved to Cedar county, Iowa, at the age of nine years. When eighteen years of age he entered Mt. Carroll seminary, remaining for three years when he began to teach school. He graduated from a medical college in the city of New York in the spring of 1864. He began the practice of medicine at Marshalltown, Iowa, and thence in Bloomington, Illinois, remaining for three years. From Bloomington he came to Iowa, practicing for two years at Ft. Dodge, Webster county. He came to Shenandoah in January, 1877, where he has built up a fine practice. He was married to Miss Fannie Gibson, July 10, 1860, from whom he was divorced in 1878. Married July 1, 1879, to Miss Ella Brytle, of Illinois. By his former wife he had three children: Sylva, Ella, and Arthur C.

INGRAHAM, ROBERT, coal dealer; born in Waynesburg, Green county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1821, where he resided until 1852. He then moved to Peoria, Illinois, remaining but a short time, when he came to Iowa, locating in Adams county. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Hancock county, Illinois. During two years of his stay in Illinois, 1854 to 1873, he was sheriff of his county. In 1873 he came to Shenandoah and engaged in his present business. He was married in 1844, to Miss Maria Gregg, a native of Green county, Pennsylvania. They are the

parents of eleven children: Sarah A., Ruth C., now (Mrs. C. A. Berry,) Agnes, (now Mrs. O. Gittings,) Jane, William, Aaron, Maria, (now Mrs. W. A. Barlow,) and three deceased.

JOHNSON, J. S., cabinet dealer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Erie county, New York, February 11, 1834, living in his native county until the year 1867, when he moved to Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois, remaining there until 1871. In that year he came to Iowa, locating at Shenandoah, entering upon his present business. He was married June 7, 1868, in Farmington, Illinois, to Miss Mary C. Jagger, a native of Hartford, Connecticut.

KEMP, J. T., grain dealer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Washington county, Iowa, July 8, 1848. At the age of seventeen moved to Henderson county, Illinois. In the spring of 1872 came to Fremont county, Iowa, and in the following February came to Shenandoah. Was married November 7, 1869, to Miss Anna M. Lorsins, a native of Warren county, Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Laura C., Maud A., Grace L. and Fred A.

KAPSON, N. J., harness and saddlery, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Austria, April 2, 1848. Came to this country when eleven years of age, settling in Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa, and lived there until 1865. From that time until 1873 his residence was frequently changed, having lived in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. In February, 1873, he came to Shenandoah, and has since resided here. Enlisted August 21, 1863, in company K—Iowa cavalry, as company harnessmaker. Was engaged in the battles of Sugar Valley, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain, and was before Atlanta. Mustered out September 25, 1865. Married to Miss Mary J. Skinner, a native of Page county.

LYTLE, J. C., clerk Shenandoah House, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Grant county, Indiana, February 28, 1852. When six months old came with his parents to Fremont county, Iowa. In 1854 moved back to Grant county, and from thence, in 1865, went to Atchinson county, Missouri. In 1868 came again to Iowa, locating in Fremont county. Came to Shenandoah in April, 1875, and entered the Shenandoah House as clerk. His education is that usually afforded by the common schools. Was married October 7, 1876, to Miss Katie Lyons, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: Maud E. and William J. Owns a farm of eighty acres in Morton township.

LAKE, D. S., Shenandoah nursery, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Merri-

mac county, New Hampshire, January 27, 1845, living on a farm in his native county until 19 years of age. Came to Shenandoah in the spring of 1873. His nursery is a fine, large establishment, competent to supply the wants of southwestern Iowa. Was married January 23, 1872, to Miss Hannah O. Day, a native of Connecticut. They have two children: Albert F. and Ralph.

LAWS, WILLIAM, coal, wood and brick, P. O. Shenandoah; born in county Suffolk, England, August 7, 1821. In the spring of 1835 he moved with his parents to Canada East, this continent. At the end of three years they moved to Rochester, New York, remaining until 1841, when they moved to Beloit, Wisconsin. Seven years thereafter, in 1848, they went to Will county, Illinois, remaining until March, 1871, when they came to Shenandoah. Mr. Laws entered the federal service in August, 1861, joining company A, 36th Illinois cavalry. Was mustered out in September, 1864. Was engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth and many skirmishes. Was married February 12, 1852, to Miss Mary West, a native of Manchester, England. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Virginia A., (now Mrs. Jesse Cartlich,) Hannah E., (now Mrs. James McCabe,) Kittie, Emma J., and George W.

LIPPITT, F. C., stock raiser, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Noble county, Ohio, July 31, 1853. At the age of twelve years his parents moved to Warren county, Illinois. His early life was spent attending school and working on the farm. He and his father have been engaged for fifteen years in raising fine blooded sheep in Warren county, Illinois, and are extensively known all over the west. Came to Page county, Iowa, in the spring of 1880, and bought 320 acres of fine land, two miles east of Shenandoah, and will make a specialty of raising fine Merino sheep. He has purchased the finest ewes he could find in the state of New York, Illinois, and Missouri. He has one ram a year old that he paid \$1,000 for in the state of Vermont. He is a young man of extensive means and energy.

LYTLE, THOMAS, proprietor of Lytle House, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Randolph county, North Carolina, January 16, 1824. When eleven years of age his father went to Grant county, Indiana, settling on a farm and residing there until the fall of 1854. He then came to Iowa, locating in Fremont county, engaging in both milling and farming for the next six years. In 1860 he returned to Indiana, following different occupations until 1865, when he moved to Missouri, following farming for a period of four years. He then returned to Fremont county, Iowa, remaining until April, 1876, when he came to Shenandoah and began to conduct the Lytle House. Mr. Lytle has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza-

beth Lowder, a native of Indiana; died August 6, 1862, leaving ten children, three of whom are deceased: Marion M., Wilis, James C., Winnie, Thos. D., Elizabeth, and Tobias. His second wife was married to him March 6, 1865. She was formerly Mrs. Catherine V. Sankey. She has one child, Richard, by her former husband.

LAKE, A. S., P. O. Shenandoah; born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, November 11, 1836. He passed his early life upon the farm, receiving the usual benefits of the common schools. He early began to teach during the winter in the district schools, and so continued for several winters, attending school in the summer and fall, until he was prepared for college. He entered the freshman class of Dartmouth college in September, 1858, remaining for the full term of four years—maintaining himself by teaching during winters—and graduated in the spring of 1862. He, at once, entered upon the work of teaching, both in High school and academy, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has fitted a number of the young men for several of the New England colleges. While teaching in Thomaston academy he married Miss Jennie H. Fox, of Thomaston, November 19, 1869. He continued in the profession until August, 1873, when he came to Shenandoah, and entered the hardware business. At the next town election he was chosen mayor. At that time there was an urgent call for more houses in Shenandoah, and he bought and erected several for rent, owning at present seven dwelling houses and two stores. After two years he abandoned the hardware business, and gave his whole time to his present occupation, that of land agent for eastern funds, and notary public. He is the father of two children: Carrie H. and John F.

MORRIS, AARON, P. O. Shenandoah; was born September 16, 1832 near Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana, and resided there until he was 10 years of age, when his parents removed to Jackson county, Missouri. Stayed there two years, and then moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, remaining there one year. Then moved to Miami county, Indiana, and stayed there twelve years. Then he went to Pulaski county, Illinois, stayed there five years; then went to flatboating on the Ohio river, and remained at that business nine years. Enlisted July 1, 1861, in company G, of the Twenty-first Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Served in that regiment one year, and was then transferred to the siege artillery, and served one year and a half. Then re-enlisted and served through the war, remaining in the siege artillery until January 10, 1865, when he was discharged. He participated in the battles of Baton Rouge, Beatash, Port Hudson, and a forty day siege under Gen. Banks. He then returned home; stayed there a short time, and went to Riley county, Kansas, and stayed there three years.

Then came to Grant township, Page county, Iowa, where he has since lived. He owns a nice little farm of 40 acres. He lives alone, and is well-respected by his neighbors.

MART, WILLIAM, P. O. Shenandoah; was born August 30, 1843, near Cuba, Clinton county, Ohio. He resided there with his parents until August 1, 1861, when he enlisted in company H, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry Volunteers; served until August 12, 1864, and participated in the battles as follows: New Madrid, Missouri, Island No. 10, and the capture of five thousand prisoners ten miles below that place; then to Fort Pillow, Pittsburg Landing, capture of Corinth, and then made a ten days' march on three days rations, and took part in the battle of Parker's Cross-roads; then to Iuka; then in the second battle of Corinth and through the siege of Atlanta. During the siege he was laying on the ground, when a ball buried itself under him. After he was discharged he returned home, staying there one year. Was married September 14, 1865, to Miss Louisa Thatcher, of Clinton county, Ohio. In 1866 he moved to Knox county, Illinois, and stayed there six months. Then moved to Clarke county, Iowa, remaining one year, when he moved Taylor county, Iowa, where he lived four years. He then moved to Grant township, Page county, Iowa, where he has since lived. He has five children living: Albert W., Alice J., William, Milly V., Clinton, and one child that died when an infant. He is a man of good judgment, and is well-respected by everybody.

McCULLOCH, W. I., farmer, section 27, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1844, and resided there twenty-nine years. Moved to Page county, Iowa, March 6, 1873, where he now resides. Was married September 11, 1877, to Miss N. E. Patterson, of Page county, Iowa. Owns 360 acres of fine land, enclosed with hedge fence, and under a high state of cultivation; good house standing on an elevation, commanding a view of the surrounding country. Looking to the west twenty-three miles you see the church steeples of Sidney, and away to the south the hill tops of Missouri.

MATHEWS, W. C., justice of the peace, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Ontario county, New York, November 20, 1827. In 1832 he moved to Medina county, Ohio, living there four years. In 1837 he settled in Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa, only to move to Illinois in the following year. In 1846 he again came to Iowa, locating in Mills county. In February of 1851 went to Manti, Fremont county, at which place he was engaged in the hotel business for ten years. In 1864 he went to Boonesborough, Boone county, remaining but a year when he again came to Fremont county, remaining until 1874. Was married to Miss Amanda M.

Eggleston, a native of Livingston county, New York, April 20, 1847. They are the parents of six children, but two of whom are now living: Squire N. and E. M., (now Mrs. E. C. Blake).

MATHUSS, Z. D., grain buyer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Ashton, N. C., November 12, 1842. While he was still an infant his parents moved to Union county, Illinois, in which county he resided until fourteen years of age. He then went to Lee county, Illinois, engaging in the railroad business for the following six years. Thence he went to Virginia City, Montana, to engage in mining, an occupation which busied him for five years. At the end of this time he went to Chicago, Illinois, thence to Cairo, Illinois, and finally to Chicago again, engaging in both places in the commission business. Came to Shenandoah in July, 1878. His coming has been an acquisition to the business interests of the city, into which he has entered with all the zest of an enterprising business man. Was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Josie E. Uhl, a native of Pennsylvania.

MENTZER, T. J., queensware and groceries, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1836. Came to Linn county, Iowa, in 1854, following the occupation of farmer until July, 1874, when he came to Shenandoah, engaging in his present occupation. Was married September 6, 1876, to Miss Alissa Owens, a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania.

MENTZER, JOHN, merchant, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1851. When three years of age he came with his parents to Linn county, Iowa, where he remained until 1871. He then came to Shenandoah, engaging in his present business, that of grocer. Married April 1, 1875, to Miss Emma J. Myers, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They have had two children, one of whom is living: Mabel F.

MENTZER, P. H., merchant, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1843. When eleven years of age he came to Iowa with his parents, who located in Linn county. In 1871 he came to Shenandoah, and opened the first exclusive grocery store in the new city. The firm of Mentzer Brothers have the finest grocery store and building in the county. Mr. Mentzer was married November 5, 1872, to Miss Dessie S. Owens, a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania. This was the first wedding in Shenandoah. They have no children of their own, but care for an adopted son.

McCORMICK, A. M., merchant, P. O. Shenandoah; born in War-

renton, Jefferson county, Ohio, February 7, 1852. While still a child he moved with his parents to Alleghany City, where he received a common school and college education at Sharpsburg college. Came to Shenandoah in the spring of 1875, engaging in the dry goods and notion trade with good success. Married October 15, to Miss Maud McCourt, of Cattaraugus county, New York.

MARTIN, W. C., furniture, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Monroe county, New York, February 11, 1819. Went to Athens, Ohio, with his parents, when one year old, remaining until eighteen years of age. He then went to learn a trade with Wm. D. Bartlett, of Athens. He served an apprenticeship of three years, afterwards engaging in business at Akron, Ohio. Went to Kansas in 1869, remaining until 1872, when he came to Shenandoah. Was married to Miss Mary E. Kidder, a native of New Hampshire, in January, 1844. They are the parents of two children: Mary L. and Harris L.

McGOGY, J. F., livery and feed stable, P. O. Shenandoah; born in South Bend, Indiana, January 17, 1839. Was a farmer until the beginning of the war. Enlisted in August, 1861, in company D, 48th Indiana infantry, as second duty sergeant. Was promoted to the first lieutenancy in 1863, and in 1865 to the captaincy in the same regiment. Sixty days thereafter he received a commission as brevet colonel, from President Johnson, for meritorious conduct. He was engaged in numerous battles during the war, any one of which would reflect credit on his conduct. At the close of the war he went on a cotton plantation in Alabama, remaining until 1870. Came to Iowa in 1871, and resided on a farm in Fremont county. He came to Shenandoah in 1873, entering upon his present occupation. Married Mrs. Emma Ladd, October 1, 1874. They are the parents of four children: Elva E., James F., (deceased) Arthur and Mary.

MORRIS, J. L., insurance and real estate, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Rockbridge, Virginia, December 23, 1820. When nine years of age went with his parents to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he lived until 1833. Thence he went to Clarke county, where his father died. In 1838 he went to Galena, Illinois, remaining but a year, when he went to Fulton county, same state, and thence back to Ohio, where he lived until 1858. From Ohio he went to Mercer county, Missouri, remaining eleven years, when he came to Fremont county Iowa. He resided at Sidney, and then at Hamburg, conducting a hotel in each place. He came to Shenandoah in 1872, and opened the Shenandoah House. At the expiration of a year he began his present occupation. He was mustered into company H, Third

Missouri cavalry, April 4, 1862. Was twice promoted, serving as second lieutenant, in the same company, and then as major. Was in the battles of Nutona, Pleasant Ridge, Springfield, and several minor engagements. On account of ill health, he resigned his commission in 1863. Was married to Miss Hattie Arbuckle, a native of Knox county, Ohio, March 2, 1844. They are the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living: Marcus L., Francis M., Hattie V. (now Mrs. T. C. Beard) and J. Z., at home.

PACE, T. N., merchant, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, August 17, 1831. At the age of nine years moved to Warrick county, Indiana, his father having previously died. In 1861 went with his mother to Evansville, Indiana, living there until her death. On the 5th of August, 1861, enlisted in company G, First regiment Indiana cavalry, at the organization of the company he was elected its captain. On March 16, 1863, he received promotion, ranking as major. In May, the same year, he was again promoted, ranking as lieutenant colonel of his regiment. In February, 1864, he became colonel of his regiment. Was mustered out in 1864 with this rank. Colonel Pace was in the battles of Frederickstown, Missouri, and on many another hard fought field before the close of the war. Colonel Pace was married August 12, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Wilcox, a native of Indiana, by whom he had one child, now deceased. He came to Shenandoah in 1874, engaging in his present business and becoming closely identified with all the enterprises conducive to the growth of the city. He is an active, intelligent man and eminently deserves the confidence reposed so universally in him.

READ, THOMAS H., banker, president First National Bank, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Schuyler county, Illinois, March 3, 1841. His early education was obtained from the common schools. In 1865 and '66 he was a student in Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. In 1870 went to Clarinda, Iowa, engaging in the stock business until 1872; from that time until 1875 he was in the bank at Clarinda, when he came to Shenandoah in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank. The banking house of which he is now president was organized on May 5, 1877. Was married to Miss E. J. Althin, a native of Minnesota. They have three children: Elbert A., Hannah E. and Luella J.

ROSS, G. J., physician and surgeon, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Putnam county, Illinois, April 23, 1842, where he lived on a farm until seventeen years of age. He received his preparatory education in the common school and at Mendota seminary. He then entered the freshman class of Wheaton college, remaining until the commencement of the war. In July,

1861, he enlisted in company A, 13th Illinois infantry, for three years or during the war. He served with that regiment until the first attack on Vicksburg. He was then transferred to the signal corps, in the spring of 1863. Was mustered out by the discharging of that corps. At the expiration of two months thereafter he again enlisted, in company B, 104th Illinois infantry. Was in the battle of Lookout mountain, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was present at Washington with Sherman at the grand review, and received a commission as first lieutenant in company K, 34th Illinois. Was ordered to Louisville, Ky., remaining there until July, 1865, when he was ordered to Chicago and mustered out. Shortly afterward he entered the University of Michigan, in the medical department, from which he graduated in the spring of 1867. In 1868 he began to practice in Mt. Sterling, Illinois, remaining until 1874. He then went to Texas, remaining but a short time, meeting with reverses. He came to Shenandoah in October, 1874, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since. Was married May 13, 1869, to Miss Louisa Abgate, of Jacksonville, Illinois. They are the parents of three children: Gertrude C., James G. and Josephine.

REDFIELD, J. H., of the firm of Redfield Brothers, barbers, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Mills county, Iowa, September 1, 1850, and remained there until four years of age, when he went to Fremont county, Iowa, locating at Manti. Came to Page county in the spring of 1875, following the occupation of farmer until 1877, when he began his present business. Married Miss Viola Andrews, October 6, 1878. They have had one child, deceased.

REDFIELD, J. F., barber, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Mills county, Iowa, January 30, 1855. Entered into partnership with his brother on the establishment of the firm of Redfield Brothers in the year 1877.

RHODES, JOHN W., contractor and builder, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Warren county, Ohio, March 26, 1850, in which he resided until seventeen years of age. He then moved into Henry county, Iowa, remaining ten years, at the end of which time he came to Page county, locating permanently at Shenandoah, having first resided a few months at Essex. He learned first the trade of a printer, but finally abandoned it for that of carpenter and joiner, in which business he is now engaged. Was married August 19, 1872, to Miss Victoria F. Blackman, a native of Butler county, Ohio. they are the parents of two children: Maude and Louis.

STANTON, FRANKLIN, farmer, section 27, P. O. Shenandoah; was born in Rochester, Peoria county, Illinois, February 8, 1841, and

moved to Galva, Illinois, in 1854, and back to Rochester in 1860. Enlisted in August, 1862, in the Seventy-seventh Illinois infantry, for three years. Participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and Red River. Was taken prisoner at Red River and was held at Camp Tyler, Texas, thirteen months and nineteen days; was paroled and sent to the mouth of Red River and thence to New Orleans, and then to St. Louis and to Springfield, Illinois, where he was mustered out July 20, 1865, and returned to Galva, Illinois, where he married Miss Ellen L. Rigger, of that place. They are the parents of three children: Freddie S., deceased, and Lillian C. and Gracie A., living. Moved to Jersey, Stark county, Illinois, in 1867, and moved to Page county in the spring of 1872, where he now resides, owning eighty acres of good land and cozy buildings with beautiful surroundings.

SMITH, W. A., farmer, section 16, P. O. Shenandoah; was born in Essex county, New York, September 13, 1825. At the age of thirteen his parents moved to Vermont, where he learned blacksmithing and was married to Miss Helen A. Fillmore, of Rutland, Vermont, second cousin to President Fillmore, April 22, 1851, and moved to Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois, in 1858, resided there seven years then moved to Durant, Cedar county, Iowa, and lived there seven years, and moved to Page county, Iowa, in the spring of 1871, where he bought 160 acres of land. Was in Shenandoah and saw the first train of cars pass through that place. Is the father of eight children: Nettie F., taught the first school in that district in the first school house built in Grant township, was married to Dr. H. Binney, of Red Oak, and died January 12, 1875, George L., now attending medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, Susan H., Millard S., Eunice H., Mamie L., William A. and Makie E., deceased. Susan H. was married to Dr. J. H. Binney of Red Oak, January 6, 1878. W. A. Smith died March 5, 1878, leaving his family with a comfortable home and pleasant surroundings. He was a man of great energy and perseverance.

SHUGART, J. H., P. O. Shenandoah; was born in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1840. In the fall of the same year moved with his parents to Ashland county, Ohio, residing there until the spring of 1850. In the spring of 1850 went to Illinois, spending the first summer near Peoria, moving in the fall to a farm four miles north of Princeton, Bureau county. In 1856 his parents moved to Princeton, where young Shugart received the advantages afforded by the schools of that city. In 1859 he began his apprenticeship at the tinner's trade. Having finished his trade he returned to school determined to finish his education. In the spring of 1862 enlisted in the federal army,

returning at the expiration of his time of service broken down in health. He then engaged in the hardware business in Mt. Carroll and Shannon, when the last call for troops was made and away he went again to do valiant service for his country. He returned in October, 1865. The year 1869 found him in Red Oak, and the fall of the following year in Shenandoah, the city not only of his own adoption, but to which he sustains almost the relation of a parent. His connection with the early history of the city is fully given in the chapter devoted to it. He was married February 20, 1866, to Miss Jennie B. Tippery, a native of Pennsylvania. Have five children living: Rollo J., George S., Jennie M., Joseph L. and Frank H.

SWANE, J., farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Nantucket county, Massachusetts, October 22, 1840. When fourteen years of age moved to Detroit, Michigan. In 1858 his business life began as a clerk in a wholesale boot and shoe establishment, in Boston, Massachusetts. From 1862 to 1866 was paymaster to the company engaged in constructing the *Atlantic & Great Western R. R.* In 1868 came to Livingston, county, Illinois, engaging in farming for three years. In the fall of 1871 came to Shenandoah and engaged in the mercantile business until 1874. From 1874 to 1877 he engaged in banking, and since that time in his present occupation. Has been twice married; to Miss Susan Fletcher, October 9, 1871, who died in March, 1873, and again to Mrs. Belle Cole of Shenandoah, who has three children by her former marriage: Lora, Lena and Henry.

SCHNEIDER, J. G., merchant tailor, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Germany, June 18, 1850. Came to the United States in 1867, locating in Madison county, Indiana. In 1869 came to Louisa county, Iowa, from thence to Rock Island, Illinois; again to Iowa in Wapello county, until March, 1879, when he came to Shenandoah engaging in his present business. Was married to Miss A. J. Banersfield, of Buffalo, New York, by whom he has four children: Edward C., Anna B., Sarah M. and an infant son not named.

TRAYLOR, M. V., biographical writer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Pike county, Indiana, February 2, 1851. His early life was spent with his father, on a farm. At the age of 21 years he moved with his father to Kansas. Becoming dissatisfied there, he, with his father, returned to Pike county, Indiana. Lived with his sister, on a farm, one year, and went to work for his uncle, on a farm. He obtained most of his education in the high school of Petersburg, Indiana. Began teaching in 1875. Followed teaching and farming until the spring of 1880, when he went to Page

county, Iowa. Was engaged in selling subscription books for Segner & Condit, of Burlington, Iowa, for about five months, when he united with the Iowa Historical Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. He has been a member of the Methodist church since January 12, 1878; also a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1879.

WILCOX, S. S., merchant, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Orleans county, New York, January 11, 1819, in which state he lived until 15 years of age. He then became a resident of Ohio, in which state he remained four years. From that time until the spring of 1861 he resided in Warrick county, Ind., when he moved to Fremont county, Iowa, settling on a farm until the spring of 1875. He then came to Shenandoah, engaging in the mercantile business with entire success. Mr. Wilcox is a carpenter by trade, an occupation which he followed until his coming to Iowa. He is now occupying the responsible position of elder in the Church of Latter Day Saints, elsewhere noticed, and is the present mayor of the city of Shenandoah. Was married to Miss Sarah A. De Forrest, a native of Warrick county, Indiana, November 12, 1840. They are the parents of four children: Mary E., (wife of T. N. Pace), Joseph H., Fannie E. (wife of William White), and Eben S.

WOLFF, H. S., farmer, section 32, P. O. Shenandoah; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1844. His father being a wholesale merchant his early life was spent in school. Received a thorough education, and having a desire to become a farmer, he hired out as a farm laborer, until he became thoroughly familiar with the business. Moved to Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, in 1870, remained there five years, then moved to Page county in the fall of 1875; buying 252 acres of the finest land in Grant township, which he has under a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a hedge fence, good house, barn and cattle sheds, orchard and groves; has a magnificent view, one of the finest in the state. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred short horn and Durham cattle. He has one cow that has raised nine calves, which sold for \$2,700, and has taken \$600 worth of premiums. He is president of sub-order 166 of international horse thief association. Was married March 22, 1877, to Miss Lucy E. Waugh, of Canton, Illinois.

WARREN, T. J., stoves and tinware, P. O. Shenandoah; born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, September 17, 1847, in which he lived until 17 years of age. He then commenced learning his present trade, an occupation he has since followed. He came to Cass county, Iowa, having previously lived, for a short time each, in Grundy county, Illinois, and Marshall county, Iowa. In 1870 came to Page and located at Shenandoah, while

the city was still in its infancy. Has held the offices of recorder and postmaster in the city of his adoption. Was married December 13, 1870, to Miss Mary Havens, a native of Laporte county, Indiana, by whom he is the father of two children, both deceased. Mr. Warren was educated in Notre Dame University, Indiana. When he came to Shenandoah he had a single cent in his pocket, but has by frugality and industry made himself a fair competence. His generosity is well illustrated in the care he has exercised over his adopted son, Charles Egerly, of Staten Island, New York, whose father starved to death in California, and whose mother is supposed to have been drowned in Charleston river.

WHITING, E. W., farmer, section 21, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Medina, Sharon county, Ohio, July 31, 1830. In the following year his parents moved to Missouri, and in 1836 to Adams county, Illinois. Came to Iowa in 1844. Young Whiting was of a roving disposition, and left home when fourteen years of age. In his sixteenth year he enlisted in the Mexican war, and was in the battles of Santa Fe, Bentonsford, Ft. Pueblo, and Ft. Laramie. Shortly after he was mustered out with several companions and started for the states, but was captured on the way by a band of Pawnees. Through the influence of a young chief they were liberated, but told to ride for their lives. Acting on this suggestion they covered seventy-five miles the first day out. They were thirty days in reaching the Missouri. In 1847 he moved to Mills county, Iowa, and five years after went overland to California. He engaged in mining four years and then returned to Mills county, Iowa. On July 19, 1857 he was married to Miss Augusta McConoughey, and in the fall of the following year came to Page county. The ten years following were filled with varied experiences. He was again captured by the Indians in southern Kansas, whither he had gone to prospect. Has made his home in several states, and finally came to Page county in 1867 where he has since resided. He has a family of five children: Florence G., William, Nettie L. and Linnie; one deceased.

WHITING, DR. E. C., physician and surgeon, P. O. Shenandoah; born July 14, 1838, in Colwell county, Missouri. His parents removed to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1841, remaining until 1846. They then went to Florence, Nebraska, at which place the mother of Dr. Whiting died in the following spring. The boy went to St. Joseph, Missouri, living for the next two years with a Mr. George Snyder. His patron then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and Dr. Whiting to Mills county, Iowa, engaging in any honorable occupation that promised remuneration or livelihood. In 1855 he became the purchaser of an interest in the first threshing machine brought to this section of the state, a venture which proved exceedingly lucrative. He is next found in Fremont county, at Fisher's grove, work-

ing in a chair factory until 1861. In 1862 he commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. William Hamilton, of Hamburg, remaining with him one year. He then matriculated at the Eclectic College of Medicine, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In October, 1866, he attended his second course of lectures and graduated the same year. His first location after graduation was at Bartlett, Fremont county, Iowa. In December, 1876, he came to Shenandoah, where he has since resided, enjoying a growing practice from that date. He was married January 21, 1871, to Miss Lucy J. Sand, of Jackson county, Iowa, by whom he is the father of one child: Essie Lula, born November 14, 1871. Mr. Whiting is a man distinguished for great energy of character and strong will; a man among men, becoming rich by his own unaided efforts. His integrity is of the strictest kind, and his social position such as becomes a man of his standing—respected by, and enjoying the confidence of, all.

WEST, ALBERT J., postmaster, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Portage county, Ohio, August 26, 1841. When four years of age he moved to Wisconsin with his father's family, remaining until the fall of 1867. In June, 1861, he enlisted in company F, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry. Mustered out in November, 1862, on account of disability. In the spring of 1868 he went to Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa, living there three years. In the spring of 1871 he came to Shenandoah, engaging in various kinds of business until February, 1876, when he became postmaster at Shenandoah. Was married to Miss A. Miner, March 29, 1869. They are the parents of four children: Hugh M., Grey M., Louise A. and Mabel C.

WILCOX, E. S., general merchandise, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Warrick county, Indiana, January 8, 1848. At the age of twelve years he came to Iowa with his parents, locating in Fremont county. Was a farmer until 1874, when he came to Shenandoah and entered upon his present business. Was married to Miss Clara Long, a native of Wisconsin, January 10, 1871, by whom he has two children: Frank E. and Hattie B.

WAY, A. L., farmer, section 12; born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 22, 1829, and resided there until 1855, when he moved to Henry county, Illinois. He came to Page county in the spring of 1871. Was married to Miss Annie Butterick, of Henry county, Illinois, October 26, 1869. They are the parents of five children: Ella F., Bertha A., Ross, Daisy M. and Haven M. He owns 120 acres of fine land, improved with orchards, fruit trees and good buildings.

WILLIAMS, T. J., land agent and dealer in real estate, P. O. Shenandoah.

doah; was born in Fayette county, Indiana, March 24, 1832, but moved when quite small to Wabash county, where he resided, engaging in farming, up to 1862, when he moved to Benton county, Iowa. There he again engaged in farming, until 1868, when he moved to Page county, where he has resided since. Was married December 25, 1857, to Mary J. Fowler, a native of Wabash county, Indiana. Have four children: Frank, Adw. S., Edward L. and Hugh.

HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, MRS. MARY K., P. O. College Springs; born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. Her maiden name was Kelly. She was the wife of Rev. Samuel Anderson, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 1, 1825. They were married April 5, 1855, and Mr. Anderson died December 20, 1869, on the present homestead. He left a family of seven children, six of whom are now living: William, James, Archie, Bessie, Maggie and Bella. Mr. A. Was a U. P. minister. Since 1850 he had charge of a congregation in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, for fifteen years, and of a congregation at Amity at the time of his death. The paper published at Amity at that time in speaking of his death, said: "We understand that Mr. Anderson was born in the state of Ohio. For many years he preached to the church of his faith in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he was greatly beloved for his many virtues and excellence of character, and now, there, his old friends will deeply mourn his untimely death. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Anderson emigrated to Page county, and became the pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Amity, where he has since lived, cherished as a friend, by all who knew him. We presume that there is no man now living in this county who has done more for its prosperity than did he. There are many of our excellent citizens who came here through his influence. Mr. Anderson, at the time of his death, was in the prime of life. He was a man of remarkable energy and perseverance, and had intellectual abilities of the highest order. He was a good speaker and a popular pastor. He leaves behind him a wife and seven children, the eldest being but a lad of fourteen—all deprived of the care and companionship of a loved husband and parent. Though they have the sympathies of the entire community, it cannot fill up the void in their hearts. The only source of consolation that can be given them in their hour of affliction must be drawn from faith and

prayer. The funeral discourse was preached by Rev. D. C. Wilson, of this place, one of Mr. Anderson's old-time friends, and one who knew him well. The subject of discourse was Job 11:xx:

'A few years and I shall go the way whence I shall not return.'

"A large concourse of sympathizing friends attended and followed his remains to the city of the dead. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Amity."

ANNON, JOHN F., farmer, section 22, P. O. Clarinda; born in Germany in 1810. Came to America in 1834, and settled first in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained some two years. He then went to Ohio in 1836. Went to Indiana in 1840, where he remained until 1855, when he settled on his present farm of 260 acres. Married in Germany in 1833, to Miss Rankas, a native of Germany. They have four living children: Henry, John, Elizabeth and Louisa, and four deceased. Members of the Lutheran church.

AYLSWORTH, C. A., P. O. Clarinda, farmer and stock raiser, section 24, the owner of 331 acres of as good land as there is in Page county, in a high state of cultivation, well watered and adapted to stock raising. He was born in Rhode Island in 1818. Lived there until a man grown. Was educated in the common schools of that state. He moved from there to Ohio in 1844, remaining there until the spring of 1849. During the summer of that year he visited the gold fields of California, going overland driving an ox team. Started May 9, and arrived in Hangtown, October 2. He remained there some four years and then went to Monmouth, Illinois, where he remained until he came here about ten years ago. He was married in 1854 to Miss Augusta Joslin, native of Ohio. They have four children living: Annie M., Harry W., Charles R. and Willis C.; and Frank J., Mary L. and Allen B., deceased. Mrs. A. is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. A. is one of Page county's most enterprising farmers.

BLACK, JAMES C., P. O. Clarinda, farmer and stock raiser, section 35, and owner of 200 acres of land, especially fitted for his business; born in 1831 in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in which county he attained his majority, and lived there until 1852. In that year he settled in Hancock county, Illinois, where he lived until 1867, when he came to this county. He was married in 1858 to Miss M. J. Graham, a native of Adams county, Ohio. They have a family of five children living: William M., Robert G., Elmer E., James P., Edwin A., and an infant deceased. They are members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. B. served his country

in the late war, in the 42d Illinois volunteer infantry, fourteen months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. We are indebted to Mr. B. for kind treatment and information relative to the early history of this township.

BAILEY, A. S., P. O., Shambaugh, farmer and stock raiser, section 34; born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1849. When a child his parents moved to Washington county, Iowa, where he spent ten years of his boyhood. His parents again moved, this time to Page county, where he reached his majority, and has since resided. In 1876 he came to the conclusion that it "was not well for man to be alone," and on December 15, Miss Agnes, daughter of William Brown, an old settler of this township, became his wife. Mr. B. has charge of his father's farm. He is industrious, careful and enjoys the fullest confidence of the people as a man, upright, reliable and honorable, and is esteemed by all who know him, as is also his companion.

DUGAN, SAMUEL C., farmer, section 19, and the owner of 140 acres of good land, P. O. Clarinda; he was born January 31, 1853, in the state of Illinois. At the age of thirteen years he with his parents moved to this county. He was educated in the common school. He was married September 23, 1872, to Miss Julia L. Parrott, a native of France. They have two children: Archie and Edward R. living. Mr. Dugan's parents are still living and residents of this township, making their home with their oldest son, William. The father is seventy-two and the mother seventy years old; natives of Ireland, but emigrated to America many years ago. They lived in Pennsylvania and Illinois for a number of years before coming to this county. The old folks have divided up their large estate among their children and have no charge on their minds. They are kindly cared for by their boys who live in their immediate neighborhood. The sons are industrious, energetic farmers, and with their families are members of the United Presbyterian church.

GINTHER, JOHN W. V., P. O. Clarinda; senior member of the firm of J. W. V. Ginther & Co., proprietors of Clarinda flouring mills. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany in 1821, a mechanic by trade. He emigrated to America in 1850. The year of 1851 was spent in New York. He then went to Michigan where he remained several years. From thence he went to Noble county, Indiana, thence to Iowa, and settled in Jones county, remaining two years. He became a resident of Missouri in 1857, remaining in that state until 1860. He then settled at Clarinda, Iowa. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the twenty-third Iowa infantry, serving two years. He returned to Clarinda and engaged in the

carpenter and furniture business until a few years ago when he bought the Clarinda flouring mill. The junior member of this firm, Mr. Sweeney, is a practical miller of long experience, and is a gentleman of the highest type. Mr. Ginther was married in 1855 to Miss Susan Snestel, a native of England. They have one child living, Louisa V., having lost two sons.

HUTTON, B. B., farmer, section 11, two miles southwest of Clarinda, P. O. Clarinda; born January 31, 1810, in the State of Virginia, Washington county. His parents, Leonard and Mary Hutton, moved to Washington county, Indiana, in September 1818, and lived until 1846, when he moved to Johnson county, Iowa, where he lived from June 10 until April 5, 1853. From thence he came to this county, and has since made this his home. He has been twice married; first November 16, 1830, to Sarah M. Robinson, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. She was a native of Ohio. By this union they had seven children: Samuel B., Julia M. (now Mrs. Herald), Esther E. (now Mrs. Reed), and Leonard H. R., are living, and Ephraim L., Mary I. and James S., are deceased. This wife died September 23, 1853. He was again married March 20, 1854, to Mrs. Faith A. Buber, a native of North Carolina. By this union they have five children: Laura C., Charlie B. and Lila A. are living, and Sarah A. and Harry B., deceased. Mr. H. is the owner of 228 acres of good land, all under cultivation. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the county. He is a gentleman of a high order, a kind father, a gentle husband and a true friend. He has seen almost the entire growth of the county, and whether in pioneer or later days, has always held the regard of its people.

HANDORF, H., farmer, section 16, and the owner of 80 acres of as well improved land as there is in Page county, a magnificent dwelling, barn and other out buildings, P. O. Clarinda; born in Germany August 12, 1826; lived there until 26 years of age; raised as a farmer's son. He emigrated to the United States in 1853, and first settled at Cincinnati, Ohio. He made that state his home for about six years, when he turned his course westward, coming to this county first in 1858. Lived here a short time, when he returned to Ohio, and lived there until 1865, when he made a final settlement where he now resides. On settling down he concluded "it was not well for man to be alone," and on February 25, 1865, Mary E. Annon became his wife. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Annon, a well to do farmer of this township. She is of German parentage. They have one child: Mary C., born December 18, 1865. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. H. is a model farmer, and to the passer-by everything proves his perseverance and industry.

HAMM, J. T., of the firm of J. T. Hamm & Co., Shambaugh, Page

county, Iowa; born in Lagrange county, Indiana, in 1853. When he was seven years of age his parents, Frederick and Lindel Hamm, moved to Van Buren county, Iowa. His mother died in February, 1860. The family remained there some three years, and then came to this county in 1863. Here the subject of this sketch reached his majority as a farmer, and has since lived. He has a good common school education, and is well qualified for his present business, and a close calculator. Has a well selected stock of goods. He commenced in his present business in February, 1880. He was married March 7, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Brown, a native of Indiana, but an old settler of this county. They have one child: Olive, born February 14, 1879.

McELHOSE, ROBERT, farmer and blacksmith, section 9, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ireland, June 1, 1844. At the age of three years he came with his parents to America. His father having died, he came with his mother to Marion county, Illinois, in 1866, where they remained one year. They moved afterward to Cain county, Illinois, remaining five years; thence to Henry county, remaining two years, and came to Page county in 1877. He enlisted in company D, One Hundredth Illinois volunteer infantry, August 1, 1862, and served until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Stone river, and all the others in which his regiment took part. At the last named battle he was transferred to the Eleventh veteran reserve corps. He has been twice married. First to Miss Lotta Wicks, November 1, 1867. She was a native of Michigan. By this union they had two children, Ira, who is living, and one dead, Roy. This wife died May 24, 1870. Mr. McElhose was again married September 7, 1876, to Miss Alice Monfort, a native of Illinois. They have one child: Bertha. Mr. M. owns 120 acres of land.

MARTIN, J. T., farmer, section 29, P. O. Clarinda. He was born in Germany in 1845. When he was eight years of age his father, Frederick Martin, immigrated to America, in 1852, his mother having died when he was a child. They first came to a halt in Illinois, where the subject of this sketch lived until 1868. In the spring of that year he moved to this county. He is a successful farmer, careful and accurate. He married Mary Pollock, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1871. They have four children: Robert J., Walter G., Frank T. and Bertha M. Mr. M. is the owner of 160 acres of as good land as there is in the county, under a high state of cultivation. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

McNUTT, JOHN, farmer and stock dealer, section 15, P. O. Clarinda;

born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1824, and resided there until 1854. He then came to this county, and has since resided here, except the year 1858, which he spent in Nebraska. He was married in Ohio in 1852 to Miss Livina Rager. She was also a native of Ohio. They have had nine children, of whom seven are living: Eli, Mary E., Henry, Franklin, Rhoda and Lovila. Levina and William are deceased. Mr. M. is one of the pioneer settlers of this county, and in his younger days was very fond of hunting and fishing, having chased the wolf and the deer over the prairies of this county when but few white men were to be seen. He improved seven farms in this county before he found one that just suited him. His present farm is a good one, being well watered and fitted for stock raising. He is the owner of 392 acres of land, mostly under cultivation.

McKEOWN, ALEXANDER, farmer, section 23, P. O. Clarinda, the owner of 210 acres of improved land, all in cultivation; was born December 12, 1830, in the state of Ohio—Harrison county—where he matured to manhood a plow-boy, and lived until 20 years of age. He moved to Washington county, Iowa, in 1855, and improved a small farm in that county. In 1858 he made his settlement on his present farm. He has been twice married; first November 16, 1854, to Miss H. J. Alexander. By this union he had three children: John A. and James W. are living, and Mary R. deceased. This wife died December 2, 1862. He was married again November 29, 1864, to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio. By this marriage they have one child: Henry E. They are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Mr. McKeown is one of the early settlers of this county, and had but little means to start with, but now has an abundance in store to make himself and companion comfortable in their old days.

McLEAN, WM., farmer and stock dealer, section 36, P. O. Shambaugh, owner of 280 acres of splendidly-improved land, also dealer in general merchandise: born in 1822, in the state of Maryland, where he grew to manhood, following the occupation of a painter, which trade he followed until 18 years ago, when he laid down the brush, and chose the plow for his future companion. He is one of the early settlers of this township, coming here in 1863, and settled on his present homestead. He was married in 1858, to Eliza J. Lusk. They have two children living: Wm. L. and Jennie; and two deceased. His son William has charge of the store, and is a young man of steady habits and a No. 1 business man. Mr. McLean deals extensively in stock and grain, besides superintending his farm. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are members of the United Brethren church.

MORELAND, WM. G., farmer and stock raiser, section 14, P. O. Clarinda, owns 175 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; born January 14, 1821, in Grundy county, Ohio. When ten years of age his parents moved to Randolph county, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood a farmer's son, and lived until 1851, when he turned his course westward, and settled in Louisa county, Iowa, where he remained until 1854; thence to Des Moines county, Iowa, remaining there until the spring of 1856, when he settled on his present farm. He was married in Madison county, Iowa, in 1855, to Miss D. J. Newton, a native of Ohio, born January 21, 1834. They have a family of ten children: Harriet G., Ada M., Martha J., Phœbe E., Jesse M., Flora, James N., William M., Emma and Arthur are living; and Mary E., deceased. They are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church.

McKEE, REV. D.; was born in Ireland in the year 1822. His parents emigrated to this country in the year 1825, and settled in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania. They removed to Mercer county, same state, in the spring of the year 1839. He entered Mercer academy in the spring of 1843, and Jefferson college in the fall of 1845. This institution was in the zenith of its power. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., was president, assisted by a corps of thirteen professors. He graduated in a class of sixty, and was awarded the Greek salutatory. In the fall of the year 1847 he entered the theological seminary, and having completed the four years' course of study, was licensed to preach the gospel, on the 9th day of April, 1851, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 5th day of July, 1874. On the 3d day of September, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Gregg, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Gregg, merchant of the city of Pittsburg. The following are the names of their children: David G., Mary M., Jane E., James M., Martha, Eda E. M., John A. and Anna K. Six are living and two dead. He accepted the call to the Clarinda congregation in the spring of 1861, and began his pastoral labor on the 17th of March, 1861.

PIKE, L. L., P. O. Page city, farmer, section 7, owner of 77 acres of land; born July 12, 1851, in the state of Indiana. He is the son of Wm. and B. Pike, who moved from Indiana in 1856 and settled in Page county when the subject of this sketch was but a mere school boy, and where he has grown to manhood on the farm he now owns. He was educated partly in the common schools of this county and afterward at College Springs and the Western Iowa College at Glenwood. His father died on the present farm November 29, 1874, and left a family of nine children. Their names are Joseph W., Wm. W., Thomas J., Solomon D., Alonzo,

Lucretia A., Sarah J., Susan P. and Elsie E. Mr. Pike is unmarried, and a young man of excellent character, industrious and economical. He is highly respected by all who know him.

PFANDER, CHARLES, farmer, section 2, P. O. Clarinda; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 25, 1829. Came to the United States at three years of age and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Lived there one year, then moved to Middletown, Ohio, remaining three years, then moved to Montgomery county, O., remaining ten years; moved thence to Preble county, where he resided about nine years, then to Page county, Iowa, in May, 1854, and permanently settled in this township by entering the first sixty-eight acres of government land. He was married to Miss Sarah Baker, March 19, 1853. They are the parents of eight children: Perry, Nancy A., (now Mrs. Milton Knox,) John W., Mary E., Harry, George W., Alice May, and Horace C. His farm, a fine one, now covers two hundred and seventy-five acres.

PETERSON, B. A., P. O. Clarinda; proprietor of the Clarinda brewery located three-fourths of a mile east of the public square. The brewery was established in 1870 by J. P. Barrows and purchased by Mr. Peterson in 1878. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany in 1833; became a sailor in 1849, and followed the sea until 1869, the year in which he came to America. He went to Maryville, Missouri, in 1870; in the same year he came to Clarinda. He was married in 1864, to Miss Ellen Peterson, a native of Germany. They have one child, Ellen. He is an honorable, unassuming man, a member of I. O. O. F.

PINKERTON, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser and proprietor of coal banks, section 27, P. O. Clarinda; born in Antrim county, Ireland, September 1, 1825. He there grew to manhood and lived until 1836. In the spring of that year he emigrated to America, made his first settlement in Washington county, New York, where he remained for about two years. From there he came to this county in 1847 and settled on his present farm in 1848. He was married February 8, 1838, to Miss Margaret J. Smith. She is also a native of Ireland. They have six children living: Samuel J., Martha, Robert W., Wm. A., Margaret J. and Rachel and one deceased, his oldest son James. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton and the five oldest children are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, as was also his deceased son. Mr. Pinkerton and his good wife have both realized the full meaning of the word "Pioneer." When they started here they did so without means and were compelled to work in and out of season to obtain means to buy and improve their farm. He hauled a part of his lumber from Ottumwa to build his house. By industry, honesty and economy

he has acquired a good farm of 440 acres; is energetic and venturesome and stands among the respected men of the township. He is entitled to great credit for his efforts in sinking a coal shaft on his place. He is now down some 400 feet and is still at work delving in coal. As an energetic and industrious man he has few equals, always planning some public or private improvements and never resting until he sees his plan completed.

STEEVES, JOHN C., farmer and dealer in fine stock, section 18, P. O. Page City; born March 3, 1840, in the state of Ohio. When he was about seven years old his parents moved to Van Buren county, Iowa. He was educated in the public schools of that county, and was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Knox, a native of Ohio. They have five living children: William, Ella, Elizabeth, Ina, and Charles; have lost two, a son and daughter. In 1862 Mr. Steeves enlisted in company H, nineteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, and served three years. During the whole time he was off duty but twenty-four hours. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Mobile, and others. Mr. Steeves is the owner of 265½ acres of good land, all under cultivation. He has a good dwelling and the largest and best arranged barn in the township. He has stabling for twenty-four head of horses and facilities for several thousand bushels of grain and a vast amount of hay. The barn is 38x50, with stone basement and a good well of water in the hallway of the basement. Mr. Steeves is a model farmer. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church.

SOUDERS, GEORGE B., farmer, section 9, P. O. Clarinda; born in 1845, in Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools. Moved to Illinois in 1868, and to Page county in 1874. He enlisted in company H, Third Maryland cavalry, September 15, 1863, serving until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was in the battles of Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan and Mobile, and all the other engagements in which his regiment participated. Was Married August 6, 1879, to Miss Sarah Bishop, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child: Lizzie. Mr. S. has a good record as a soldier, and is highly respected by his neighbors.

STOOPS, I. W., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Clarinda; born October 15, 1839, in Putnam county, Indiana. Moved with his parents to this county in 1857. He reached his majority as a farmer, which occupation he still follows. Was married January 8, 1863, to Miss Martha B. McCrory, who was born March 30, 1844, in Ireland, but has lived in America since 1857. They have a family of six children: Mary B., Sarah M., Eliza J., Martha, William J. and Susana J., all living. They are members

of the Reformed Presbyterian church, of which they have been consistent communicants for a number of years. They are good neighbors and kind parents. Owns one hundred and forty-five acres of good land, mostly in cultivation.

TURNER, J. W., farmer and stock dealer, section 25, P. O. Clarinda; the owner of 118 acres of well improved land, adapted to stock raising; born in Ohio in 1854. At the age of six years his parents moved to Warren county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood a farmer and stock dealer, living there until 1872, when he moved to Ringgold county, Iowa, where he remained until 1876, when he came to this county. He was married May 13, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of the Rev. David McKee, of this township. They are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Mr. T. is one of Page county's most enterprising young men, and has a first-rate prospect in life.

TAGGART, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser, section 28, P. O. Clarinda; owner of 200 acres of land and one of the best residences in the county, built in 1878. He was born in Ireland in 1834, but has been a resident of America since he was twenty-eight years of age. He settled where he now lives in 1850. He was married in this county in 1863, to Miss Mary Whitehill, a native of Vermont. They have a family of six children living: William, James, Mary J., John and Hattie. They are members of the U. P. church. Mr. T. is a neat farmer, a good neighbor, a kind husband and father. Mrs. T. is one of the kindest of women, ever ready to help her neighbors in sickness or distress, and has done much toward purchasing the homestead.

TONER, THOMAS, farmer, section 13, P. O. Clarinda; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, where he lived until eighteen years of age, then with his parents moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch matured to manhood a farmer, and lived until 1847; he then moved to Lee county, Iowa, where he lived until 1854, when he settled on his present homestead. He was married in 1832, to Eliza McCluskey; she was also a native of Pennsylvania, born February 12, 1806. They have a family of six children: Charles, Esther J., Rosana and Mary E., living, and Robert W. and Henry, deceased. All the family are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church.

WHITEHILL, THOMAS R., farmer section 33, P. O. College Springs; owns eighty acres of land; he was born in 1834, in the state of Vermont, where he lived until about ten years of age, when his parents moved to the State of Pennsylvania. The family remained in that state

for some four years, then moved to Lee county, Iowa, in 1852, where the subject of this sketch remained until he came here in 1854. In 1861 he answered his country's call, and on September 7, he enlisted in company C, Fifth Iowa cavalry volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment, October 11, 1864. He participated in the battles of Ft. Donaldson, Shiloh, Jonesboro and some forty skirmishes; often having his clothes pierced by the enemy's bullets. At the close of his three years service for "Uncle Sam" he returned home and chose his former occupation, that of farming. He has been twice married; first, on May 8, 1868, to Miss Phebe Newton, a native of Ohio. By this union he has one child: William N. This wife died in 1871; and in September, 1872, he was again married to Miss Sarah McCrory, a native of Ireland. By this union they have three children: Thomas, John and Jesse. They are members of the U. P. church.

WALKINSHAW, HUGH W., farmer and stock raiser, section 32, P. O. Clarinda; born in 1842, in Ohio. Moved in 1855, with his parents, to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he remained for fifteen years. He came from there to this county in 1872, and settled on his present farm in 1874. He was married in that year to Miss Elizabeth Glasgo, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children: Sarah M., Mary L., John C. and Clarence G., the two latter being twins. Mr. Walkinshaw enlisted in 1862, in company G, 39th Iowa infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in a number of hard fought battles. Was taken prisoner at Altoona Pass, and was confined in the southern prison pens for over five months.

YOUNG, ROBERT, farmer, section 21, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ireland, March 19, 1830. Emigrated to America in 1847. He first settled in Pennsylvania, and came to this county in the fall of 1855, where he has since resided. Was married in this county in 1857, to Miss Sarah G. Whitehill, a native of Vermont. They have a family of six children: Wm. A., Edward N., Thomas R., Robert M., Hugh H. and Mary M. They are members of the U. P. church. He was a member of the Covenanters for a number of years, but being deprived of his right of suffrage in that church, he demanded a letter, and united with the U. P. church. When he came to America he had no means, but had that which was worth more than gold—good health, honesty and industry, and with the help of his good wife, has won for himself and family a good home and a comfortable living. Of late years his health is failing, but he hopes in the near future to be able to again work at his favorite business—that of stock raising and farming. He is the owner of 160 acres of improved land.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

AUSTIN, NELSON, proprietor of grist mill, section 29, P. O. Coin; born in Sciota county, Ohio, April 1828. Remained at home until twenty-eight years of age; then came to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged in mill-wrighting and building for thirteen years. In 1869 he moved to Page county, Lincoln township, where he purchased the mill property of Phifer & Davison, and has since been engaged in the mill business. Has recently been extending and improving his mill property. Before leaving the state of his nativity he was married in 1850 to Mary Yonker, of Stockton county, Ohio. By this union they have two children: William and Sarah (wife of Jacob Basaker).

BOARDMAN, A. E., section 29, P. O. Coin; born in Otsego county, New York, January 25, 1832. Removed at the age of thirteen years to Cattaraugus county. Lived on the farm and with his grandparents. At the age of twenty-three was married to Miss Phebe Bennett, a native of N. Y. Moved to Livingston county, N. Y., and there farmed for six years, then moved to Dupage county, Ill. and remained six years. Here he was bereft of his wife. In 1865 enlisted at Chicago, served six months and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. In June, 1871 settled on a farm in Section 29. Was married to Miss Susan Foster a native of Pennsylvania. Has six children: Willie, Alice and Frank by his first wife, Mary, Pearl and Viola by his second wife. Is an industrious farmer, such as make substantial citizens.

BASAKER, J., section 29, P. O. Coin; born in Miami, county, Ohio, December 28, 1838. In 1855 came to Mason county, Illinois, and lived there four years. Came to Washington county, Iowa, and was there married to Sarah A. Austin, a native of Ohio. In 1869 he moved to Page county and settled in Lincoln township. Engaged first in the mill business, and subsequently purchased a farm of 120 acres in section 29. Now owns the same and has it in good farming condition. His farm is well located, watered, and suitable for either grain or stock. Has a family of two children: Philora May, Clara Eva, both at home. One child deceased.

BALDWIN, W. L., section 20, P. O. Coin; born in Henry county, Illinois, January 1, 1857. Came with his parents to Page county, in the fall of 1869. His father purchased 200 acres of good land in section 20. Here was his home after 12 years of age, occupied as most boys are on the farm—attending school in winter and working on the farm in summer. At his father's death he was placed in charge of the home place,

which he now conducts. He was married on February 19, 1879, to Retta Martin, a native of Illinois. He is capable of doing much toward augmenting the interests of Page.

BAKER, F. M., section 19, P. O. Coin; born in Fulton county, Illinois, May 2, 1839. Spent his early life in Fulton and Knox counties. In 1865 he came to Washington, Washington county, Iowa. Here he was engaged until 1877, in the livery business. Was married to M. J. Clancy, a native of New Jersey. In 1877 he removed to Shenandoah, Iowa, and had charge of livery business for one year. At that time he purchased the east one-half of the southeast quarter of section 19, in Lincoln township. The last purchased place is now his home, well-improved and suitable for either grain or stock. Mr. Baker is one of the thorough, driving farmers of Page county. He has two sons: Roy, the elder, and Johnnie, at home, and one deceased.

BOYLAN, T. C., farmer, section 30, P. O. Coin; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 13, 1840, remaining until 1858, when he moved to Knox county, Ill. In 1871 he came to Page county, where he now resides. Entered the army in the fall of 1862, enlisting in company C, 78th Regiment Illinois infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war, having rendered gallant service in his country's cause. Was captured by the celebrated Morgan, in 1862, by whom he was paroled. Was married to Miss Martha A. Reinhart, February 1, 1866. They are the parents of five children: Don Carlos, William O., Walter, Everetta and Letta—the last being twins.

BASAKER, DANIEL, billiard hall, P. O. Coin; was born in Maryland, February 27, 1835. When two years of age he went with his parents to Miami county, Ohio, remaining until he reached his majority, when he moved to Macon county, Illinois. Came to Page county in 1879, settling in Coin in November of the same year. Mr. Bssaker was married to Miss Emma Carver, October 26, 1879.

BOARDMAN, T., farmer, section 29, P. O. Coin; born in Cattaraugus county, New York, February 21, 1847. Lived on the homestead, attending school and working the farm for twenty-five years. Came to Page county in 1871. Was married to Miss M. E. Hill, February 18, 1872. Mr. Boardman is an influential citizen of his township; a man whom all respect, and in whom they confide.

CHESNEY, W. C., wagon-maker, P. O. Coin; born in Knox county, Illinois, May 2, 1845. Came to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1873, and to

Coin in 1880, engaging in his present business. Enlisted in company K, 55th Illinois infantry, October 22, 1861, and was mustered out July 31, 1865. Was in many severely fought battles, among them Shiloh, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was married to Miss Sarah E. Roberts, a native of Ohio, September 6, 1866. They are the parents of six children: Alonzo, George M., Robert M., Wallace C., Florena I. and "Baby."

CROOKS, S. M., of the firm of S. M. Crooks & Co., P. O. Clarinda; born December 25, 1828, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. When fourteen years of age came with his parents to Jackson county, Ohio, there engaging with his father in the milling and farming business in Jackson and Meggs counties. Was married in Jackson county, at the age of twenty-four, to Miss Lucy Fate, a native of Ohio. In 1855 came to Fillmore county, Minnesota Territory, where he engaged in the milling business until the spring of 1862, when he went to Dakota, and remained during the summer, improving land. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the service, and was with General Sully in all his Indian campaigns. Held the rank of sergeant during his term of service. Was mustered out at Sioux City, in the fall of 1865. Returned to Yankton and engaged for a short time in the provision business. Moved in the fall of 1866 to Page county. Stopped at Clarinda, and began as dealer in provisions and stock. In 1871 formed a partnership, making the firm of Butler & Crooks, dealers in stock and grain. In 1875 he opened an extensive mercantile house in Clarinda, to which he gave his attention for two years, when M. R. Ausbach came into business with him, making the firm of S. M. Crooks & Co. In 1877 the firm established a branch house at Snow Hill, and at the location of Coin, removed the branch business house to that place. To this Mr. C. gave his personal attention. In the spring of 1880 erected an elevator at Coin, with a capacity of from ten to fifteen thousand bushels, which he also superintends. Mr. C. has a family of six children, four of whom are at home: Mary, Theodore, Clara, Lulu, Phill. S. and Jessie. Owns a fine residence in Clarinda, and is one of the substantial business men of Page county. Has been since his settlement here closely allied to its interests.

DELK, J. A., grocer, P. O. Coin; born in Delaware county, Indiana, December 15, 1849. He remained at the homestead until he reached his majority, when he removed to Mills county in the spring of 1871. Here he engaged in stock raising and farming, and was married to Martha Phiger, a native of Missouri. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Page county and engaged in farming and shipping for two years. He then came to Coin, erected a business house on Main street, engaged in the grocery business and is now doing a driving trade. His two children, Oscar Leroy and Maud, are both living and at home.

DAVIS, G. W., P. O. Coin; born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, February 7, 1845, where he resided until twenty years of age. In 1868 he moved to Lake county, Illinois, where he remained fourteen years. He thence went to Missouri, living in that state until coming to Iowa in April, 1879. Enlisted in the United States army September 1, 1862, in company D, thirty-seventh Illinois infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war. Was married to Miss Laria A. Miller, December 31, 1866. His wife dying June, 1868, he was married June 30, 1880, to Miss Mary Haworth, of Vermillion county, Illinois. Mr. Davis is manager of the Crooks elevator in Coin.

DUNMIRE, J. B., blacksmith, P. O. Coin; born September 7, 1857, in Minnesota. Before one year old his father moved to Page county, Iowa, and settled on section 20. Mr. Dunmire remained on the farm of his father until twenty-one years of age. His early life was much as other boys on the farm. At the location of coin he purchased lots, built a blacksmith shop and engaged in blacksmithing. He has, by close attention to business, worked up a good custom. His shop stands on Main street.

DUNMIRE, S. D., section 20, P. O. Coin; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1833. Stayed at the homestead till twenty years of age, when he came to Jackson county, Iowa, and engaged for two years in farming. Married Miss Harriett L. Carver, a native of Vermont, in 1856. In the same year came to Page county and settled in what was then Tarkio (now Lincoln) township, on section 20. He now lives at the place of first settlement with things comfortable around him. Has a first-class farm, well watered and one that could be made either a grain or stock farm. He has seven children living, five of whom are at home: John Barton, Lorenzo W., Alfred W., Wm. Willey, Edith E., Effie C. and Winnie H.; two deceased.

KING, A. H., physician, P. O. Coin; born in Appanoose county, Iowa, November 21, 1850, where he lived until five years of age. He then moved to Taylor county, Iowa, and resided there until 1877, when he came to Page county, locating at Snow Hill. He came to Coin in October, 1879. Dr. King began the study of medicine in 1870. He attended lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, in the winter of 1878-9. Was married to Miss Clara E. Whitney, a native of McHenry county, Illinois, November 27, 1873. They are the parents of three children: Elton H., Don Roy and Myra F.

LAVELY, T. S., farmer, section 19; born in Pennsylvania, July 10, 1848. When fifteen years of age he went to Nashville, Tennessee,

where he remained two years. At the end of that time he returned to his home—which he had left when eight years of age—and remained there one year. He then went to Henry county, Illinois. Again returned home, remaining a short time. From this time until coming to Page county he frequently changed his residence, living in several States for a short time only in each. Was married to Miss M. E. Drace, of Page county, March 19, 186—. He is the father of four children, all boys: Charles C., Ira E., George H. and Lawrence L. Owns 166 acres of fine, well-improved land.

LOY, G. T., farmer, section 14; born in Anderson county, Tennessee, January 7, 1840. When three years of age he went with his parents to Platte county, Missouri, remaining until 1852, when he came to Lincoln township, Page county, Iowa. Enlisted in company F, Twenty-third Iowa volunteer infantry, and served until July 27, 1865. Married September 15, 1867, to Miss D. Lester. They have six children: Eva May, Elsie Ann, Vernie, Akie, Vettie and Hubert. Mr. Loy owns a fine farm of 293 acres of land, and has gained the entire confidence and respect of all who know him.

LAMBERSON, W. R., salesman in S. M. Crooks & Co.'s dry goods house, P. O. Coin; born October 14, 1858, at Iowa City, Iowa. Removed with his parents to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and there attended public school and academy. At the age of eighteen he came to Page county. Was engaged for some time at carpentering, etc. July 25, 1877, he became connected with Crooks & Co., at Clarinda, as salesman. At the location of a branch house at Coin he was sent to do business there. Is now in the employ of the same firm, and is a promising young man, gifted with energy and excellent business ability.

MONZINGO, T. M., section 28, P. O. Coin; born in Clark county, Indiana, August 11, 1847. Came to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1858, where he has made his home since. Was married in Galesburg, Illinois, December 5, 1870, to Miss Mary A. White, born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1844. They by this union have four children: Julia E., Mattie B., Arthur S. and John J., all living at home. Mr. Monzingo owns 243 acres of good land, with fine improvements, and has things arranged home-like; farm is well watered and suitable for grain or stock. His present circumstances are due to energy on his part, as he began with scarcely anything. He is also a township official.

McMICHAEL, P. O. Coin; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 12, 1829. Was raised on the homestead, and in the spring of 1864 moved

to Andrew county, Missouri, where he resided four years. In November, 1867, he came to Lincoln township, Page county, Iowa, and first settled on a farm. At the location of Coin he purchased property and removed to that place, where he now resides. He was married in 1850 to Rachel Roy, who was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. McMichael are the parents of eight children: J. L., A. R., Sarah E., Maggie E. Mary E., Louisa, J. W. and C. W.; all living, four of whom are at home. Mr. M. has been a farmer nearly all his life. Is now in partnership with his son, in the livery business in Coin. He has served as justice of the peace for twelve years. Owns several lots in Coin with good improvements thereon. Is one of the working members of the Methodist church, and has been instrumental, with others, in the erection of a fine church building.

McCULLOUGH, G. D., section 32, P. O. Coin; born in Scott county, Indiana, October 20, 1841. Remained in the county till August, 1862. He enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers; served three years. Was through the engagements at Richmond, Kentucky, and at this place he was taken prisoner. Was in the Sherman campaign to the sea; in the hospital at Rome, Georgia, one summer, from June till October. Was mustered out June, 1865. Returned to Scott county, Indiana, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Was married the April following his return from the war, to Mary E. Zaring, a native of Indiana. In the fall of 1869 removed to Page county, Iowa, purchased a farm in section 32, Lincoln township, which he has in good farming condition. Have three children living, and at home: Ira L., Sarah J., James R.; one deceased. Has filled the several township offices and is at present an official.

NEELY, MORTIMER, manager of the business house of S. M. Crooks & Co., Coin, Iowa; born in Cayuga county, New York, March 2, 1834. At the age of four years he removed with his parents to Knox county, Illinois. In 1847 he entered the mercantile business in Henderson, Illinois. At the expiration of two years he removed to Galesburg, Illinois, and from that time until the spring of 1851 was engaged in that place in mercantile pursuits. He then went to Peoria, Illinois, and engaged in the the same business for three years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Galesburg, and took charge of a business house, where he remained until the winter of 1855-6, when he came to Eddyville, Iowa, with a stock of goods, and continued in business until November, 1858. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, engaging in the wholesale boot and shoe house of Grant & Johnson. At the event of a change in the administration Mr. Neely received an appointment in the surveyor-general's office. At the opening of the rebellion, he resigned his position, gave up a

lucrative salary, recruited a company of cavalry in St. Paul, and started for field service. He served for three years in the 14th army corps. Was for a time in Gen. Logan's and Grant's staffs. At the close of three years' service he re-enlisted, and went with Gen. Sully in the Indian campaigns of the west for two years. During the winter of 1865-6 he held command of Ft. Randall, Dakota. When the country was rescued, he was mustered out, in June, 1866. Since the war he has given his attention to general mercantile business and stock raising. Mr. Neely is a man of great energy of character and business qualifications. Was married January 22, 1879, to Miss Ettie Monroe, a native of Canada.

OHL, S. J., carpenter, P. O. Coin; was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, August 23, 1849. Spent his boyhood at the homestead and was educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty-two was married to Sarah A. Roof, of the same township, county and state. Was engaged at carpentering and farming till the spring of 1877, when he came to Page county, Iowa, settled and remained one and a-half years at Clarinda; from there he went to the west side of the county and settled at Snow Hill. At the location of Coin he moved to that place and was the first resident citizen of Coin proper. Now owns two lots with improvements and is a permanent citizen, helping to build up the town. Before settling permanently in Page county Mr. O. visited southern Missouri, Illinois and Iowa two or three times.

PRINCE, JASPER, grocer, P. O. Coin; was born a slave in Andrew county, Missouri, May 10, 1850, and lived at his place of birth till fourteen years of age, when he came to Amity township, Page county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and subsequently in the grocery business at College Springs, where he owns a one-half block. He was for two years and a-half a student at Amity College, completing the normal course. In February, 1880, he went to Coin and began the grocery business; is now doing business on Main street, and has a good trade established. He is a man who, considering his advantages, has had an exceptionable career.

PHIFER, J. T., section 28: born in Page county, March 2, 1858, and has lived his entire life on the homestead. His early career was similar to that of others. He received his education in the public schools of Lincoln township. Is a young man of good prospects. Is now giving his attention to farming.

POLSLEY, DANIEL, grocer, P. O. Coin; was born in Henry county, Indiana, April 8, 1836. At the age of seventeen removed with his parents to Des Moines, Iowa, remained one year, and in March, 1854, came to

Page county, settled at Clarinda and engaged in mercantile pursuits; was a member of the firm of Miller & Polsley from 1868 to '70. From there he went to Tarkio township and gave his attention to farming. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the army, where he served three years. Was in the engagements at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River Bridge, Milliken's Bend, Champion Hill and others. At the close of the war he removed his residence in Page county and again engaged in farming and shipping; in 1880, he removed to Coin and engaged in the grocery business in which he now has a good trade. Owns lots in the north part of the town with good improvements. Has been one of the substantial citizens in the improvement of Page county. Has, at different times, held all the township offices. Was married to Sarah Loy in 1860. They have six children, all at home: Pauline, Lucien, Arlan, Jesse, Emery and Mertie.

RICE, A. T., physician and surgeon; born in Warrick county, Indiana, July 5, 1835. Moved to Richland, Spencer county, Indiana, in 1865, remaining until 1869, when he went to California, remaining five years. In the winter of 1872 he moved to Tarkio, Page county, Iowa. In April, eight years later, he came to Coin. He began to read medicine in 1858, at Taylorville, Indiana, with Dr. W. T. Hogland. His higher education—medical and literary—was received at the Louisville, Kentucky, University, and the Pacific University, of San Francisco. In 1868 he took a course in the Keokuk medical college. Was married to Miss Jennie Stradley, April 27, 1856. They are the parents of five children, four living: Florence E., Wm. F. Allie O. and Theodora. Was mustered into the service of the United States in August, 1862, remaining until the close of the war.

REEVES, WILLIAM, merchant, P. O. Coin; born in Meigs county, Ohio, December 18, 1848, and resided in the county of his birth until seven years of age. In the spring of 1855 he came with his parents to Fremont county, Iowa. Sickness, and the death of his father near St. Louis, the death of his sister near Hamburg, and that of his mother soon after their arrival at their destination, cast, not only a cloud over the life of young Reeves, but filled it with those experiences peculiar to orphan children. Nothing but the strongest will and greatest energy sufficed to make Mr. Reeves a successful man. He has triumphed where others would have failed, and gained where many lose. He was married to Miss Ida McComb, July 5, 1880. Has been in the mercantile business for many years.

SHAW, L. R., section 31., P. O. Coin; born in Perry county, Ohio, August 24, 1845. Remained at home on a farm until sixteen years of

age, when he enlisted at Rehoboth, Ohio. Was in the engagements at Manchester, Virginia, Post Republic, Morris' Island, siege of Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Virginia, Walthall Junction, Deep Bottom, Chaffin's Bluff, Five Forks, and others. Was mustered out at City Point, August 23, 1865. He returned to Perry county, Ohio, and engaged in farming, and in the following November was married to Sarah J. Lower, of Perry county, Ohio. In March, 1866, came with his family to McDonough county, Illinois, and engaged in farming for nine years. In 1875 came to Page county, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 31, in Lincoln township, where he now resides. His farm is in a fine state of cultivation. They are the parents of five children: Lemer, Wm. B., Ellen N., Ina M. and John H.

SPENCER, JOHN G., farmer, section 27; born October 3, 1835, in Hampshire county, Virginia. When sixteen years of age went with his parents to Adams county, Illinois. In 1856 went to Hancock county, Illinois, engaging in farming. Married Miss Mary A. Huckins, October 7, 1860. The following five years were devoted to farming. He then entered the employment of the government as a bridge carpenter, which occupation he followed for seven months. In 1870 he came to Iowa, settling in Page county. He has one child—adopted—Maggie E. His farm of 240 acres is a model for method and resources.

SHAW, JOSEPH, farmer, P. O. Tarkio; born in 1821 in county Donegal, Ireland, where he matured and received his education. Came to America in 1847, being then twenty-six years of age. He first located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then went to Ohio, from which state he went to Canada, and thence came to Page county in 1858. Married Mrs. Sarah C. Akin, June 15, 1861. By this union he had two children: Salina and David. This wife dying, he was married to Mrs Celia S. Drenry, by whom he has two children: George F. and Alma C. Mrs. Shaw, the present wife, was born in Kentucky, February 14, 1830. Mr. Shaw is another of those men who have achieved fortunes by earnest and brave endeavor. He owns a farm of 600 acres, well stocked and well fruited. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

SWITZER, R. E., harness and shoemaker, Coin, Iowa; was born in Summerset county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1842. Was raised, in what was then Alleghany, now, Garrett county. Began at 14 years of age the Harness business. In 1874 removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. From there he came to northern Iowa, and from there to Page county. Settled first at College Springs, then removed to Coin and built the second house of the town. Now in charge of a harness and shoe

shop, doing an average amount of business. Was married in 1864 to Cornelia A. McCrum, a native of Virginia. They now have three children: Clarence R., Mollie C., Ella A. All at home. Was in service during the late war. Enlisted at Oakland, Maryland, and remained until close of war. Was in the engagements at Frederick City, Monocacy Junction and Berryville, etc. Was promoted to Sergeant. Owns two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) acres of land in Coin.

THOMPSON, M., section 19, P. O. Coin; born in McMeno county, Tennessee, July 2, 1835. Raised on a farm with his parents till nineteen years of age, when he came to McDonough county, Illinois, and was engaged there for four years in farming. He then removed to Hancock county, Illinois, remaining there for twelve years, engaged in farming. He then removed to Page county, Iowa, and purchased a one-fourth section in section 19, which he has now well improved. He was married to Miss R. A. Byler, of Illinois, December 25, 1863, who died September 24, 1879. Has a family of five children, all at home: H. M., W. J., S. M., W. B. and L. B.

TURNER, J. W., section 26, P. O. Coin; born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1834. Spent his early life on the home place, and in the Spring of 1858, removed to Page county and settled on section 26, in Lincoln township. Resided three years in Colfax township, with which exception he has lived on the place of first settlement. He was married February 20, 1856, to Martha York, a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania. By this union they have nine children living, all at home: Lizzie, Sultana B., John C., Grant P., Geo. W., James E., Wm. Andrew, Judson Lymer, Clyde W. Mr. Turner has filled the several township offices; has served two terms as county supervisor and is now serving the third. His farm is well improved, and consists of 200 acres of good and well watered land, and everything arranged in a thorough farmer like manner.

WHITMORE, H., section 28, P. O. Coin; born April 6, 1821, in Morgan county, Ohio. When five years old he came with his parents to Mercer county, Illinois. When nine years old his parents moved to Henry county, and remained in that county until 1870. Was married May 8, 1856, to Augusta A. Rice, of Indiana. In 1870 purchased a farm on section 28, Lincoln township. Here he has made his home since his advent to Page. Has a good farm, suitable for either grain or stock, and exceptionally fitted for the latter. Have eight children: James F., Geo., Alva, Forest, June, Marion, Lueley and Minnie.

WIGGENS, A. L., farmer, P. O. Coin; born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1847, where he remained until he came to Page county, in the fall of 1868. Entered the militia service in the fall of 1862. Enlisted in the regular service in the Second Pennsylvania Artillery, in May, 1863. Was in numerous engagements during his term of service, and in the one before Richmond. Was severely wounded in the leg. Was mustered out on account of his wound, May 24, 1865, since which time he has drawn a monthly pension of six dollars. Was married to Miss Martha A. Trimble, May 27, 1869, by whom he has four children: Samuel T., Archie M., Wilme R. and Grant N.

MORTON TOWNSHIP.

BLOOM, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born March 16, 1840, in Germany, and for twelve years remained in that country, when his parents emigrated to the United States. They located at Davenport, Iowa, in 1852, and remained there three years; then moved to Mercer county, Illinois. He enlisted in company E, First Illinois light artillery. Participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, and seven days at Pontotoc. In 1864 went to Jefferson City, Missouri, and aided in driving General Price from western Missouri; was then ordered back to St. Louis, November 15, 1864, and February, 1865, was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1867 he was married to Miss Catharine Klotz. She was born in May, 1848. In the year 1874 they came to their present location in Morton township. Have seven children: Charles, Franklin, George, Delia S., Edward, Louis and Minnie.

BEAM, ISAIAH, farmer, born September 4, 1826, in Jackson county, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Canton, Illinois. In the year 1839 he moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he resided for twenty-five years. Then moved to Wayne county, Iowa, and remained there one year. In March, 1865, he moved to Manti, Fremont county, Iowa, and in November of the same year moved to his present residence in Morton township. Was married to Miss Kate Temple, January 13, 1856. They have seven children: Cora D., Laura, George, Bessie, DeWitt, Harry and Ethel. Have lost three: Baxter, Edgar and Ernest. Mr. Beam has held office in his township ever since its organization.

CROW, JOSEPH, farmer, P. O. Coin; born September 23, 1841, at Salem, Henry county, Iowa, and at the age of three years moved to Louisa

county, Iowa, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in company C, of the First regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, and served four months. He participated in the battle at Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Returned to Henry county, Iowa, and was married to Miss Rebecca Kizer, December 22, 1862. Remained in that county two years, when they returned to Louisa county. In 1874 they came to their present home, on section 13. Have four children: William R., Mamie, Leonard L. and Bertha.

EASTON, N. B., farmer, now in insurance business, P. O. Shenandoah; born May 8, 1843, in Pulaski, New York. Lived there until he was eight years old, when his parents moved to Laporte county, Indiana. He resided there until the war began, when he enlisted in company E of the Twentieth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served on the coast of North Carolina, where he was captured by the enemy, after killing the horse from under the colonel of the Third Georgia. He was taken to Libby, then to Tuscaloosa, and to Salisbury, for seven months, when he was paroled, in May, 1862, and exchanged in December of the same year. He returned to his regiment, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Manassas Junction, when his regiment was taken to New York to quell the riots of 1863. During the winter of 1863-4, when most of the men re-enlisted, and just before their enlistment, he was taken to Mine Run, and engaged in that fight. In the spring of 1864 was in the Grant campaign, and engaged in the battle of the Wilderness for four days. On the 10th of March, 1864, was captured the second time, and taken to Andersonville prison, reaching that place the 29th of May. Remained there until the 5th of September, 1864. While on the road to Florence he escaped, and was for a week in the swamps and woods of South Carolina; was recaptured by a citizen and returned to prison at Columbia, S. C. After a few weeks was sent to Florence, and after a few weeks' longer confinement and suffering from cold and starvation, was exchanged, December 11, 1864. Returning to his home in Indiana, it was some months before he recovered from the effects of his prison life. In the summer of 1866 he was married to Miss May I. Welford. One year afterward, moved to McDonough county, Illinois, where he lived four years. In 1872 he moved to Page county, Iowa, and broke 240 acres of prairie. Have seven children: Walter E., Eva S., Charles W., Nettie and the baby. Lost one, in Laporte, Indiana: Loran A.

EMERY, JACOB, farmer, section 8; born January 11, 1844, near New Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio. Lived in that county until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in company F, 23d Ohio volunteer infantry, October 30, 1861, and was discharged for disability contracted

while in the service, January 22, 1865. Returned to Ohio for a short time, and again enlisted in company C, 146th Ohio volunteer infantry, May 2, 1864, and served until September 7, of the same year, when his term expired. Served as guard during the entire time of service. Returned home and was employed in different avocations until he was married to Miss Harriet Beckwith, April 16, 1867. Mrs. Emery was born in August, 1839, near Williamsburg, Ohio. In the same year he came to Taylor county, Iowa, where he resided for two years. He then moved to Page county, and finally settled in Morton township, where he now lives.

HALL, JOSEPH, farmer, section 33; born April 5, 1836, in Germany, near the Rhine. At the age of fourteen years he came with his parents to the United States, and located near Rochester, New York. At the age of twenty-one he left the parental roof to combat with the world, and went to Warren county, Illinois, and there made his abode for a time. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah J. Birdsall, on the 15th day of May. They have four children: Flora E. (now wife of Mr. Wilbur Harris), Ada, Edd and Clarence J. Mr. Hall was in the war three months in 1862, doing guard duty at Columbus, Kentucky. Mrs. Hall was born on the 19th of April, 1829, in Cayuga county, New York. Mr. Hall owns 160 acres of land.

HOWARD, LOUIS B., farmer; born August 28, 1847, near Hartland, Huron county, Ohio. His parents having died when he was quite young, he lived with his grandparents until he was sixteen years old. He then went to Winnebago county, Illinois, and venturing out upon the world upon his own resources, concluded that further west was the better chance, and arriving in Morton township, took up his residence. On November 1, 1877, he was married to Miss Delia Waggoner.

HENDERSON, CHARLES H., farmer, P. O. Bingham; born July 19, 1849, in Illinois, residing with his parents until twenty-two years of age. Was educated in the common schools, and for two years in Hedding college, at Abingdon, Illinois. He then came to Iowa, locating in Page county. He was married to Miss Maria Allison, February 7, 1876. They are the parents of two children: Maud A. and Willie W. Mr. Henderson owns 240 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation.

LAUGHLIN, J. D., farmer; born October 13, 1847, in Pike county, Ohio. In the year 1864 he enlisted in company G, ninety-first regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, participating in the battles of Newburg, Lynchburg, Cowpasture Gap, Stevenson Station, near Winchester; Cedar Creek and many other skirmishes in that vicinity. In June, 1866, he was dis-

charged from the service and returned to his home in Ohio. He then went to learn the carpenter trade as an apprentice for three years. After finishing his trade he went to Champaign county, Illinois. At the expiration of two years he returned to Ohio and attended a normal school at Lebanon, and then returned to Illinois. In November, 1874, he was married to Miss Jennie Houser. In 1876, he came to his present location in Morton township, Page county.

LATIMER, LEMUEL B., farmer; born November 15, 1844, in Knox county, Illinois. He was married in 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Howard, and came to Iowa in the same year, locating in Fremont county, where he remained two years, and then came to Page county, Morton township, of which he has since been a continuous resident.

McCULLOCH, S. T., farmer; born September 17, 1841, near Bealtown, Pennsylvania. Lived with his parents until November 9, 1869, when he was married to Miss Annie Neely. In 1870 he went to Clinton county, Indiana. In 1872 he came to his present home in Morton township, having a most beautiful home. He has two children: William F., and Mary Grace; also have taken an orphan child to care for, Miss Minnie Routghan.

MOORE, J. I., farmer, born June 24, 1844, in Lucerne county, Pennsylvania. His father died when he was one and a half years old. In the year 1850 his mother moved to Lee county, Illinois, where he lived until the war began. He enlisted on the 2d day of September, 1862, in company C, seventy-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chicamauga, Dallas, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Rensselaer, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and numerous other skirmishes. He was discharged June 13, 1865, and returned to Lee county, Illinois, and was married to Miss Margaret Courtright, November 27, 1869. His wife died on the 13th day of March, 1873. He came to Page county, Iowa, in 1875, and was again married to Miss Elizabeth Priestly, December 24, 187-, who died December, 24, 187-. He was married to Miss E. Rothman, March 27, 1879.

MORRILL, GEORGE E., farmer, section 32; born December 23, 1840, near Dexter, Maine. In the year 1855 his parents moved to Marshall county, Illinois, where they both died and he was left to fight his own battles in life. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the war of the rebellion and served three years. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chicamauga, Atlanta and in Sherman's march to the sea. He returned to Marshall county, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Isabel Shaw,

September 17, 1865. In the year 1870 he came to this county and settled in Washington township and remained eight years, when he moved to Morton township, where he now resides. A man esteemed by all, an honorable, upright person.

NEWTON, S. D., farmer; born September 13, 1838, in Rutlandshire, England. Emigrated to the United States when seventeen years of age and settled in Iowa county, Iowa. Enlisted June 15, 1862, in company C, Tenth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, and in February, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran, and participated in the battles of Island No. 10, Corinth, Port Gibson, Iuka, second Corinth, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and Goldsborough. At the close of the war he returned home to Tama county, Iowa. In the year 1871 moved to his present location, in Morton township, where he owns 120 acres of land.

REID, HENRY, farmer, P. O. Bingham; born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, November 29, 1826. At the age of eleven years his parents moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he lived until the fall of 1857, when he emigrated to Muscatine county, Iowa, remaining until the spring of 1870. He then moved to Harrison county, Missouri, and lived there until 1873. He then moved back to Iowa, and settled in Morton township, Page county. Was married to Miss Sarah E. Ripogle, February 28, 1854. Mrs. Reid was born May 12, 1832, near Dayton. They have eleven children: John H., Nancy J., Laura B., Charles I., Joseph H., Wm. R., George S., Sarah E., Schuyler C., Eliza M., Lola A., and one deceased.

REIMERS, JOHN, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Coin; born September 24, 1845, in Milster, Prussia. Lived with his parents until he was twenty years old, working upon the farm. In the year 1866 he immigrated to the United States, coming to Davenport, Iowa, the same year. In 1867 he went to Montana, by way of St. Louis and the Missouri river. Remained there one year, dealing in stock. Came to Iowa, and located in Page county, where he found his ideal home in Morton township. He returned to his mother country in December, 1868, and was married to Miss Elenora Cornels, February 12, 1869. Mr. Reimers and his wife immediately returned to the United States, and to Iowa, and located in Morton township, where he opened up his magnificent farm of 880 acres. They have five children: John W. C., Theodore, Oscar, Anna and Terry. His farm is all under cultivation, and has an orchard of about 400 trees of the best varieties of fruit. Gives his attention principally to raising and feeding stock, and has, at the present time, about 700 head of cattle.

ROSS, JOHN S., farmer, section 28; born March 27, 1832, in Putnam

county, Illinois. At the age of 23 years, he went out upon the world to care for himself. He engaged principally in the lumber business. In 1860 he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Wallace. In 1863 he removed to Putnam county, Illinois, and in 1875 to his present home, in Page county, Iowa. They have five children: Wallace G., Mary E., James O., William H. and Angus J.

REID, JOHN, farmer, section 32, P. O. Shenandoah; born September 13, 1841, at Dayton, Ohio. At the age of 21 he came to Muscatine, Iowa. In 1864 he was married to Miss Eliza Viner. The same year he came to Page county, and located in Morton township. They have eight children: Joseph V., Mary E., Florence E., James E., Ida, John A., Emma M. and Jesse.

THOMAS, S. A., farmer, section 12, P. O. Bingham; born December 21, 1842, in Clark county, Ohio. Resided there until June 1, 1862, when he enlisted in company B, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry. Again enlisted February 24, 1864, in the United States navy, Mississippi squadron, and was mustered out March 4. Came to Iowa in 1871. Was married to Miss Sarah E. Marshall, November 30, 1865. They have four children living: Robert N., Phoebe K., Magnolia and Orrin G.

THARP, L. R., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Perry county, Ohio, October 1, 1833. In 1839 his parents moved to Fairview, Illinois, and in 1847 to La Salle county, same state. He enlisted in company I, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry Volunteer, August 14, 1862. He was in the battles of Champion Hills, Franklin and Vicksburg. In the battle at Franklin he was wounded severely in the right arm. Discharged April 13, 1865. Married Miss U. Johnson, December 29, 1859. Came to Iowa, Grant township, Page county, in 1874. He is the father of six children: Frank R., Eva L., Harry L., Mary A., Ellen and Le Roy. He owns 240 acres of land, all under cultivation.

WINGERT, DAVID, farmer, born September 20, 1842, near Eaton, Preble county, O. In 1851 his father went to Dixon, Ill., where David lived until 1861. On the 20th of September of that year enlisted in company C, 34th regiment Illinois volunteer infantry. Veteranized in 1863. Participated in all the battles with his regiment as follows: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Clayville; Rome, Laverne, Dallas, Trimee, Kenesaw, Stone River, Peach Tree Creek, Liberty Gap, siege of Atlanta, Mission Ridge, Jonesborough, Rocky Face, Resacca and the march through Georgia—living upon rice gathered from the swamps, and pounded out of the chaff, for subsistence. Was in the campaign of the Carolinas, Auresborough,

Bentonville, Goldsborough and Raleigh. Was discharged July 19, 1865. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Houser, January 24, 1867. In 1871 moved to Morton township, where he now lives, loved by his neighbors. A man of honor and integrity.

CLINTON, WALROD, farmer; born August 27, 1858, near Maquoketa, Iowa. Moved to Clinton county, residing in that place for ten years, then moving to Page county, Iowa, and settled in Morton township, where he now lives. On the 7th of September, 1878, was married to Miss Olive Brown.

WALFORD, ALFRED A., farmer; born in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1838. His father moved to La Porte county, Indiana, when young Alfred was two years of age. In 1861 he was married to Miss Eliza Cleghorn. Came to Iowa in 1874, locating on the farm he now owns.

NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

ALUMBAUGH, WILLIS, farmer, section 15, P. O. Hawleyville, owns a farm of 40 acres; he was born in this county, November 6, 1855, and has lived with his parents ever since on the same place he now lives. He was married to Miss Emma Z. Fayle, of Page county, March 25, 1877. They are the parents of two children, one living: Abner D.

BENTLY, JOHN H., farmer, section 11 and 12; born July 27, 1861, in Taylor county, Iowa, where he resided until 1874, when he came to Page, locating where he now resides. Owns 180 acres of excellent land.

BUCKINGHAM, J. H., farmer, section 24, P. O. Hawleyville; born in Savannah, Tennessee, February 12, 1827. In 1829 he went to Washington county, Illinois, with his parents, where he remained until 1845. He then went to Missouri, locating in Nodaway county, in which he remained but a single year, when he came to Iowa, locating near Hawleyville. Mr. Buckingham has served his country in several most important offices. He was elected a supervisor in 1877, which office he has held for eight years, at one and another time. He entered the army in 1862, enlisting in the twenty-fifth Missouri cavalry, and was mustered out in February of the following year. He married Miss Rebecca Stonebrake, by whom he is the father of seven children, five living: John F., Sarah M., Josey M., Ada, and Alonzo.

BUCKINGHAM, J. F., farmer, P. O. Hawleyville; J. F. Buckingham is a son of J. H. Buckingham, one of the first settlers of Page county. He was born in Page county, March 14, 1852, and lived with his parents until he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E. Coburn of Page county, Iowa. They are the parents of four children, all boys: J. Calvin, George P., John E., and Harley F. Mr. Buckingham has a farm in Taylor county.

CROW, A. T., P. O. Clarinda; farmer and school teacher, section 22. He has a farm of 55 acres in good cultivation. He was born November 15, 1846, in Jay county, Indiana, and lived there until 1872, when he came to this county, and then went to Nebraska and remained there about two years, and then came back to Page county, where he now lives. He was married to Miss M. J. McMichael, of Page county, November 22, 1876. They are the parents of two children: John T. and Reuben G. Mr. Crow has taught fourteen terms of school in this county, and has given the best of satisfaction. As an instructor and educator he was generally liked by all of his students both as a teacher and a man, in and out of school. Mr. Crow enlisted in the war August 22, 1863, in company E, seventh Indiana cavalry, and remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged August 29, 1865.

DAVIS, M. L., farmer, section 25, P. O. Hawleyville; born in Clark county, Kentucky, March 21, 1814, where he resided until twenty years of age. He then moved with his parents to Missouri, where he remained until 1839, when he went to Buchanan county, Missouri, residing there until 1850. During his residence in the last named county he was elected sheriff, and served in the years 1848-49. He then came to Page county, Iowa, of which he has since been a continuous resident. Was in the Mexican war from August, 1846 to February, 1847. He was also in the late war, enlisting in company K, 25th Missouri infantry, in December, 1861, and was discharged in 1863, because of disability. Mr. Davis was unfortunate in the battle of Shiloh, losing an eye, and having a hip broken. Was married to Miss Mary Wiffley, July 8, 1835, by whom he has had ten children, six living: William F., Elizabeth J., Mary E., James H., John S. and Amanda.

FARRENS, M. W., farmer, section 3; born in Page county, Iowa, March 3, 1848. Was married to Miss Mary O. Thompson, December 28, 1871, by whom he has five children, four living: Harry, Ona, Allie B. and Erastus. Mr. Farrens is a son of H. D. Farrens, one of the oldest and first settlers in Page county. He owns a farm of 142 acres. He began life at eight years of age, having then done some of the heaviest manual work on the farm—that of breaking prairie.

HALL, HARRISON, farmer, section 22, P. O. Clarinda; born April 1, 1836, in the state of Michigan. Two years later he went with his parents to Henry county, Iowa, remaining until August, 1870, when he came to Page county, settling on his present farm. Was married in January, 1865, to Miss Isabell McKinnan, of Henry county, Iowa. They are the parents of five children: Thomas, Frank, James, Charles and Carrie. Owns fifty-five acres of land, well improved, and with a fine young orchard.

McCAIN, S. E., farmer, section 9; born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812, in which county he resided until 1868, when he came to Page county, Iowa. Was married January 11, 1837, to Miss Nancy Cooper. This wife dying, he married Mrs. Louisa Dougherty, October 18, 1868. He is the father of six children—four by his first wife, and two by the present Mrs. McCain: Elizabeth C., A. H., Thomas C., James N., Mary A. and Samuel P., all, save the two last named being residents of Pennsylvania.

McALPIN, S. E., farmer, section 13, P. O. Hawleyville; born January 23, 1831, in Johnson county, Indiana. Came to Page county in 1854, entering the farm he now owns. Married Miss Sarah A. East, a native of Indiana, January 4, 1856. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: Phœbe, A. W., Thomas A., Minnie M., Ida M. and Russell E. Mr. McAlpin owns a well-improved farm of 120 acres, well watered and timbered, with commodious out-buildings and a pleasant residence.

OATES, C. H., farmer, section 12, P. O. Hawleyville; born November 5, 1855, in Highland county, Ohio, where he lived with his parents until September, 1868, when he came to this county. Was married October 4, 1877, to Miss Sadie A. McVey. He then moved to the town of Hepburn, and lived there about two years, and then moved to where he now resides.

RUMBAUGH, G. H., physician and surgeon, P. O. Hawleyville; born in Pennsylvania, April 19, 1829, where he remained until 1858. He then came to Iowa, locating at Hawleyville, making him one of the first resident physicians of that place, and an old resident of the county. He was graduated at the commencement of his medical career from the university of the city of New York. He began to practice medicine in his native state, Pennsylvania. In 1864 he married Miss Martha A. Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has three children, two living: Gus. T. and Nettie May. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States army, ren-

dering both field and hospital service. His portrait shows him to be a man of mind, alive to business interests, and the issues of the day. He is a fine scholar, well read, and liberal in his views. He has had much to do with shaping the course of events in Page county, and has done with his might whatever he was called upon to do. Firm, true, generous to a fault, he has many friends and scarcely an enemy.

SPALDING, E. J., merchant, P. O. Hawleyville; born in Hopkins county, New York, February 10, 1835, residing there until eighteen years of age. He then went to Galesburg, Illinois, remaining two years. In the spring of 1856 he came to Page county, locating at Hawleyville. He was married to Miss Lucy A. Davis for his first wife. On her death he married Miss Mary E. Jackson, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Charlie and Mary. Mr. Spalding is emphatically a self-made man. Left an orphan at an early age, he has made himself, and is now independent, and as true as independent. He owns a large property, including a farm of 240 acres.

THOMPSON, D. A., postmaster at Hawleyville; born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1819, where he resided until 1844, when he moved to Clinton county, Ohio. In 1856 he came to Page county. The major part of Mr. Thompson's life has been passed as a farmer. For the last twelve years he has been justice of the peace and notary public. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in company F, twenty-ninth Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Columbia, Little Rock, Helena, Okalona, and Saline River; was transferred to the third Arkansas cavalry with the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. Thompson had charge of the commissary until the close of the war. He was married January 26, 1842, to Miss C. B. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had six children, two living, Emma R. and Abraham A.

WAMSLEY, J. C., farmer, section 35 and 36; born in Taylor county, Iowa, December 28, 1849, where he resided and was educated. He came to Page county, locating on his present farm in 1873, and was married to Miss D. A. Davison on February 3, 1878, by whom he has one child: Bertha. He is the owner of 109 acres of land, which comprises a well watered and well timbered stock farm.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

STAFFORD, MRS. RACHEL, farmer, section eight, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ohio, in 1820, where she resided until 1855, when she came to Page county, Iowa. Married May 25, 1860, to R. W. Stafford, a native of Virginia, born in 1803, who died November 18, 1879. She is the owner of 160 acres of well improved land. In religion she is a Universalist.

SHAWL, G. S., farmer and steward of the county poor farm, section 36; born in Knox county, Missouri, in October, 1846. When he was three months old his parents came to Iowa, locating in Wapello county. He came to Page county in 1876, and assumed the conduct of the poor farm. His first term giving general satisfaction, he was retained for a term of three years. He is a successful farmer and a good financier.

STAKE, ELI, farmer, section 19, P. O. Clarinda; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1839. Came to Iowa in March, 1874. Enlisted in company D, 202d Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, in 1864, serving until the close of the war. Married Miss S. A. Ray, October 28, 1862. They have a family of eight children living: Amanda J., Josiah, Albert, Ella, Mary, Annie, Bertha and Adelia. Mr. Stake has his father living with him, an old gentleman of seventy-four years. He has a farm of 520 acres of excellent land, every rod of which attests his skill and care as a farmer.

VINSANT, JAMES; born in Campbell county, Tennessee, in 1820. Married Miss Elizabeth Douglass in 1849. They came to Page county five years later, and located on their present place of residence. They are the parents of seven children, three boys and four girls.

WALKER, A. J., farmer, section 29, P. O. Clarinda; born in the state of Maine, October 5, 1833. When he was two years old his parents moved to Richland county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools, and at Delaware College. In 1855 he came to Iowa, locating for one year at Muscatine. Came to Page county in April of 1857, where he has since lived. He enlisted in company F, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry in January, 1864, serving until the close of the war. Married to Miss Martha E. King October 5, 1859. They have four children: Lucy, Dora, George I. and Mary M. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge I. O. O. F. Owns 160 acres of land.

WIDNEY, W. H., farmer, section 17, P. O. Clarinda; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. When he was eighteen years of age his parents moved to Carroll county, Illinois, then to Henry county, same state, remaining for three years. In the fall of 1871 he settled in Page county. Mr. Widney has been twice married. In August, 1860, he married Miss Harriet Payton, by whom he had five children: Mary A., William A., Martha E., Maggie O. and Martin L. This wife died March 8, 1875. Was again married September 20, 1876, to Miss R. M. Barrett, a native of Maine, by whom he has one child: Lena A. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 140. Owns 160 acres of land.

ANNAN, JOHN, farmer, section 29, P. O. Clarinda; born February 22, 1839, in Hamilton county, Ohio. While he was still a child his parents moved to Jackson county, Indiana. In the spring of 1855 he came to Page county, growing to manhood and receiving his education in the common school. Married December, 1862, to Miss Annie Myers, a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana. They have four children, all boys: Lewis, Henry, George and William. Mr. A. owns 757 acres of land.

BURWELL, JOSEPH, farmer, section 22, P. O. Clarinda; born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 19, 1834. Lived there until the spring of 1866, when he moved to Linn county, Iowa. Lived there one year, and then came to Page county in the spring of 1867, and has lived in this county ever since. Has always been a farmer. He was married to Miss Sarah Eby, December 4, 1856. They are the parents of eight children, all living: The oldest, a son, William A., now married to Miss Ellen Heniger, and living in this county; Ida R., (now Mrs. Andrew J. Heniger, of this county); Elmer M., Emma May, Carrie E., Wesley L., John Orlando and Clarence A. The last six are now living at home. Owns 80 acres of land, all well improved.

BEEZLEY, J., farmer, section 34, P. O. Clarinda; was born in Fulton county, Illinois, January 24, 1836, and moved to Clark county, Missouri, in 1845. Lived there three years and moved to Hancock county, Illinois, and remained there until 1865, then moved to Henderson county, Illinois. Moved to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1875 and has lived there ever since. His father, John Beezly was born in Ohio, February 13, 1803 and married to Rachael Miner, a native of Kentucky, September 2, 1830. He died, July 2, 1880, leaving his wife and seven children. The subject of this sketch now lives with his mother on the home place. The farm contains 175 acres and is one of the best stock and grain farms in the county.

CAMPBELL, MRS. ELIZABETH A.; was born in the city of New York, May 13, 1823. Her parents came from the north of Ireland. Mrs. Campbell married her husband—Mr. Solomon Campbell—July 12, 1842. Her husband died June 28, 1870 at Newberg-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., leaving his wife to care for a family of seventeen children. The oldest son, John B., now practices medicine in New York; Charlotte E., the wife of the Rev. A. G. Stewart, of Greensborough, New York; of the remaining children, Francis, Samuel, Olivia and Solomon W. are now living at home. The farm contains 240 acres, well watered and for the major part under an excellent system of cultivation.

CREE, ROBERT, farmer, section 1, P. O. Clarinda; born in Warren county, Ohio, February 28, 1826. Lived in that county until 1859; went thence to Henry county, Illinois, and moved to Page county in the spring of 1867, purchasing and improving 141 acres of excellent farming land. Mr. Cree was married to Miss Mary E. Piper, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1862. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Anna May, Robert D. and Olepha E. Mr. Cree is deeply interested in the common schools of his township, and is at present one of the board of directors. His worth as a man and bearing as a gentleman have won for him the unlimited confidence of his fellows.

DYSART, W. B., farmer, section 23, P. O. Clarinda; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 14, 1838, and lived there until he moved Washington county, Iowa, in the spring of 1870. Lived there four years, and then rented his farm for two years. From there he moved to Page county, Iowa, in the spring of 1876, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Jennie More, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, February 2, 1870. She died October 16, 1874, leaving two children: Anna E. and John C. Mr. Dysart was married the second time June 14, 1876, at College Springs, Iowa, to Miss Elenore Simpson, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children; Boyd, deceased, and Thomas McBride, living. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land. Mustered into service in fall of 1861, in company E. Fifteenth Ohio infantry, and served two years.

EDMONDS, A., farmer, section 20, P. O. Clarinda; born in Clermont county, Ohio, April 12, 1830. At the age of ten years he went with his parents to Clay county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. Came to Page county in 1856. Was married in September of the same year, to Miss P. F. Sampson, a native of Virginia. They have four children: Seth W., Amanda, Almira and Charlie. He now owns a farm of 193 acres, accumulated from nothing when he came to this county.

EDMONDS, THOS. A., farmer, section 21, P. O. Clarinda; born October 30, 1838, in Ohio. Came to Page county when eighteen years of age. He grew to manhood a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools. When thirty years of age he was married to Miss Sarah J. Wallace. They have four children: Florence M., Joy B., Effie B. and Della. Owns 160 acres of land, all under cultivation.

FISHER, FREDERICK, farmer, section 24, P. O. Clarinda; born in the Kingdom of Baden, Germany, November 20, 1820. When he was eight years of age his parents came to this country, finding a home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to a gunsmith for a period of five years, remaining in the employ of his patron until the expiration of his term of service. He went to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, following various occupations until 1846, when, becoming convinced that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," came from Crawford county, Ohio, to Page county in 1854. He has been an honored resident of Nodaway township ever since he came to Iowa, save some three years in Hepburn, following, while there, the mercantile business. When Mr. Fisher came to this county, he came under the pressure of a four thousand dollar debt. By sterling integrity he has cleared the debt, and owns two of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Elizabeth Palmer, a native of England. From this marriage there has resulted a family of seven children, of whom all but two are now living: George F., Mary E. (now Mrs. John Mudge), William A., Laura (now Mrs. Knox Alexander, of Clarinda) and Charles, still living at home.

GORDON, SAMUEL, farmer, section 20, P. O. Clarinda; born in England in 1821, where he grew to manhood, following the occupation of a miner. He came to America in 1849, leaving behind him his wife and children. In 1851 he returned to England, remaining until 1852, when he again came to America, bringing with him his family, and locating in Pennsylvania. In 1853 he moved to Ohio, where he remained until 1855. He then went to Illinois, in which state he resided until coming to this township in 1874. He was married in England to Miss Mary Wandless. They have eleven children living: James, Joseph, Elizabeth, John, Isabella, William, Thomas, Samuel, George, Margaret, and Mary J.

HULL, GEORGE, farmer, section 27, P. O. Nodaway; born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1835. He moved to Knox county, Illinois, at the age of thirty-two years, and lived there four years; from there to Taylor county, Iowa, and lived six years, and then moved to Page county, Iowa, where he has resided since. He was married to Miss Nancy C. Larvar, August 4, 1858. They are the parents of six children, the old-

est a daughter: Sallie E., Fannie L., Elmer M., Lida; the other two deceased. He was mustered into the service of the United States in the fall of 1861, in company C, 209th Pennsylvania infantry, and mustered out in the winter of 1862. Mustered in second time in the spring of 1863 for three years or during the war, in company C, 211th Pennsylvania infantry, and mustered out at the close of the war. Fought in the battles of Petersburg and in all the battles of the regiment.

HOOPER, L. H., farmer, section 13, P. O. Clarinda; born in Athens county, Ohio, February 13, 1840, following the business in which he is now engaged until the fall of 1859. Mr. Hooper then came to Page county, became the owner of forty acres of excellent land, of which he has made a comfortable homestead. He was married June 17, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Tucker, of Des Moines county, Iowa. They are the parents of six children: Celestia, Richard, Belle, Calvin, Scott, and Cora, all at home. Mr. Hooper has had excellent success as a grower of small fruits, one of his three fine orchards being almost solely devoted to that class.

KILE, W. E., farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Franklin county, Ohio, July 6, 1837, and moved at the age of fifteen years. to Mount Pleasant with his father, and then to Jones county, and from there back to Mount Pleasant, where they lived three years and a half. Then his father moved to Ohio, and he came to Page county, Iowa, March 27, 1856, and settled in Clarinda, and has lived here ever since, following farming, and has resided on this farm ever since the year 1868. He was married to Miss Parmelia R. Britt, a native of Canada West, January 1, 1861. They are the parents of two children, Alice L. and Hattie N. He owns 160 acres of well improved land, two houses with nice groves and springs, one barn and two orchards. Mr. Kile came to this county with less than \$50, and has built himself up to his present standing.

LAPORT, E. J., farmer, section 16, P. O. Clarinda; born in Logan county, Ohio, November 9, 1843. In 1846 he moved with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, and from there he went to Indiana in 1851; thence again into Ohio, and finally again to Indiana, settling in Jay county. Subsequently he went to Michigan, locating in Cass county. He came to Iowa, Taylor county, in 1868, and in 1871 came to Page county. He married Miss Eliza Laport in November, 1873.

LOY, HENRY, farmer, section 33, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ohio, October 1, 1828. He there grew to manhood as a farmer and received his education in the common schools of that state. In the fall of 1853 came to Page county where he has since lived. He located on his present farm

in the spring of 1857. He was married February 3, 1866, to Miss Louisa C. Reasoner, a native of Ohio, but an old resident of this county. They have three living children: Martha A., George H. and Lillie E. Mr. Loy owns a farm of 120 acres on section 33.

OWEN, E., farmer, section 8, P. O. Clarinda; born in Brown county, Ohio, April 2, 1817, in which county he married, and followed the business of farming until 1855; he then removed his family to Madison county, Indiana, living there until 1861. The following four years were spent in Bureau county, Illinois, or until the fall of 1865, when he came this county. In his twenty-second year Mr. Owen was married to Miss Margaret Landon, of Kentucky. Mrs. Owen died in 1863, leaving a family of twelve children. He again married, this time to Miss C. Hosie, in 1864, his second wife being a native of Rush county, Indiana. He is the father of ten children by his second wife. Of the entire family eleven are now living, all residents of this county: George W., America, James R., Sarah Ann, Nehemiah, Sherman, Idella, Alice, Belle, Peter and Clyde.

OWEN, G. W., farmer, section 12, P. O. Clarinda; born in Brown county, Ohio, July 22, 1843. In 1855 went to Madison county, Indiana. In the fall of 1865 came to Page county, of which he has since been an esteemed citizen. Enlisted July 22, 1862, in company G, Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry; mustered out January 22, 1865. Was engaged in many of the severest battles of the war, and participated in Sherman's memorable march to the sea. He was married on September 22, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Edmond, of Brown county, Ohio. Their's has been a life of wedded bliss; five children have been born to them, of whom four are now living: Thomas G., James M., Harvey and Ida May. For fifteen years Mr. Owen has been an honored citizen of this township, and has been an active worker in all projects calculated to promote the interests of his community.

OWEN, J. R., farmer, section 12, P. O. Clarinda; born in Brown county, Ohio, December 10, 1845; in 1855 moved with his parents to Madison county, Indiana, living in that county until 1863, when his parents moved to Bureau county, Illinois, and two years later came to Page county, Iowa. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted "for one year or during the war" in company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois infantry; was mustered out in the fall of the same year. Mr. Owen was married to Miss Mary Welch, on the 14th of March, 1866, and the second time to Miss Febia M. Hosier, of Madison county, Indiana, on March 14, 1872. Mr. Owen is the father of four children: Olive, Perry W., James M. and Eugene. On his farm is one of the most approved sorghum manufacto-

ries in the county. As a man and neighbor, as well as in his business relations, Mr. Owen stands among the first in his township.

PFANDER, JACOB, farmer, section 27, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ohio, December 28, 1845. Moved to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1853, and has lived here ever since, engaged in farming. Was married to Miss Ida Ruchel, a native of Wisconsin, on the 9th of September, 1874. They are the parents of three children: Minnie May, Charles and William. He owns seventy-six acres of land, well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

PFANDER, JOHN, farmer, section 36, P. O. Clarinda; born in Miami county, Ohio, October 25, 1835. Moved at the age of eighteen years to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1853. Was married to Miss Elenore Loy, a native of Dark county, Ohio, April 21, 1859. Are the parents of two children: William E. and Martha M. He came to this county with nothing, and has built himself up to his present standing.

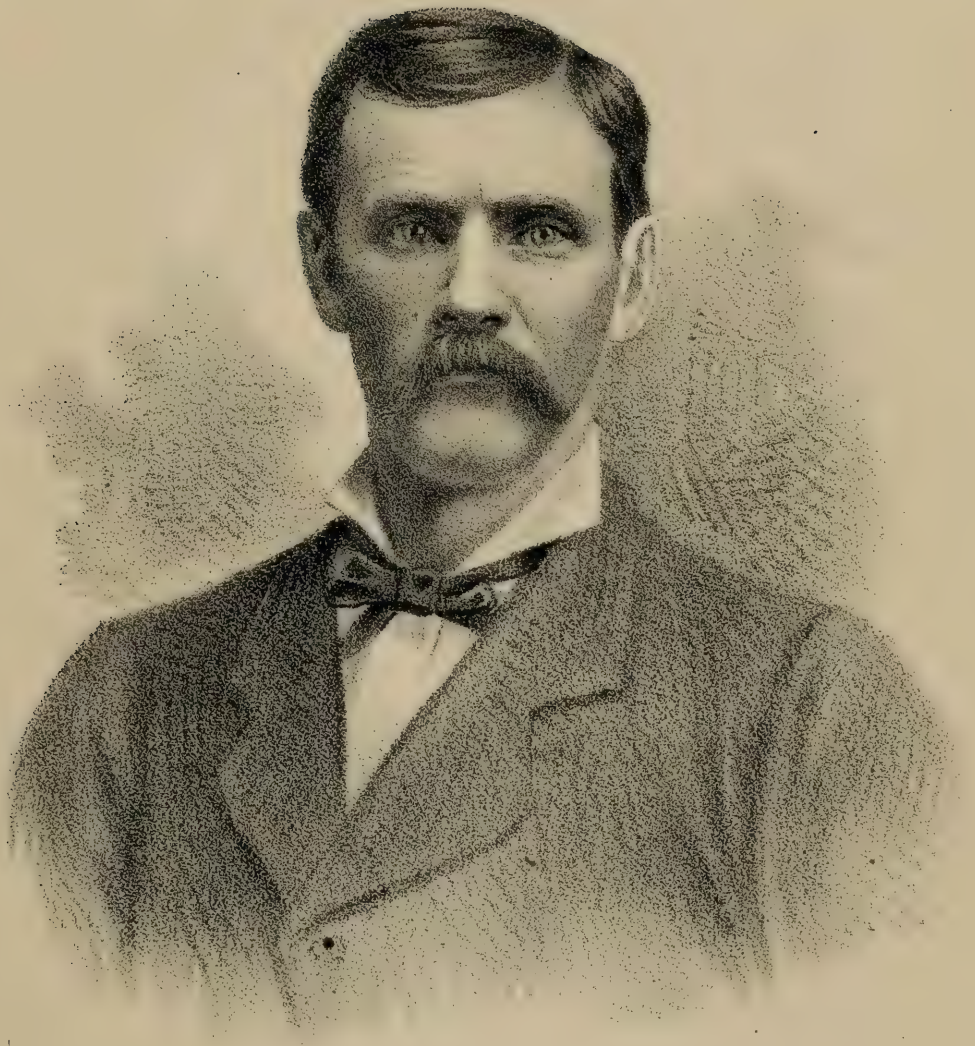
ROSS, ROBERT, farmer, section 24, P. O. Clarinda; born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 22, 1845, and reached his majority in the place of his birth. His early years were divided between farming and attending school. The opportunity to attend the latter was given him only in the winter, and his education confined to that given by the common schools. Came to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1874, and settled upon the farm he now owns. There is an abundance of small fruit on his farm—a business to which Mr. Ross has given the closest attention. He was married to Miss Mary A. Duff, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, on the 2d of October, 1868. They are the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living: Lula D., Mary B., Maggie J., Anna B., Eliza M. and an infant. Mr. Ross is held in the highest esteem in his community, is a liberal-minded, open-hearted man.

CLARINDA.

AUSBACK, M. R., of the firm of S. M. Crooks & Co.; born July 11, 1845, in the province of Lorraine, France. The larger part of his education was received at Cologne. He has been engaged in the mercantile business nearly all his life. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in the French army, as first lieutenant in the "chevaux leger" (light horse), and was stationed at Strasbourg. After nearly a year's military experience he resigned his commission and came to the United States, in 1867. The first year after his arrival was spent in traveling. His business life in America began as a clerk in the retail department of A. T. Stewart's

great business house, in New York City. In 1869 he visited the celebrated "oil region" of Pennsylvania, remaining there a short time only, when he came to Iowa, locating at Sidney, Fremont county. He entered the employ of Thomas Malloy, as manager of his general store and pork-packing establishment. The year 1874 finds him at Riverton, engaged in business enterprises in his own name. In 1877 he disposed of his business at the last-named town, and coming to Clarinda, purchased his interest in the firm of which he is at present a member. Mr. A. was married January 4, 1870, to Miss Helen L. Jewett, of Illinois. Three children have been born to them: Mollie, Guy and Pearl. He not only enjoys the confidence and esteem of the citizens of his town, but is a leader among the people. His executive ability is great, and indicative of a strong will and great force of character.

ALEXANDER, WM. M., county auditor; born October 18, 1837, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education. In 1855 he came to Iowa with his parents and located in Jackson county. In 1860 he returned to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and took a regular course in Duff's commercial college, where he graduated the same year. He then returned west and located in Harrison county, this state, where he engaged in teaching. In 1861 he came to this place and enlisted in company F, First Nebraska infantry, and served two and a half years, when they were equipped as a cavalry regiment. In 1863 the regiment was veteranized, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged July 1, 1865. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to fifth sergeant, then to first sergeant, and afterward to first lieutenant, in November, 1865, and was detailed as post-adjutant at Omaha, which position he held to the close of the war. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Cape Girardeau, Village Creek, and all the skirmishes and engagements in which his regiment participated. He received a slight wound in the left arm at Fort Donelson. The next day after his discharge from the service he went into the house of O. P. Hurbert & Bro., of Omaha, as bookkeeper, with whom he remained a few months, and then returned to Clarinda and clerked in Mr. Burrows' dry goods house. He was afterward bookkeeper for the woolen factory, then bookkeeper for the Page County bank, where he remained until 1869. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the office of auditor, the first ever elected in the county, which position he has ever since occupied. He has been frequently re-elected without opposition, and has the state-wide reputation of being one of the very best county auditors in the state. His efficiency is only surpassed by his obliging and genial disposition, and to show the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the county, it is only necessary to say that when before the people for their suffrage his majority is usually the largest on the ticket.



W M Alexander

He was united in marriage July 22, 1867, to Miss Flora A. Enam, a native of Springfield, Ohio. They have five children: William C., James S., Hadley A., Lillian and Frank B.

BROWN, JAMES L., recorder of Page county, P. O. Clarinda; born October 10, 1845, in Adams county, O. At the age of about two years his parents moved to Highland county. There he grew to manhood on a farm. In 1865 he came with his parents to Iowa and settled in Adams county, and in 1866 he came to this county, and farmed for one year. He then moved to Clarinda and clerked for J. R. Hinchman in a clothing store for about one year, then clerked for Patten & West until 1869, when he went to work for Loranz & Son, where he remained until 1870, at which time he engaged in the boot and shoe business on his own account. He continued in that business until 1873 when he clerked a while for J. D. Hawley. In 1874, he was elected county recorder, which office he now holds with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is the nominee of his party for re-election this fall and will no doubt, as usual, be elected by an overwhelming majority. He is a man highly respected by all acquainted with him. He was married November 2, 1871, to Miss Boyle, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Edith M., Mary E. and Lewis, all living. He was not in the army on account of being under size.

BERRY, W. B., P. O. Clarinda; born April 5, 1827, in the state of Virginia. His parents moved in the fall of that year to Madison county, Ohio, where he received a common school education. He came to Iowa in 1849, settling in Des Moines county. In the spring of 1850 he went overland to California, with ox teams, leaving Burlington, March 5, landing in Ringgold, California, August 10 following, being five months on the road. He at once went to mining and followed that until the spring of 1854, when he returned to the states by water, *via* New York. On his return he settled in Lewis county, and engaged in the dry goods business at Columbus City, until 1868, when he came to Clarinda and embarked in the hardware business with William Rimer. This firm continued in business until 1873, when they sold out their stock in trade to McDonald Bros. They immediately bought their present site and built the fine store room he now occupies, and put in a general stock of dry goods. The firm continued until February, 1880, when he bought out his partner's entire interest in the business. He has made all his estate by his own efforts, and a strict attention to business. His stock is one of the largest in town. He was married June 22, 1859, to Miss Elmira Bennett, a native of Ohio. They have a family of seven children: Anna I., Mary E., Arthur L., Charles L., William D., Sallie E., Leonidas V., all living.

BURNS, MAJ. G. W., proprietor of livery and feed stable, P. O. Clarinda; born February 14, 1833, in Highland county, Ohio. His father died in 1845 and he, with his mother, came to Canton, Illinois, in 1850, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the old-time log school house, with one log cut out and the space covered with greased paper for a window. At the age of seventeen he commenced learning the saddler and harness trade with J. W. Swearingen, in Lexington county, Ohio, which trade he followed until 1857, when he went on to a farm, where he remained about two years. In September, 1860, he came to Iowa and located in Clarinda, where he opened a harness shop, which he carried on until the spring of 1861, when he turned his business over to R. W. Schott, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he buckled on his armor, and enlisted the first man from Page county, in the late war, he being John P. Murphy. Mr. Burns was full of patriotism, and went forward, and by hard work succeeded in filling up the company, and started for the front with eighty-five men, and was mustered into the service at Omaha, Nebraska, in company F, First Nebraska Infantry, he being mustered in as first lieutenant, and served as such until January, 1862, when he was promoted to captain of his company, and served in that capacity until the fall of 1862, when it became necessary, on the account of failing health, to resign and recuperate. In 1863 he raised a company of cavalry, and went to Davenport, where, on account of their proficiency in drill, though they had but ten days to prepare and others had thirty days, they were mustered in September 30, as company A, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, he being mustered as captain of the company. There they were mounted and equipped and sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Nashville. He was taken prisoner July 30, 1864, in the rear of Atlanta, and was moved to Macon, Georgia, and from there to Charleston, and placed under fire, and was kept there for two months, to keep the gunboats from shelling the city. He was from there taken back to Macon prison, where he was exchanged in November, and returned to his company, just in time to command it in the fight with Hood against Gen. Thomas. At the close of that fight he was appointed provost marshal on the staff of Gen. E. M. McCook, which position he held to the close of the war, he having the honor of paroling all the rebel prisoners in Florida and his military district. He was mustered out of the service as major in August, 1865, when he returned home with all the honors of a brave and efficient soldier and officer. He at once resumed his former business, and followed it until 1870. In 1865 he was elected sheriff of Page county, and was re-elected in 1867, serving one year of his last term, when he resigned. He is said to be the only man that ever resigned a fat office. In 1869 he built his present barn and started a livery and feed stable, which he still carries on. He was married September 13, 1855, to Miss Mary Clark, a native of Can-

ton, Illinois, they have three children: Fannie (wife of John Harrell, of Page county), Joseph P. and Mollie.

BURK, L., drugs and medicines, P. O. Clarinda; born October 6, 1818, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. When he was eight years of age his parents moved to Jefferson county, Ohio. There he grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. When twenty-six years of age he moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, following farming for eight years, when he moved to Jay county, Indiana, remaining there nineteen years. He then came to Iowa, locating in Clarinda. In 1878 he purchased his interest in his present business. He was married November 25, 1842, to Miss Eliza Williams, a native of Ohio, by whom he had nine children, three deceased: T. W., M. E., N. J., S. A., W. A. and A. M.

BERRY, F. M., contractor and builder, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ohio in 1838. He grew to manhood as a mechanic. When fourteen years of age he began to learn his trade with his father. He came to Iowa when thirty years of age, where he has since continuously resided. Was married in Ohio in 1859, to Miss M. J. Tuttle, a native of Ohio. They have three children living: Francis E., Mary O. and Elsie.

BROWN, J. P., dentist, P. O. Clarinda; born January 16, 1844, in Highland county, Ohio. His early education was received in the common schools. He followed the occupation of a farmer until he was twenty-two years of age. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company G, Eighty-ninth Ohio infantry, serving fourteen months, when he was discharged for disability. He returned home to re-engage in his former occupation. In 1870 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Sanborn, at Tabor, Iowa. Two years later he opened an office in Clarinda. He is unusually successful in his profession, and enjoys a most extensive dental practice. He was married in July, 1868, to Miss Anna Jones, who died in February, 1870. Married to Miss Mary Loran, in May, 1873, by whom he has two children: Walter A. and Helen.

BEAM, JOHN, proprietor of Clarinda House, P. O. Clarinda; born January 20, 1831, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1832 his parents moved to Dalton county, Pennsylvania. He was denied the advantages of most youth, receiving his education, not in the schools with other lads of his age, but around the iron works and in the fence corners. In 1853 he came to Iowa, locating in Louisa county. In the year following he went to Muscatine, landing in that city almost penniless, with poor clothes and the ague, but full of that indomitable energy which has proven of such use to him in subsequent years. He sought employment and found it for sixteen dollars per month, until he had secured sufficient means to purchase

a dray and equipage, when he entered upon that business. He followed this occupation until 1861, when he again moved to Louisa county, entering upon farming. In 1865 he went to Nodaway county, Missouri, remaining one year, when he came to Clarinda and purchased the hotel property then known as the Delevan House. This he entirely refitted, and after three years of occupancy enlarged. This hotel stands on the site of the original first hotel ever opened in the city, which was a log structure. The traveler while satisfying the wants of the inner man, little realizes that the very room in which he is sitting is the old log hotel of other days; but such is the fact. The massive thickness of the walls is entirely unseen, and their real nature wholly unknown to many, because of the modern methods of hiding defects and making the old to be new. such was the Clarinda Hotel of other days. Mr. Beam has made it what it is. In 1873 the addition that makes the northern half was erected to accommodate the increasing traffic. Besides his hotel business Mr. Beam owns a fine farm of 240 acres near Clarinda. All of this he has accumulated by his own untiring industry and perseverance. Mr. Beam was married February 26, 1856, to Miss Sarah Shoemaker, a native of Ohio, by whom he has four children: Eliza B., Charles W. and John Irwin, living, and one deceased.

CALHOON, JOHN, merchant, P. O. Clarinda; born April 12, 1827, in Holmes county, Ohio. There he grew to manhood a farmer, receiving a common school education. In 1857 he came to Iowa, locating in Buchanan township, this county, and pre-empted a farm of 160 acres in sections 10 and 11, and improved it. In 1860 he sold out his farm and came to Clarinda, where he followed teaming and threshing for two years. In 1862 he opened a grocery store in the building that stood on the lot where he has now erected his fine and commodious store room, on the west side of the square, which he has run to the present time. He now owns a fine farm of 110 acres in section 18, in Harlan township, which he runs, and also owns a fine residence in which he lives, besides two other houses in town. His ability as a business man is well evidenced by the fact that he has made most of his large estate by his own efforts, and since he came to this county. He was married April 4, 1855, to Miss C. M. Storm, a native of Ohio. They have had six children: Ada E. (wife of E. C. Holmes), Laura L., Gilbert S. and Clydus D., living, and two sons deceased.

CLEMENT, A. F., furniture dealer, P. O. Clarinda; born August 21, 1832, in New York state. At seventeen he went to Kenton county, Kentucky. There he matured to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he began to learn the boat builder's trade, at which he worked for about two years, after which he was a pilot on



H L Kent Zmover M.D

tow-boats. In 1857 he went to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he bought and improved three farms, selling them as fast as he got them under a good state of cultivation. In 1867 he came to Iowa, and located in Osage, Mitchell county, where he opened a furniture store, which he ran for two years. In 1869 he came to Page county, locating in Clarinda, and bought out the furniture store of Mr. Clevenger, on the south side of the public square, where he did business until 1875. He then built his present fine and commodious building, and moved his stock therein. He was married July 22, 1855, to Miss Eliza Casteel, of Cincinnati. They have a family of four children: Mary A. (teacher in the public school), Jennie (wife of Jacob Loy, Jr.), Alice and Minnie. Have buried one son: Stillman, who was drowned in Nodaway river, in 1869, soon after arriving here.

COKENOWER, H. L., physician and surgeon, P. O. Clarinda; born September 23, 1854, in Shelby county, Illinois. There he grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the common school, Shelbyville college and the Westfield University from which he graduated in 1869. He at once began to read medicine with Drs. Harnett & Catherwood, at Shelbyville, Illinois. In 1874 he graduated at Keokuk Medical College, after which he attended the medical college of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated with honor, in 1875. He thus received a most thorough medical training. Until December, 1879, he practiced in Pleasant Plains, near Springfield, Illinois, remaining until December, 1879., when he came to Clarinda and began a practice which has grown to be second to none in the county. He came here an entire stranger, but his personal worth at once brought him custom. His portrait which appears in this volume, shows him to be a gentleman of strong will and energy, capable of successes that would be well-nigh impossible to the mass of men. He is a finished scholar and genial gentleman, eminently worthy of the patronage with which he has been so liberally received. He was married February 13, 1880 to Miss Clara M. Hamilton, a native of Illinois, born August 18, 1860.

CHAMBERLAIN, D. C, manufacturer and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ohio in 1834. When he was sixteen years of age his parents moved to Peoria, Illinois. He is in the line of descent a mechanic by nature, his father and grandfather before him having been wheelrights. Established business in this town in 1857. Married Miss Julia Hawley, at Hawleyville, on November 6, 1860, by whom he is the father of four children: Minnie, Harry, Roy and Ada, all living. An honored citizen and member of the A. F. & A. M.

CLARK, T. E., attorney at law, P. O. Clarinda; born October 18,

1845, in Jessamine county, Kentucky. His parents moved to Missouri in 1854, and located in Saline county. His education, by the necessities of the case was limited to the common schools, and then he attended school but six weeks. The major part of his training was received from his father, who was a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1862 he went to Colorado and Wyoming Territory. In 1866 he came to Clarinda, and shortly after entered the office of Hepburn & Morsman, as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1869, by Judge James G. Day, now of the Supreme Court of Iowa. He began the practice of law in 1870, which he has since continuously followed. The firm is now Clark & Parslow. Mr. Clark has been closely identified with the interests of the county in its political features, and has been frequently urged to accept nominations of state offices and other public honors, but has always declined in the interests of his business. Was married December 31, 1872, to Miss Mary H. Burtch, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, by whom he has four children, three living: Alexander, Jessie and Ethel. Mr. Clark's record speaks for itself. A gentleman of large resources, of noble experiences, and firmness of character; he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the public.

CAMPBELL, B., of the firm of G. A. Campbell & Co., grocers, P. O. Clarinda; born November 10, 1824, in Gallia county, Ohio. There he grew to manhood, following the occupation of a farmer, and receiving his education in the common schools. He came to Iowa, in 1841, locating in Van Buren county. Five years later he removed to Des Moines, Polk county, remaining until 1864, when he located in Clarinda, of which he has since been a continuous resident. Two years after coming to Clarinda he opened a grocery store, in which business he has since continued. Previous to his removal to Des Moines he began the special study of diseases of the eye and ear, commencing to practice in his specialty in the year 1860. Was married April 4, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Harbut, a native of Indiana, who died in 1861, leaving a family of four children, three of whom are now living: G. A., Eva (wife of J. Mackerel, of Cass county), Euphenia (wife of John Wheelhouse, of Polk county). He married Mrs. Ellen Brown, April 6, 1864, by whom he had three children, two now living: Mary and Annie.

CAKE, LUTHER B., attorney at law, of the firm of Cake & Johnson. P. O. Clarinda. Is a native of Ohio. His mother dying when he was two months old, he was cared for by his grandmother until he began to care for himself. In 1866 he came to Clarinda, and attended school about one year. At this time he began teaching, and continued until 1872, when he entered Tabor college, Fremont county, where he remained two years, doubling the course. In 1874 he went to California, remaining one year, engaging in teaching. Returned to Clarinda in 1875, and began to read law with

T. E. Clark, Esq. Was admitted to the bar by Judge Forney, in 1875, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession, forming his present partnership in the fall of the same year. Mr. Cake has written much for the press, and is the author of several fine poems, one of which, "Decoration Day," appears in this work, and speaks a language of its own. He is the author of several plays, and a local farce which was successfully presented by the Clarinda amateur club. He enlisted when eleven years of age, but his youth and small stature caused his rejection. He is a most companionable man, of excellent education, firm and strong in his conviction of right, an exemplary citizen, with the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

CHAFFIN, J. W., editor and proprietor of the *Clarinda Herald*, P. O. Clarinda; born in Ohio, near Chillicothe, in Ross county, July 17, 1824. When eighteen years of age he moved to Fayette. Mr. Chaffin has the advantage of a fine classical and literary education. The entire course of study to which he was subjected was taken in his native state, his academic course having been completed at Germantown and Bellbrook. He began the study of Greek under the scholarly Rev. Wm. McCohn. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred by the Adrian college, Michigan, in 1868. In the same year Mr. Chaffin received an invitation to deliver the annual lecture before the Star literary society, of Adrian—an honor coming to the same person but once in a lifetime. This marks the success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Chaffin to secure a recognition among men of literary attainments and tastes. He is an emphatically self-educated man—in the sense that by his own efforts he secured the funds needed to complete his studies. He was one of a large family, and his father's means were unequal to the task of educating, liberally, all his boys. Mr. Chaffin was a teacher for some few years after leaving school, in which business he met with his usual success. In 1848 he entered the ministry of the Wesleyan church. His worth was recognized, and his merit appreciated by his brethren in the ministry in electing him to the presidency of the Miami conference in 1861-'62-'63. During this time he was a correspondent of, and editorially connected with several religious weeklies published by his denomination, among them *The Wesleyan* and *The Family Mirror*. In 1850 he began the publication of the *Herald of Freedom*, an anti-slavery paper, and devoted to reform, particularly in the interest of temperance. While engaged in the publication of this paper he received, in 1853, the nomination for treasurer of state by the free soilers. His paper was an enthusiastic supporter of Salmon P. Chase for governor of state. Mr. Chaffin relinquished the newspaper business in 1858 to engage in the mercantile business. He went to Cincinnati to engage in pork packing, remaining in business long enough to lose

the accumulations of years of hard and patient toil. In 1863 he entered the army as chaplain of the 59th Ohio volunteers, remaining in the service one year, when he was mustered out on account of ill health. Secretary Chase then offered him a position in the secretary's office of the United States treasurer, which he accepted. He was twice promoted. In 1865 Mr. Chaffin returned to Ohio, to remove shortly after to Richmond, Indiana. In the same year he went into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he remained until 1877. He then resigned his charge at West Liberty, in the Iowa conference, and coming to Clarinda, engaged in publishing the *Herald*, with what success is given in the chapter devoted to the press of this county. But all of Mr. Chaffin's labor has not been manual toil. The intellectual stores he has gained from years of patient research he has used to good advantage, and enriched the world of letters. He is the author of two volumes, one poetical—" *The Golden Urn*," and the second a purely theological work, entitled "The Battle of Calvary; or, Universalism and Cognate Theories Against Jesus of Nazareth," (12mo). This latter work is a fine example of the higher kind of religious polemic writings, and was welcomed by the religious press as a strong plea for the purity of the ancient faith. It is a neat volume, and throughout bears the marks, not only of candor and fairness, but of one earnestly seeking the truth, and one hoping to lead others in the path of duty. Either of these works establishes the literary reputation of the gifted author. Mr. Chaffin is still in the full vigor of a strong mind, employing his leisure in the congenial line of literary effort. He was married to Miss Lizzie Grant, of New Burlington, Ohio, in 1850. After her decease in 1860, he married Miss Bell Shriver, in 1862.

DAMEWOOD, F. A., deputy sheriff of Page county, P. O. Clarinda; born August 17, 1845, in Knox county, Tennessee. At the age of two years his parents moved to Du Bois county, Indiana. In 1857 he removed with his parents to Iowa and located in Taylor county. Two years later they moved to this county, locating in Nebraska township. Here young Damewood grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools of the county. He enlisted August 27, 1861, in company A, 4th Iowa cavalry and served to August 27, 1865. He was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. After his discharge he attended school about two years at Hawleyville, then taught school in winter and farmed in the summer for about ten years. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1876, under his father, Isaac Damewood. He was reappointed by Mr. Johnson, who succeeded his father. His long continuance in the office is a sufficient index as to his ability. As a business man he is competent and energetic. He was married July 11, 1867 to Miss Eliza

A. Thompson, a native of Indiana. By this union they have had three children: Charles E., Emmert E., living, and one deceased.

EVANS, T., tinner, P. O. Clarinda; born July 2, 1826, in Pennsylvania. In 1833 his parents moved to Defiance county, Ohio, where he lived until 1840. In 1840 he went to Circleville, Ohio, and six years after, went to Springfield, remaining until 1850. He then went to Urbana, and in 1853 to Union City, Indiana, where he lived until December, 1856. Came to Iowa in 1856, locating at Mount Pleasant. In 1859 went to Missouri, and in 1860 came to Clarinda where he has since resided. Mr. Evans has held several important offices of trust, both in Indiana and Iowa. Since coming to Clarinda he has been postmaster at Clarinda, from 1861 to 1866, when he was succeeded by Antony Loran. In 1873 he was elected township clerk, and holds the office still. He is coroner of Page county, having been elected to that position and retained it since 1877. Was township treasurer in 1878. In 1879 was elected mayor of Clarinda, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Evans has been twice married, first to Miss Mary A. Cornwall, a native of Ohio, who died in 1854, leaving three children: Flora A. (wife of W. M. Alexander), Emma B. (wife of F. A. McDonald,) and one deceased. He was again married May 30, 1855, to Miss Martha E. McChandliss, by whom he has seven children, six living: Mary, (wife of A. C. McGuire), James B., Charles S., Martha E., Andrew and William T.

ENFIELD, M., physician and surgeon, P. O. Clarinda; born March 9, 1845, in Wisconsin. There he grew to manhood subject to all the vicissitudes of a farm boy, receiving his education in the common school, in Evansville Seminary, and at Lawrence University—all in his native state. Until 1869 he followed farming and teaching. In that year he began the study of medicine with Dr. R. Broughton, of Broadhead, Wisconsin. He graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in February, 1873. He then came to Clarinda, and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued since. He enjoys a most liberal share of public confidence and patronage. Married February 28, 1874, to Miss Lila Broughton, a native of Wisconsin. They are the parents of three children: Gracie A., John B. and Donald.

FOSTER, C. W. (of firm Dunlap, Miller & Foster, hardware dealers), P. O. Clarinda; born May 19, 1833, in Fulton county, Illinois. There he grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he went to learn the tinner's trade with Bissell & Willard, of Peoria, with whom he remained about four years. When nineteen years of age he went to Abingdon, Illinois, where he opened the first hardware

and tin store in the place. Four years later he went to Bushnell, Illinois, where he started, as in Abingdon, the pioneer hardware and tin store of that place. Came to Clarinda in May, 1857, opening a dry goods store, in which business he continued two years. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Tarkio township, and engaged in farming seven years, when he returned to Clarinda, to form one of the firm of Collins & Thompson. At the end of a year he withdrew from the firm, and purchased a farm in Nebraska township, on which he remained until January 15, 1877, when the present firm of which he is a member was formed. He has been deeply interested in the agricultural matters of the county; has been president of the county agricultural society, and is now one of its executive committee. Was married December 1, 1859, to Miss Ann L. Alden, of Ohio, by whom he has four children: Mary, Julia, Harriet and Ann.

GRAFF, V., clothier, P. O. Clarinda; born October 3, 1843, in Germany. At the age of nine years he came with his parents to the United States. They located in Andrew county, Missouri. There he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools of Savannah, Missouri. He enlisted October 20, 1862, in company B, Third regiment state militia, and served about nine months, when he was discharged. He enlisted again in November, 1863, in company G, Twelfth Missouri cavalry, and served until January, 1865, when he was again honorably discharged. He was promoted from the ranks to first sergeant of his company. During his service he was in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Greeneville, and all the skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged. After his discharge he returned to Savannah, Missouri, and clerked in a clothing store until 1869. In September of that year he came to Clarinda, and opened a clothing store on his own account. He carries a large and well-selected stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods. He owns the splendid store-room, where he does business, and a fine residence and other property, which he has made by his own effort. Married October 25, 1870, to Miss Fairley, a native of Highland county, Ohio. They have two children: Walter A. and Gerald G.; have buried one child: Rosa.

HAWLEY, JAMES M., retired merchant, Clarinda; born May 10, 1804, in Danbury, Connecticut. His early education was exceedingly limited, but by a perseverance rarely equaled he has possessed himself of a fund of knowledge that would put to shame many of more pretentious educational advantages. In the state from which he came are many peculiar trades, and he went to learn one of them—that of a comb-maker, following the trade for a period of eight years. In 1832 he went to Dunkirk, New York, starting a comb factory on his own account. Two years later he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he kept the Yankee Boarding

House—it is presumed after the good old hearty style of ancient New England. He subsequently took the Cottage Hotel, and in 1836 took the American Hotel, the largest and principal hotel in the city. After a two years experience with the latter he removed to Rochester, in Oakland county, opening a store and purchasing a flouring-mill, remaining for twelve years. In 1850 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, forming a partnership with Mr. A. Sorley, in the mercantile business. In January, 1853, he came to Page county and located at Hawleyville, opening a store, using two barrels and a rough board for a counter, in an old log house, and retailing the first goods sold in Page county. In 1863 he went to Clarinda, starting a store in connection with A. Loranz, and selling out the business a year or two afterward to his son, J. D. Hawley. In 1864 he again went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and engaged in the mercantile business nearly nine years. While a resident of that city he was the secretary of the company which built the great railroad bridge across the Missouri at that place. After a residence of eleven years in the city of St. Joseph he came again to Clarinda, and soon came into public life again, having been elected justice of the peace. In connection with this public office he established a collection agency, in which he has been remarkably successful. Mr. H. was married in September, 1832, to Miss Charlotte L. Petty, a native of Clairmont, New Hampshire. They are the parents of four children: J. D., Clarinda's most successful merchant; (Julia, wife of D. C. Chamberlain), Ada, (wife of D. C. Zimmerman, an attorney, at St. Joseph, Missouri), and one, the oldest daughter, deceased. Mr. Hawley's identification with the interests of the county, and his influence in shaping its success is most fittingly commemorated by the village of Hawleyville, laid out by himself in 1853, and the oldest place in the county. A man of deep convictions, of sterling worth, of unimpeachable integrity, active and generous, the annals of this county will ever cause his name to be an honored one among all posterity.

HILL, J. E., clerk of the court of Page county, P. O. Clarinda; born February 26, 1845, in Highland county, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he came to Iowa and located in Valley township, this county. He enlisted June 15, 1861, in company F, First Nebraska Infantry, being the first company raised in the county. He served to January, 1864, when he re-enlisted and served to the close of the war. In 1863 the regiment was mounted and changed to the First Nebraska Cavalry. He was promoted from the ranks to first sergeant of his company, and was mustered out as such July 1, 1866, and returned to Page county and went to farming, which he followed until the spring of 1870. He then moved to Clarinda, and in 1871 was appointed deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served for three years. In the fall of 1874 he was elected county clerk, and assumed

the duties of that office January 1, 1875, and has held the office ever since, and is now the nominee of the republican party this fall and will no doubt be again elected by a large majority. He is a man who has given unqualified satisfaction to the people of the county in conducting the office, and in whom the people have unbounded confidence, and is in every way qualified to fill the office the people have so often elected him to. He was married July 4, 1867, to Miss R. A. Wright, a native of Adams county, Ohio. They have a family of four children: Walter, Elmer, George and Helen; have buried one child.

HOOPER, G. W., restaurant and saloon, P. O. Clarinda; born August 22, 1836, in Athens county, Ohio. He was raised on a farm, and received his education—the preliminary in the common school—the higher in the University of Ohio. He followed the farming avocation until 1866, when he went in the Chillicothe House, in Chillicothe, in which he remained about two years. In 1869 he came to Page county, locating at North Mills, and engaging in the grocery business. In 1877 he came to Clarinda and clerked for S. B. Porter nearly a year, when he purchased the restaurant business of Warren Hulbert. In May, 1879, he increased his business by adding a saloon. He enlisted April 21, 1862, in company C, Third Ohio Infantry, for three months, at the expiration of which time he returned home only to re-enlist December 19, 1861, in company E, Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was twice wounded—in the right arm and left hand. Was captured May 4, 1862, at the battle of Chancellorsville, and taken to Libby prison, remaining but four days, when he was taken to Belle Island and paroled. He was exchanged on the 20th of the same month. Married Miss Amy S. Gudgen May 4, 1865, by whom he is the father of one child: Myrta Bell.

HAWLEY, J. D., merchant, P. O. Clarinda; born in Detroit, Michigan, November 29, 1836. In 1848 his parents removed to Missouri, locating in Buchanan county, and in 1853 came to Page, locating at Hawleyville, in Nebraska township. Eleven years later Mr. Hawley came to Clarinda, entering the general store of Curtis, Hawley & Co. In 1866 Mr. Hawley purchased the interest of his partners in the business, which he has carried on in his own name since. He has been a most successful business man, active in every enterprise looking toward the growth of Clarinda, his latest business venture being the magnificent opera house block mentioned in the preceding pages. He was married on December, 25, 1859, to Miss Sarah E. McAlpin, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of one child, Arthur J. Mr. Hawley is a strict business man and as suc-

cessful in making friends, as a man of integrity and generous motives could be.

HENSHAW, E., contractor and builder, P. O. Clarinda; born in Erie county, February 26, 1840. He here lived until sixteen years of age, when his parents came to Iowa, settling in Taylor county. He was a resident of that county until 1872, when he came to Clarinda. Mr. Henshaw was married October 22, 1872, to Miss E. W. Hinman, a native of Illinois, by whom he has one child, Nellie. His present business partnership was formed in the fall of 1875, and has been a most lucrative one.

JOHNSON, M. C., sheriff of Page county, P. O. Clarinda; born April 13, 1845, in Erie county, Pennsylvania. At the age of five years he came with his parents to Rockford, Illinois. The family lived there about one year, then moved to Boone county, Iowa, where they remained until the fall of 1858, when they located in Page county. Here the subject of this sketch has grown to manhood on a farm. He enlisted June 15, 1861, in company F, first Nebraska infantry, and served to May 2, 1866. He was then honorably discharged. He was in all the skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged. On returning home he resumed farming and stock raising; after four years he turned his attention mostly to the stock business which he followed for two years, at the close of which time he went into the hardware business at College Springs. This he followed about six years, the last two of which he kept the postoffice at that place. He then sold out and for two years turned his attention again to farming and trading. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Page county, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1880. He is well qualified to fill the office to which the people have elected him, and will, no doubt, give entire satisfaction to the people of the county. He was married March 7, 1867, to Miss R. Jennie Skinner, a native of Ohio. They have three children: Charles J., D. Willmot, and Minnie May.

KRIDELBAUGH, SAMUEL H., retired physician, P. O. Clarinda; born August 22, 1822, in Clairmont county, Ohio. His parents went to Indiana in the spring of 1833 and located in Bartholomew county. There he grew to manhood and received a common school education. In 1837 he went to Columbus to learn the trade of a printer, with Samuel P. Farley and L. F. Coppersmith, publishers of the *Columbus Advocate*. With these gentlemen he served nearly three years, after which, for some length of time, he worked as a journeyman printer. In 1842 he started the *Weekly Ledger*, of Columbus,, and continued it under that name for nearly a year when he changed the name to *The Indiana Hoosier*. This he continued to publish for two years, when he moved to Bloomington,

and again changed the name to *Indiana Globe*, under which name he continued the publication until 1848. He began to read law with Hester & Dunning, of Bloomington, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, after completing a course at the Bloomington Law School. In 1850 he moved back to Columbus, Ohio, where he was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he resigned before the close of the term, to accept a position of assistant to the chair of chemistry in the medical college of Ohio, where he remained until March, 1855, at which time he graduated from the institution, receiving the degree of M. D. As soon as he graduated he concluded to make the west his home. He started for Iowa, April 1, 1855. He located at Clarinda, September 7, 1855, and began the practice of his profession. Until 1874 he enjoyed a most successful practice, but in that year was afflicted with paralysis, which incapacitated him for further professional business until July, 1880, when he again "put to the breezes" his long unused sign, to ask the patronage of the sick and sore distressed. He was married January 31, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth F. Little who died in April 1852, leaving a family of four children, one of whom, Annie C. (wife of L. Kilmer), is still living. Was married again March 23, 1860, to Miss Mary F. Peterson, a native of Indiana. To Dr. Kridelbaugh belongs the honor of instituting the Medical Society of southwestern Iowa and of being the first mover in the formation of the Fair Association, which reflects so much credit to the people of Page county, and on the enterprise of the citizens of Clarinda.

LORANZ, ANTONY, postmaster, P. O. Clarinda; born October 29, 1810, in Baden-Baden, Germany. He received his education in the common schools of Ochran, and at the hands of private tutors. His parents came to America in 1831, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was left to his own resources in the following year, his parents both dying with that terrible scourge—cholera. The native energy of his make-up now asserted itself, and he worked at anything he could find in the way of honest labor until 1839. He then went to Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois, sustaining himself in the same manner until 1842, when he rented a farm, a proceeding which proved very remunerative to him, for in 1856 he retired from the farm, the possessor of ten thousand dollars. In 1856 he entered the store of Myron Phelps, remaining until 1858, when he came to Page county, and located at Clarinda. From that date until 1862 he was engaged in various business enterprises. Then the exciting events of the war completely demoralized his attention to business, so that he closed out his interests in the several enterprises, and, receiving an appointment as recruiting officer from Governor Stone, he went about his new task with an address and energy scarcely equalled. From 1866 to 1869 he was engaged in business, first as a merchant, in company with his son, Henry,

and then as a farmer. In the latter named year he received the appointment as postmaster at Clarinda, a position entirely unsought, and one he has held until the present time. He has held several county offices, and proven himself a thoroughly reliable man. He was married in March, 1842, to Miss Barbara Polander, a native of Ohio, who died in February, 1868, leaving a family of seven children: Henry, Mary (wife of John Brown), Raymond, Joseph, Sarah (wife of James Wise), and two deceased. Mr. L. was married again in April, 1870, to Mrs. Sarah Burch, of Ohio. Mr. Loranz is a fine example of the esteem in which men of sterling worth and strict integrity will be held. He has been among the most liberal patrons of new business enterprises ever since he came to Clarinda, and his long years of residence have raised him up a vast host of friends.

LORANZ, HENRY, treasurer of Page county, P. O. Clarinda; born February 12, 1844, in Fulton county, Illinois. In 1858 he came with his parents to Iowa, and located in Page county. Here he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. Enlisted July 14, 1863, in company A, Eighth Iowa cavalry, and served until June, 1865, when he was discharged by telegraphic orders from the war department discharging prisoners of war, having been taken prisoner of war August 1, 1864, near Newnan, Georgia, about thirty miles southwest of Atlanta, and was confined in Andersonville, Charleston, Florence and Wilmington. At the latter named place he was released and taken in transport to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was clothed and sent to St. Louis, and from thence to Clinton, Iowa, where he was discharged. On returning home he went into the mercantile business. In 1867 he went to Eastman's College, where he took a commercial course, and returning home again went into the mercantile business in Clarinda, remaining in that business until 1870. In 1871 he was elected treasurer of Page county, assuming the duties of the office January 1, 1872, and has held the office ever since, and was re-elected to the office for the term ending January 1, 1882, which shows the high esteem in which he is held by his friends and neighbors, and is a sure guarantee as to his qualifications to fill the office. He was married February 18, 1869, to Miss Carrie A. Little, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They have had five children: Alfred B., Bertha R. and Carrie, living; buried two.

LEECH, R. B., merchant, P. O. Clarinda; born July 2, 1839, in Guernsey county, Ohio. His parents came to Iowa in 1840, locating in Van Buren county. There he spent his boyhood days, receiving his education in the common schools. When seventeen years of age he determined to "investigate some of the mysteries of the great west," and started for the

mountains. He was one of the first settlers in Helena, Montana. He engaged in several kinds of business while in the mountains, owning at one time a fine ranch. In 1867 he returned to the states and located at Bloomfield, Iowa, entering the dry goods business. In 1873 he went to Yankton, Dakota, remaining but a year, when he returned to Iowa. He came to Clarinda in 1875, forming a partnership with S. B. Thompson, now of Sidney. In 1879 he bought the interest of Mr. Thompson, continuing the business in his own name. Was married March 19, 1872, to Miss Myra A. Brooks, a native of Van Buren county, Iowa. They have four children: Robert A., Clyde and Clarence (twins) and William.

LOY, J. JR., of the firm of Loy & Parrish, druggists, P. O. Clarinda; born August 15, 1850, in Preble county, Ohio. In the same year his parents came to Iowa, locating in Nodaway township. Here he attained his majority, receiving a common school education. At the age of nineteen he began clerking in the drug store of Dr. J. H. Conine, in Clarinda, where he continued two years. In 1871, in conjunction with Dr. Van Sandt, he purchased the stock of Dr. Conine, the business being continued under the new firm name. In 1875, Dr. Van Sandt disposed of his interest to F. W. Parrish, thus forming the new firm of Loy & Parrish. Married September 16, 1869, to Miss Jennie, daughter of A. T. Clement, of Clarinda, a native of Missouri.

LEWELLEN, P. W., physician and surgeon, P. O. Clarinda; born February 3, 1840, in Delaware county, Indiana. The greater portion of his youth was passed on a farm. His preliminary education was received in the common school and in Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana. He was a teacher for a number of years, showing then as now a wonderful faculty of adapting himself to contingent circumstances. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. V. Jump, of Muncie, Indiana. From 1863 to 1865 he was a student at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, the oldest medical school in the west, dating its organization back to 1819—celebrated none the less for its celebrated graduates than for its standing. He received his diploma March 2, 1865, and in May following came to Iowa, locating at Clarinda. Dr. Lewellen has enjoyed a large practice since his location here, and as a physician is highly esteemed. He has been an active politician, and his ability and merit in this direction has been recognized by his citizen friends in electing him state senator in the seventeenth and eighteenth general assemblies. He served his constituency here with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to them. He was appointed a member of the state board of health by Governor Gear, an honor, however, which he very reluctantly accepted, as he was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill

that created the board, and a member of the committee on medicine, surgery, and hygiene. He was married May 30, 1865, to Miss Alice Weidner, of Delaware county, Indiana, by whom he is the father of two children: May and Harley.

MAXWELL, ADAM, merchant, dry goods, boots and shoes, P. O. Clarinda; born March 23, 1829, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Education limited to that of the common schools of his native state. On attaining his majority he entered upon the occupation of a farmer, which he followed for twelve or fourteen years. In 1865 he went to Apollo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and entered into the general merchandise business until 1872, when he closed out his business interests and came to Clarinda. He entered into partnership with Mr. Yetter, and four years afterwards became the sole proprietor of the business. He was married to Miss Maria Yetter April 18, 1855, from which marriage they are the parents of four children: Mary E., Flora, Isaac and Charles. Mr. M. has been alive to the interests of his adopted town, and among its most costly and attractive business houses, stands his nearly new brick building—"a thing of beauty," and an ornament to the city.

MOULTON, J. J., editor and publisher of the *Nodaway Chief*, Clarinda; born August 15, 1833, in Tazewell county, Illinois. In 1836 his parents removed to Woodford county, in which county he received a preliminary education, and subsequently enjoyed the educational advantages of Eureka College in that county, from which he graduated in 1858. Until 1861 he was a teacher in the common schools, leaving that profession to enter the army, April 17, 1861, enlisting in company K, Eleventh Illinois volunteers. After the expiration of his term of service—three months—he was discharged; re-enlisted October 2, 1861, in company A, Second Battalion, Sixteenth United States regulars, in which he served three years, attaining the rank of first sergeant; was honorably discharged in 1864. In the spring of 1867 he moved to Atchinson county, Missouri, and in March, 1879, to Fremont county, Iowa, locating in Riverton, purchasing the *Riverton Enterprise*. He remained in Riverton until August of the same year, when he removed to Clarinda and established the *Nodaway Chief*, an account of which will be found under the "Press of Page county." Mr. Moulton was married April 20, 1865, to Miss Roxie A. Mette, of Woodford county, Illinois. They are the parents of one child: Ernest M.

MORLEDGE, J. R., attorney at law, real estate and insurance, Clarinda; born February 4, 1812, in England, coming, at the age of nine years, with his parents to America. They located in Columbiana county,

Ohio, in the common schools of which county he received his education. When twenty-one years of age he began the study of civil engineering, and going to Indiana in 1837, he was employed on the public works of that state, remaining in its employ for a period of two years; he then engaged in the mercantile business at Hartsville, Indiana, continuing in the same until 1857. Previous to this, in 1840, he read law with William Hendricks, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Was appointed post-master in 1853. On closing out his business in 1857, he came to Clarinda, opening a law office in connection with J. T. Chittenden. In the fall of 1863, he was appointed commissary of subsistence of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and was stationed at Marietta, Ohio. After a service of about one year he resigned his commission and returned home, resuming the practice of law. He was colonel of the First regiment of volunteer militia, western division of Iowa. In 1867 he was elected county judge of Page county, retaining the office for a term of three years. Mr. M. is now a justice of the peace. He was married May 10, 1838, to Miss Maria L. Branham, of Kentucky. By this union they are the parents of twelve children: Robert R., Margaret, (wife of L. F. Abbot), Nancy M., (wife of John Burrows), Emma, (wife of James H. Hill,) Catharine, (wife of Edward Shown), William E., Alice, (wife of W. W. Ruble), and Fred M., living, and four deceased.

MOORE, N. B., attorney at law, P. O. Clarinda; born September 6, 1832, in Madison county, Ohio. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, an institution to-day one of the best in that great state. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in the mercantile business at Charleston, Ohio, remaining in business for two years, when he failed. The immediate cause of his failure was his becoming security for another—a circumstance many business men beside Mr. Moore have tested to their satisfaction. In 1855 he came to Iowa, locating at Eddyville with the onus of a \$10,000 debt. This was paid dollar for dollar by hard work and extraordinary frugality. While Mr. Moore resided at Eddyville he taught the public schools and read law with Home & Ives. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Townsend, at Albia, in June, 1857, locating at Bedford, Taylor county, entering upon the practice of his profession until 1860. In that year he came to Clarinda, establishing a law office, enjoying a most remunerative practice up to the present time. The following year, 1861, he was elected county judge, serving for a term of two years. He was state senator from 1867 to 1871. Mr. Moore was married December 25, 1851, to Miss V. M. Webster, of Ohio, by whom he is the father of six children, two of whom are now living: Jessie, (wife of S. C. McFerrin), and Sarah. Mr. Moore was divorced from his wife, March 6, 1880, and was married again March 31, 1880, to Miss Nellie J. Lane,

of New York. Mr. Moore has been, and is now, one of the heaviest land-owners in Page county, having at one time or another been the owner of fully one-half of the county. Active in every enterprise calculated to contribute to the growth of his town and county, he has been first in many business projects, and carried to a successful end his every attempt. The banking interests of the county owe more to him than to any other one man. The first bank was started by him in 1865, and ever since that time he has been closely identified with the moneyed interests of this and Taylor county. His liberality is great, and his gifts munificent and intelligently bestowed. There is hardly a church or school house in southwestern Iowa to which he has not contributed. His financial policy is far-reaching as his first venture in Clarinda will show. He became the purchaser of the lots on which Hawley's opera house now stands, paying for the same \$90. He sold the corner lot the same day to Mr. Hawley for \$100. As a business man he enjoys the fullest confidence of the people, and as a lawyer enjoys an enviable reputation, his practice having been crowned with brilliant success.

MILLER, ELIJAH, surveyor, P. O. Clarinda. One of the earliest settlers of the county, and has been closely identified with the interests of the county from its first settlement. He was born January 2, 1825, in East Tennessee. At the age of seventeen years he came with his parents to Platt county, Missouri, where they lived about one year, after which they moved to Buchanan county. There he grew to manhood, receiving a very liberal education at Union seminary, which was located near the line between Platt and Buchanan counties. In 1845, upon leaving school, he engaged in teaching, an occupation he followed for several years more or less of the time, studying medicine at the same time. In 1852 he came to Iowa, locating in Tarkio township, in this county. He taught the first school in the town of Clarinda. Soon after his arrival in the county he went into the practice of medicine, which he continued for about five years, doing most of the practice of the county during that time. At the time he came to the county, surveyors were in great demand, and he having all the qualifications necessary, he was at once pressed into service as such, and he has followed it more or less since. In the fall of 1843 he was appointed clerk of the court to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. A. H. Farrens, who had resigned. The next fall he was elected to the office for another term. The business of the court at that time was of such volume that he used to carry all the papers from his residence to court in his saddle bags. His salary was one hundred dollars per year. Before the close of his term he resigned, to retire to a private life, but the fates were against him, for he was soon elected county surveyor, which office he held for six years. In 1869 he was elected to the office of school superintend-

ent for the county, and held it until January, 1880, with the exception of one term. So he has been identified with the school interests of the county, as teacher or superintendent, from the earliest settlement to the present time, and to him, as much or more than any other man, is due the flourishing condition of the public schools of the county. He laid out the town of Clarinda, and several other of the towns in the county which have sprung up since. He was married July 4, 1852, to Miss Alethea Loy, a native of Tennessee. By this union they have six children: Josephine, Webster C., Sophia (wife of John Akin, of Clarinda), Alice, Noah W. and Charlie B.

MORSMAN, W. W., attorney, P. O. Clarinda; born October 22, 1843, in Erie county, Ohio. When he was four years of age his parents came to Iowa, and located in Iowa City. There he grew to manhood, and received his education, being a graduate of the Iowa State University. He enlisted September 2, 1862, in company I, Twenty-second Iowa, and served until the close of the war. He was promoted to second lieutenant at the organization of the company, and to captain in June, 1863. He was on staff duty as inspector-general most of the time after the siege of Vicksburg until the spring of 1864. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Winchester and Cedar Creek. In the last-named battle he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, where he remained for six weeks, when he was taken to Danville, Virginia, and finally exchanged February 22, 1865. He then obtained a six weeks' leave of absence, returning to his regiment at Newbern, North Carolina, with which he remained until the close of the war. He began the study of law before the war, and finished his preparation after its close. Was admitted to the bar by Judge Hubbard in 1866. In September of the following year he came to Clarinda, forming a partnership with Col. Hepburn. He has been a member of several firms since coming to the city. Was married September 2, 1867, to Miss Emma L. Magill, of Indiana.

MORRIS, T. S., farmer and barbed wire manufacturer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1820. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Zanesville, Ohio. He there attained his majority, receiving a common school education. When thirty-five years of age he came to Mahaska county, Iowa, remaining ten years, at the end of which time he removed to Illinois, to again return to Iowa, and locate in Tarkio township in 1870. He owns 160 acres of fine land in that township. Was married in 1842, to Miss Mary Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has seven children, three living: Jennie M. (wife of J. P. Cook), Charles F. and Rosa R. Two were lost in the army: Thomas

(killed at Jackson, Mississippi), and Albert (died in hospital, at St. Louis.) In religion, Presbyterian.

McKINNON, T. J.; feed and sale stable, P. O. Clarinda; born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1835. He there grew to manhood a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools of that state. In 1853 he came to Iowa, settling in Des Moines county, in which he lived about three years. He then came to Page county, and until 1879, followed the occupation of a farmer. His farm of 85 acres is in East River township, on section 17. Was married in 1856, to Miss Mary E. Welsh, a native of Henry county, Indiana, by whom he has three children: Elias T., Harriet C. and Henry S.

McPHERRIN, WILLIAM, attorney at law, of the firm of McPherrin Bros., P. O. Clarinda; born July 3, 1845, in Knox county, Illinois. His early years were passed in the manner usual to farmer boys, improving, as opportunity offered, the advantages of the common schools. His higher education was received at Abingdon College, Illinois, and Genesee College, (now Syracuse University), New York. His legal training was received at Michigan University, from which he graduated in the spring of 1868. In the autumn of the year following, 1869, he came to Clarinda, entering upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. In 1879 the present firm of McPherrin Bros. was formed. Mr McPherrin has a war record of which he may justly be proud. He enlisted in company F, 66th Illinois infantry in March, 1863, serving until the close of the war. He was discharged in July, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois. Was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of Davidson Harris, of Abingdon, Illinois, on February 3, 1870. They are the parents of four children: Arthur J., Roy D., Paul P. and Nellie.

McPHERRIN, S. C., attorney at law, of the firm McPherrin Bros., P. O. Clarinda; born November 26, 1853, in Knox county, Illinois. His experience until early manhood was similar to his brother's. He was further educated in the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, from which he graduated in the classical course in 1876. He became a law student with Judge Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, and a student in the Union College of Law from which he graduated 1878, which admitted him to practice before the bar of Illinois. He came to Clarinda in June, 1878, entering into partnership with his brother, already a successful lawyer in the city. Mr. McPherrin was married on July 25, 1879, to Miss Jessie Moore, a native of Clarinda, and a most accomplished lady. She is a graduate in the classical course of Northwestern University, at Evanston, of the class of 1879. Graduating with honor, she took the prize in oratory, and the Greek and Latin scholarship prizes. They are

the parents of one child: Hugh Webster. The firm of McPherrin Bros. is a most successful one. The genius of "Genesee" is honored in the elder member of the firm, while both embellish their chosen profession.

MCGHEE, GEORGE F., farmer, section 30, P. O. Clarinda; born in Lake county, Ohio, May 24, 1842. When the lad was three years of age his parents moved to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. In 1853 they moved back to Ohio, remaining until 1859. From Ohio they came to Iowa. The father of Mr. McGhee was born in Ireland in 1795, and died August 30, 1880, on the present farm. His mother, born Dec. 25, 1808, is living with her son, who is still unmarried. Mr. McGhee owns a farm of eighty acres, all under a most excellent system of cultivation.

OLSTON, N. A., architect and builder, P. O. Clarinda; born April 16, 1849, in Wisconsin. When sixteen years of age he went to Darlington, Wisconsin, to learn carpentry. Came to Iowa in 1869, locating at Red Oak, following his trade in that town. In 1872 he went to Chicago for the purpose of studying architecture. While there the great fire occurred, in which he lost everything except the clothing he wore. In the fall of 1873 he returned to Red Oak, busying himself at his trade, and superintending the erection of buildings. It was not until the spring of 1875 that he began to make contracts and build business or other houses. Many of the substantial buildings of that town testify to his skill and taste as an architect. In July, 1876, he built the first bank building in Clarinda. In the following year he moved to Clarinda as his future home. During the same year he built the magnificent public school building at Clarinda, justly the pride of this portion of the state. In the spring of 1878 he began the erection of the residence of N. B. Moore, the finest building in southwestern Iowa. He is the main architect and builder in this section of the state, and many residences in and about Clarinda, and public buildings in this and other counties, bear evidence of his masterly skill. The opera house of J. D. Hawley, at Clarinda, now nearly completed, is the last of his more extensive operations in this city. Mr. O. was married December 25, 1875, to Miss M. Thompson, a native of the state of Pennsylvania.

ORTH, C. J., of the firm of Wolfe & Orth, grocers, P. O. Clarinda; born October 12, 1845, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In January, 1864, he enlisted in company L, Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry, serving until the close of the war. He was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, receiving a promotion as a non-commissioned officer for meritorious conduct. After his discharge from the army he came to Illinois, in 1865, locating at Keithsburg, Mercer county, where he



J. W. Parish

engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Clarinda, forming his present business partnership. Was married October 6, 1872, to Miss Ida J. Noble, by whom he has had two children, one living: Hattie N.

PARISH, F. W., P. O. Clarinda; born June 11, 1846, in Iowa county, Wisconsin. His parents moved to Grant county when he was about six years old. There he matured to manhood and was educated in the common schools of that state. His father having died when he was about six years old, he was left to the cold charities of the world, and was engaged in almost all kinds of business until the breaking out of the rebellion when he enlisted September 28, 1862, in the sixth Wisconsin battery, and re-enlisted in 1864, serving until the close of the war, and was discharged August 26, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin. He was promoted to sergeant of the battery for gallant service in defending his guns at the battle of Corinth, when the company lost thirty-two out of sixty-three in less than six minutes. In this engagement he received a saber cut in the head and also in his left arm, and was carried from the field in an insensible condition. After his return home he went to Madison, Wisconsin, and went through Worthington & Warren's commercial school, where he graduated in 1866. He then worked on a farm for a few months and then went to Boscobel, where he got a situation in the grain house of Palmer & Cotes, with a salary of \$20 per month. He remained with them about eighteen months in various capacities. In 1868 he came to Decorah, Iowa, and engaged with the Commonwealth Insurance company of that place, as general agent. He remained there but a short time as the company soon failed. He then came to Marshalltown, where he was employed as clerk in the Williamson house; there he remained until the fall of 1869, at which time he became the manager of the new Willard house of that place, but as this house soon changed hands he, in February, 1870, went to Council Bluffs where he was employed in the Ogden house as clerk, and in May of that year he went to the Pacific house, and from there to the Barrott house, at Burlington, in August, 1870. He returned to Council Bluffs in October, 1870. He went into the Ogden house again as clerk, where he remained until the spring of 1872, at which time, on account of poor health, he gave up the hotel business and engaged with the C. B. & Q. railroad as brakesman, and then was baggage master, which he followed one year, during which time he was thrown from the train when running thirty-five miles an hour, without serious injury. In March, 1873, he opened the Ogden house at Council Bluffs for the proprietors, and stayed with them until June of the same year, when he went to Long View Junction, Texas, and opened the railroad hotel at that place. He was there during the quarantine against the yellow fever, remaining there until May, 1874, when he returned to Council Bluffs, and in connection with

Mr. Porterfield, leased the Pacific house, which they run until October 6, 1875, when he sold out and came to Clarinda, where he purchased the drug stock and good will of N. L. & A. S. Van Sandt, which business he is still engaged in. He was married September 12, 1869, to Miss Jennie Wicken, a native of Wisconsin. They have had three children: Charles O., living, and two deceased in infancy.

PARK, O. H., photographer, P. O. Clarinda; born April 18, 1853, in Van Buren county, Iowa. When fifteen years of age his parents moved to Ottumwa, where the subject of this sketch attained his majority, receiving his education in the common schools. When seventeen he began to study the art of photography with H. L. Shaw, of Ottumwa, with whom he remained, as apprentice and operator, about eighteen months. In 1871 he opened a gallery in Elden, remaining until the fall of 1873. He then returned to Ottumwa and purchased the business of his former preceptor, continuing the same until the fall of 1874, when he came to Clarinda, forming a partnership with Mr. E. B. Hinman. In March, 1877, he sold his interest to his partner, and went to California, to return to his native state at the end of a year. Coming again to Clarinda he purchased the business of his former partner, which he has industriously followed since. As an artist Mr. Park has no superior in southwestern Iowa. His work is a model of neatness and beauty of design. Married October 4, 1880, to Miss Mollie Kittle, a native of Indiana, born May 25, 1860.

POWERS, J. H., retired farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in West Virginia September 24, 1807. At the age of sixteen years he moved with his parents to Wayne county, Indiana, in which state he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1854 he came to Clarinda, making this city his home since that date. In that year he purchased a log cabin, which stood on the spot now occupied by the Central hotel. In 1856 he engaged in the mercantile business, carrying on a trade in general merchandise until 1864. Mr. Power's land operations have not been confined to the vicinity of Clarinda, but he has purchased, and now owns land in Texas, Kansas and Florida. He was married January 15, 1835, to Miss G. S. Tomlinson, a native of North Carolina, by whom he had seven children, four living: Amanda (wife of Harvey White), Sarah E. (wife of C. Linderman, banker), N. Olive and Thomas E.

PORTER, JOHN T., grain merchant, P. O. Clarinda; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1836. His education was received in the common schools, and the university in that county. In 1859 he moved to La Salle county, Illinois, following stock-raising until 1868, when he moved to Livingston county, Illinois, remaining until the fall of 1869. He

then returned to La Salle county, engaging in the grain business until 1877, when he came to Clarinda. He was married September 1, 1858, to Miss Jennie Finley, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They have five living children: E. F., Jr., partner of the firm of E. F. Porter & Co., Maggie W., Albert L., Lulu B. and John W.

RIDENOUR, D. W., harnessmaker and saddler, P. O. Clarinda; born November 19, 1841, in Tennessee. In 1861 he enlisted in company C, Twentieth Ohio infantry, serving four months, re-enlisting September 5, 1861, in company E, Twenty-second Ohio infantry, serving until November 19, 1864, and again February 13, 1865, in company I, 187th Ohio, serving until January 29, 1866. In April, of the year following, he came to Iowa, locating at Clarinda, and learned the harness and saddlery trade with Burns & Rounds. He was married May 3, 1872, to Miss A. O. Sawyer, a native of Maine, by whom he is the father of two children: Myrtie and Bruce. Mr. R. has built up an extensive business, and his premises are among the best in the city.

RUSSELL, W. W., abstracts, loans and real estate, P. O. Clarinda; born February 22, 1835, in Fayette county, Illinois. His early life was filled with the uninspiring vicissitudes of the farmer's boy. Besides the common school, he enjoyed the educational advantages of Granville academy, Putnam county, in his native state. Three years of his life spent in teaching. In 1856 he came to Iowa, locating at College Springs. The following seven years were given to farming, until July, 1863, when he enlisted in company A, Eighth Iowa cavalry, serving until the close of the war. Mr. R. was taken prisoner on the 29th day of July, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia, and remained in the hands of the confederates for nine long months. The experiences through which he passed were essentially those of so many other brave men, the story of which is now familiar to every intelligent citizen. After his liberation, at the close of the war, he went to Hilton Head, New York, and thence to his home in College Springs, arriving there in August, 1865. His summers were now occupied in the care of his farm, and his winters as a teacher. In 1868 he was elected clerk of the courts, holding this office for three terms. At the expiration of his clerkship he went on a farm in Fremont township, remaining about two and one-half years. In December, 1878, he came to Clarinda, and purchased the abstract business of H. A. Morseman, in which he is now engaged. He was married August 18, 1857, to Miss Laura A. Phelps, of Illinois. They are the parents of seven children: Herman, Nettie, Elmer, Norman, Clem, Dill, and Baby.

RIBBLE, MAJ. GEORGE, retired farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born

May 10, 1796, in Montgomery county, Virginia, on top of the Alleghany mountains. He drank water from springs, whose waters flow into the Roanoke and Ohio rivers. There he grew to manhood on a farm and was educated in the common schools of that state, and as they were somewhat limited, he did not enjoy the educational advantages of to-day. In 1830 he came to Delaware county, Indiana, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Iowa and located on the ground where the Clarinda House now stands, where he lived about two years, when he located where he now resides. He is one of the oldest men now living in the county, and has followed farming for over fifty years and has been so successful that he, several years since, retired from active business, having an abundance laid up for himself and family in his old age. He has braved all the hardships of a pioneer life and now at his advanced age, though having been a hard worker all his life, has all his faculties and does not look or appear more than sixty. He served six years as captain of state militia in Virginia, and was also elected captain of a company in Indiana, in 1831, which position he held until 1847, when he was promoted to major of his regiment, which position he filled until he moved from the state. He was also elected justice of the peace in 1831, in Indiana, and filled that office for twelve years. He was elected justice of the peace in Page county in 1855, serving in that capacity for six years, when he refused to accept the office again. He was also elected county supervisor which he held for six years. Thus have the people of his county shown their high appreciation of his many manly and superior qualities as an honest, upright and capable business man. He was married March 19, 1819, to Miss Sarah Surface, a native of Virginia. She died May 14, 1869, after having lived with him for sixty years, and shared all his hardships with a stout and joyous heart. She left thirteen children: Emeline, (wife of Samuel Widner), Sarah, (wife of Isaac Van Ansdol), David, Harriet, (wife of William Ribble), Mary, (wife of Gilbert Lyons), Eliza, (wife of Hutching, deceased), Nancy, (wife of Ross Hinchman), Henry, and Abella, (wife of Samuel Farlow). Mr. Ribble's portrait shows him to be a man of energy and character.

RIDENOUR, N. C., editor and proprietor of the *Page County Democrat*, P. O. Clarinda; born July 13, 1836, in Campbell county, Tennessee. His education was limited to that afforded by the common schools of Tennessee; but by far his best teacher has been *experience*, than which none is so well calculated to bring out native energy and strength of character. In 1855 he went to Maysville, Missouri, engaging in various pursuits until 1856, when he came to Iowa, locating at Clarinda. He found employment for the year following as a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Kridlebaugh, after which he became a stage-driver, carpenter and dry goods clerk, succes-

sively, until 1862, when he returned to Missouri, going to St. Joe, as a clerk of a Mr. Wilson. In July of the same year he returned to Clarinda, and on the 18th day of that month he enlisted in company F, Twenty-third Iowa infantry, serving until the close of the war. His record as a military man was more than ordinarily brilliant. He was successively promoted from second sergeant to second lieutenant, and, in July, 1864, to first lieutenant, having command of the company until September of the same year, when he was on staff duty with Col. M. C. Dye, with whom he served about three months. He was then transferred to the staff of Gen. Black, as assistant inspector-general, serving in that capacity until April, 1865. He was then detailed on court-martial at Fort Morgan, Alabama, serving until May following when the army was re-organized. General Granger then detailed him assistant inspector-general of Bertram's independent brigade. In June he was ordered to New Orleans, as aid-de camp on the staff of Brev. Brigadier-General Glasgow, remaining one month. He was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, below Houston, returning to Davenport, Iowa, at which place the company was disbanded August 18, 1865. He was in the battles—among others—of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Edward Station, Black River and the Siege of Vicksburg. On returning to Clarinda he clerked four years in the drug store of Dr. Conine, since which time he has been editing and publishing the *Page County Democrat*—elsewhere mentioned. Mr. Ridenour was married on March 25, 1866, to Miss E. T. Smith, a native of Springfield, Illinois, by whom he is the father of two children: Eva F. and Clyde.

ROGERS, O. A., cashier, P. O. Clarinda; born January 1, 1850, in Watertown, New York. His parents went to Aurora, Illinois, in 1854. He there passed his youth and received a common school education. When sixteen years of age he went to learn the turner's trade with the firm of Rising & Kendall, of Aurora, with whom he remained two years. Among his other occupations he was messenger boy in a telegraph office. When he came to Iowa he went to Hamburg, Fremont county, remaining only a short time. He then went to Manti, in the dry goods house of O. S. Ride & Co. In 1870, when Shenandoah was laid out, the firm last named moved their stock to that town, and Mr. Rogers went as salesman, opening the first stock of dry goods in the city. In 1872 he went into the bank of Moore & Webster, as book-keeper, with whom he remained until 1875. At that time Messrs. Rogers & Webster opened a bank in the new town of Essex, under the style of B. M. Webster & Co., he being the junior member of the firm. In January, 1879, he disposed of his interest to his partner, and coming to Clarinda entered the banking house of Webster, Linderman & Co., as the junior member of the firm, assuming the duties of the cashier.

Mr. Rogers was married September 1, 1872, to Miss S. E. Tiperry, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Rock G. and Pearl M.

ROUND, J. J., city marshal, P. O. Clarinda; born December 19, 1833, in Dearborn county, Indiana. In 1842 his parents moved to Illinois, locating in Knox county; there he grew to manhood, passing a portion of his time on a farm. When ten years of age he was apprenticed to a Mr. Roundtree, whose narrow-mindedness deprived young Round from even a common school education—all he possesses having been obtained through his own unaided efforts. In 1855 and 1856 he clerked in the dry goods house of C. W. Yound, West Jersey, Stark county, Illinois. In 1859, he came to Clarinda, thus making him one of the oldest settlers. Was elected constable, which office he held for ten years; was deputy sheriff under sheriff Hatton for four years, and also four years under Captain Burns; was elected sheriff in the fall of 1869, and served for two years. In 1871 he opened a dry goods and grocery store, which occupied his attention until 1874. In 1876 he was again elected constable, and in March of 1879, was elected city marshal, which office he now holds. Mr. Round was married to Miss Columbia A. Riggen, a native of Stark county, Illinois, October 2, 1856, by whom he has nine children: C. W., Parley F., Julius C., Willie W., Guy U., Frank F., Estella and Hulda, living, and one deceased.

SHOEMAKER, C. B., editor and publisher; born in Muncie, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1830. The history of Mr. Shoemaker is familiar to nearly all the people of the county. In 1859 he established the *Herald*, and conducted it until September, 1862, when he entered the service of his country as major of the Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, remaining with his regiment until the 7th of January, 1865, when he resigned and returned home. After leaving the service he removed with his family to Brooklyn, New York, where he resided a few years, when he went to Connecticut. There he resided until the latter part of 1866, when he returned to Clarinda and purchased the *Herald*, remaining as editor and proprietor of the same until his decease, which took place October 23, 1877. The *Democrat*, at the time, gave the following particulars in regard to his demise: "On the 15th he and his wife, in company with the editorial association of this congressional district, went to St. Louis. The trip was a pleasant one, and up to Thursday morning Mr. Shoemaker enjoyed good health, and appreciated the trip and recreation very much. On Thursday morning it was announced that he was unwell, but nothing serious was anticipated. On Friday morning the party left St. Louis, and Mr. Shoemaker came as far as Burlington, where he had some friends living, and he, being feeble, stopped off; but he grew worse, and Tuesday morning he passed

to that better land where he will await the coming of a loving and interesting family, and a host of true and good friends." His remains were brought to Clarinda for interment, where they were gently laid to rest in the cemetery, mourned by all." Although Mr. Shoemaker was not one of the first settlers of the county, he probably did as much as any other one man toward developing its early resources. His first years in the county were far from being years of ease, as the county was then thinly settled, and running a newspaper was of necessity attended with a great deal of trouble and inconvenience. But when he returned, in 1876, he found things materially changed. The newspaper business was not what it was when he first commenced the publication of the *Herald*, in 1859. It had kept pace with the times, and was not attended with the difficulties as in the past, and it must indeed have been a pleasure to him to be enabled once more to preside over the columns of a paper which he had spent so much of his early vigor in establishing. But he was not permitted long to enjoy the fruits of his former labor, and in the full vigor of manhood he was suddenly called into the presence of his Maker.

SIMONTON, JACOB, billiard hall keeper, P. O. Clarinda; born July 19, 1810, in Preble county, Ohio. When thirteen years of age was apprenticed to a carpenter, learning the trade and following it for nine years. He then learned the gunsmith's trade, working at it for nearly ten years. In 1835 he went to Wabash county, Indiana, working at the gunsmith trade for some years. He next engaged in the mercantile business at Liberty Mills, continuing the business for twelve years. In the spring of 1856 he came to Iowa, locating at Clarinda, and engaging in farming. In 1857 he became deputy sheriff of the county, and in the following year was elected county judge and *ex-officio* judge of probate. This office he held for two years, or until the repeal of the law creating it. In 1861 he received the appointment of drainage commissioner for the county, and was elected justice of the peace, holding the latter office without intermission for six years. From 1865 to 1873 he engaged in various branches of business, clothing, drug, and farming. He bought his present business in that year. He is a man acquainted with many of the ups and downs of life, and has experienced all that the name "pioneer" can convey to the mind of the people of to-day. One of the oldest settlers of the county, and has always taken a lively interest in its public affairs. He married Miss Leah Calhoon, October 29, 1829, who died in 1851, leaving a family of nine children: Martha (wife of Jacob Butler), Robert, Susannah (wife of C. T. Haskins), Jane (wife of S. P. Ward), Allen C., Olive (wife of H. M. Moore), and Alice (wife of H. D. Townsend), and two deceased. He was married again in 1851 to Miss Margaret Brown, a native of Maryland. By this union they have thirteen children: Richard, Annie,

Phoebe C. (wife of R. E. Callicott), Henry, Sarah, Ellenore, John F., Charlie S., Eva R. and Maggie L., living, and three deceased. Judge Simonton organized the lodge of A. F. & A. M., and was the master for the first eight years: Was also a charter member of the lodge of I. O. O. F.

SHAMBAUGH, JAMES, proprietor of the Clarinda and Nodaway mills, on the Nodaway river, P. O. Clarinda; born October 15, 1825, in Coshocton county, Ohio. His education was received in the common schools of that county. At the age of nineteen years he entered the dry goods house of B. B. S. Cone & Co., of Conesville, Ohio, remaining in their service as clerk for eight years. He went to Missouri in 1853, as clerk in the store of Gale & Crow, of Oregon, remaining until November, when he returned to Ohio. Came to Iowa in March, 1854, and entered 240 acres of land near Tabor, Mills county. In the same year he purchased a portion of the stock of R. B. Townsend, a merchant of Glenwood, and moving the same to Clarinda, opened a store in a log cabin, and sold the first merchandise ever brought to the place. In the fall of 1856 he built a flour mill, and in it made the first flour ever "bolted" in the county. In the same year he formed a partnership with Thomas B. Gordon in the Clarinda mill. He disposed of his mercantile business in 1865, to J. H. Powers, and devoted his whole attention to the milling business. As Mr. Shambaugh is one of the oldest settlers of the county, he has been closely identified with its business interests, and his enterprise has largely aided in bringing the county to the foremost rank. He was married May 2, 1858, to Miss Julia Jaycox, of Greene county, New York. By this union he is the father of two children, both boys: Ira W., now living, and Charles, accidentally shot by a playmate, November 16, 1879. Mr. Shambaugh has filled various positions of trust in the county. In September, 1854 he became deputy treasurer and recorder of the county, and postmaster at Clarinda. The educational interests of the county have received from him an impetus second to that of no man living; and for the past six years has been a member of the Clarinda school board. He is of the class of men every community needs, and whom to have means rapid and permanent growth. He is a man of large sympathies and great liberality. During the dark days of the grasshopper plague, when men were without the means to purchase the necessities of life, Mr. S. loaned barrel after barrel of flour, taking no security whatever. None ever applied to him in vain, and many citizens of this county have reason to remember him with gratitude.

SCOTT, R. W., harnessmaker and saddler, P. O. Clarinda; born February 1, 1825, in Hamilton county, Pennsylvania. In 1827 his parents

came to Crawford county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he began to learn his trade with Fredrick Beckle, of Bucyrus, Ohio, which business he has since followed. He came to Iowa in 1856, locating in Taylor county, and one year later moved to Nodaway county, Missouri. In 1860 he came to Clarinda and went to work at his trade, and has continued ever since. He now carries a heavy stock of harness, saddlery, trunks and everything in his line. He was married in November, 1852, to Miss Sarah Bebout, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of two children: Herbert H. and Estella E., (wife of Harry Bidwell, of Clarinda).

STILLIANS, W. C., physician and surgeon; born July 5, 1846, in West Virginia. There he grew to manhood, receiving an academic education at Morgantown, in his native state. He began the study of medicine in 1866; entered the Chicago medical school in 1872; began the practice of his profession in 1873, in Clarinda. Was married June 5, 1873, to Miss Viola E. Rogers, a native of Belleville, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Myrtie A. and one deceased. Dr. Stillians is now city physician, having been appointed by the board of health. He is still a young man, but rich in experience, and an excellent practitioner.

SCRANTON, I. W., merchant, P. O. Clarinda; born March 23, 1838, in Portage county, Ohio. His education was obtained in the common schools. Came to Iowa in 1859 and located in Johnson county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He enlisted February 17, 1862, in company F, 16th Iowa, serving until August 28, 1862, when he was discharged by reason of disability through a gun-shot wound received at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. In 1864 he went into the mercantile business at West Liberty, Iowa, remaining about fourteen years. He then came to Clarinda, engaging in his present business. He was married December 29, 1861, to Miss Hannah J. Dwire, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has seven children, six of whom are now living: Allie, Edward, Mark, Arthur, Harry and Lizzie.

THUMMEL, W. F., Clarinda, attorney at law, of the firm of Hepburn & Thummel; born December 9, 1850, in Lee county, Illinois. He was educated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Began the study of law in 1872 with Captain Morsman, of Clarinda, and was admitted to practice by Judge Hewett in June, 1874. On January 1, 1875, he formed a partnership with Col. W. P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, the firm existing still. On May 13, 1875, he married Miss Edith C., daughter of Col. W. P. Hepburn. Mr. Thummel is a first-class lawyer, and energetic in his profession. He is a gentleman of a high order, his ability and in-

tegrity have never been questioned, he has built up his own reputation by skill and energy and enjoys a liberal practice.

TOMLINSON, THOS., farmer, P. O. Clarinda; born in Yorkshire, England, May, 31, 1828. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the national schools of York. In 1844 he began his apprenticeship as a tanner with Bell & Todd, of York, England, serving with them for seven years. He then went to London, working at his trade with Bevington & Morris. From London he went to Hull, carrying on his business on his own account until 1864, at which time he came to the United States, locating at College Springs, Page county. In March, 1866, he came to Clarinda, and two years following opened a tannery for Burns & Round. In 1869 he bought out this firm, continuing the business in his own name. His leather is of the very finest quality and in great demand in the home market. He has manfully fought his way up through adverse circumstances, and as a man of energy deserves great credit. He was married September 18, 1855, to Miss Mary Newham, a native of Lincolnshire, England, by whom he has ten children, nine living: F. N., Emily M., Henry E., Herbert C., Geo. W., Anna M., Charles R., Frank J. and Alice B.

THOMPSON, S. F., billiard hall, P. O. Clarinda; born February 25, 1822, in Chatauqua county, New York. When he was six years old his parents moved to Erie county, same state, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of the Empire state. Until 1865 he followed the business of a farmer; in that year he came to Clarinda, purchasing the property where he now carries on his business. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed postmaster at Clarinda, and held the office until the inauguration of Grant as President. In 1872 he engaged in the dry goods business, selling out shortly after and engaging in the saloon business, following the same until August, 1877, when he rented his building and retired. In June, 1879, he purchased some billiard tables and engaged in the business which he is at present following. He served as recorder for the city one term, and was re-elected but declined serving. Mr. Thompson was married November 13, 1844, to Miss Maria Watson. This wife died on November 24, 1851. He married Miss Betsy Tousley, November 20, 1852, who is a native of New York. No children.

VAN SANDT, N. L., M. D., P. O. Clarinda; born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 7th of May, 1825. The summers of Dr. Van Sandt's early life were passed in manual labor on his father's farm, thus precluding him from those opportunities of study granted to other lads. His winters were, for the greater part, passed in the district school, until he was eighteen

years of age. He then attended an academy, about ten miles away. From the academy he went to Woodward college, Cincinnati, again returning after awhile to College Hill, where he had previously been. He finally finished his education at the hands of a private tutor. At this time he began to read medicine with a Dr. Avery, of Reading, Ohio. He then entered upon a course of lectures at the Eclectic medical institute, Cincinnati, graduating in 1850. In the year of his graduation he married Miss Eliza Heald, of Miami county, Ohio, locating in Troy, Ohio, and enjoying a successful practice of eight years. From Troy he came to Iowa, and to Clarinda, where he has since continuously resided. Dr. Van Sandt has been actively engaged in politics ever since he came to Iowa, and was enthusiastic in his support of Lincoln's administration. In 1863 he was elected a member of the tenth assembly, and was again elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Charles Linderman. Nor has he been less energetic in matters pertaining strictly to his profession, being a most successful practitioner in his school of medicine. His enterprise was not satisfied with his medical attainments and successes, but has proven itself of no ordinary character in the purchase and management of a model farm. On this the Doctor has succeeded in attaining the most flattering results in the growing of small fruits, and was the first man to demonstrate to the farmers of Page that fall wheat could be successfully grown in the county. He is now engaged in fish culture, having an excellent pond of fresh water, supplied by perennial springs. He is awaiting the arrival of carp from Europe with which to stock the pond. Dr. Van Sandt is now United States pension agent, a position he has held since 1863 to the present time, with the exception of two years. In religious views he is a Presbyterian. A man marked by force of will and character, of an integrity worthy of all imitation.

WEBSTER, W. E., of the banking firm of Webster, Linderman & Co., P. O. Clarinda; born May 27, 1843, in Meigs county, Ohio. When seventeen years of age his parents moved to Rockford, Winnebago county, Illinois. The public schools of Rockford and Pomeroy academy each contributed to his education. In 1865 he came to Benton county, Iowa, and four years later to Page county, locating in Shenandoah, and entering the drug business. In 1871 he opened a banking house in connection with Mr. Moore, under the firm name of Moore & Webster. In 1875 he went to Clarinda and bought an interest in and became president of the First national bank of Clarinda. He continued as its head until the surrender of its charter in February, 1879. At that time the present banking house of Webster & Linderman was formed, Mr. Webster becoming the managing partner. In the fall of 1879 Mr. W. was elected a member of the state legislature, and is still in that body. In 1864 he married Miss Ma-

linda Eavey, of Ogle county, Illinois, by whom he is the father of two children: Carrie and Mertie. Mr. Webster was in the federal army, in company E, Seventy-fourth Illinois infantry, serving from August, 1862, to January, 1863. He is an active, energetic business man, self-made, and thoroughly reliable, and equally popular.

WILSON, S. E., P. O. Clarinda; county superintendent of public schools; born January 16, 1852, in Princeton, Illinois. In 1858 his parents moved to Putnam county, and there he grew to manhood on a farm and was educated in the public schools. In 1870 he came to Iowa, and located in Fremont county, where he engaged in teaching. He continued that business for about two years. He broke 160 acres of prairie the first summer. In 1873 he entered Simpson Centenary College at Indianola, where he received his collegiate education. In 1877 he came to Page county and located at Essex, and was elected principal of the public schools. He remained there until 1879; he was also editor of the *Essex Index*. In the fall of 1879 he was elected county superintendent, which position he still holds and fills with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the people of the county. He is unmarried, as yet. While attending Simpson College he was deputy auditor of Warren county, where he worked at mornings and nights to raise money to educate himself. He is a young man of great promise and one that we may style purely a self-made and self-educated man. In the fall of 1876 he represented Simpson College in the state oratorical contest at Cedar Rapids.

WEIL, DAVID E., senior member of Weil Brothers, merchants, P. O. Clarinda; born October 8, 1855, in Sarome, France. There he lived until fourteen years of age, when he came to the United States, locating at St. Joseph, Missouri, entering the wholesale dry goods and clothing house of Weil, Cabuts & Co., remaining eight years, filling successfully all positions from office boy to traveling salesman. In May, 1879, he came to Clarinda and opened out the largest and finest stock in the city in the line of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc. In July, 1880, he formed a partnership with his brother Emil, increasing the stock and business until it is second to none in southwestern Iowa. Mr. Weil is a man of staid habits and business integrity, and a man of sterling character.

WOOKEY, S. G., P. O. Clarinda; born February 28, 1853. He was married to Miss Ida Ruble, the 24th day of March, 1873, who died July 5, 1875. He was married to Miss Mary E. Goddard September 28, 1876, by whom he has two children: Harry G. and Walter L.

WOLF, J. H., of the firm of Wolf & Orth, grocers, P. O. Clarinda; born

on May 15, 1843, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His early life was passed and education received in his native county, and the State Normal School, Millersburg, Pennsylvania. On graduation from the last named training school, he entered the honored calling of the teacher, following the same for eleven years. He then came to Keithsburg, Illinois, in 1869, following the same avocation. In 1877 he came to Iowa and located at Clarinda, entering the grocery business in connection with J. A. Snodgrass. Mr. S. closed out his share of the business in 1879, to Mr. Orth, with whom Mr. Wolf has since been associated. He was married, January 13, 1878, to Miss Heaton, a native of Illinois. No children living; one deceased.

WEIDNER, E. C., livery and feed stable, P. O. Clarinda; born August 24, 1846, in Delaware county, Indiana. There he grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He came to Iowa, with his parents, in 1863, and located in Page county, Nodaway township. In 1875 came to Clarinda and entered his present business. Mr. Weidner was married December 19, 1871, to Miss Mary Leonard, a native of Ohio. They have one child, a daughter, Druzilla.

WOODS, PROF. J. A., principal city schools, P. O. Clarinda; born in Pennsylvania, February 7, 1835. Until twenty-one years of age his education was very limited; he then began a systematic course of training, and entered Marietta College, Ohio, where he remained until 1862; in February of that year he came to Page county. Shortly after he became the principal of the schools, and has retained that position until the present day—a service of eighteen years. Mr. Woods was married to Miss Esther I. Hill, a native of Ohio, June 18, 18—. They are the parents of two children: Charles E. and Ettie. Mr. Woods has accumulated all he is worth since his residence in this county. His farm of 310 acres is one of the finest in the county. He is a man of sterling worth and stable character, whom to know is to respect.

PIERCE TOWNSHIP.

ALDEN, J. W., lumber dealer, P. O. Essex; born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 3, 1849. Went to Illinois in 1856, and came to Page county in 1871. In 1874 came to Essex. Married to Miss D. W. Woodford, a native of Illinois. They have one child: Byron. He does an extensive business in lumber, which has engaged his attention since coming to Essex.

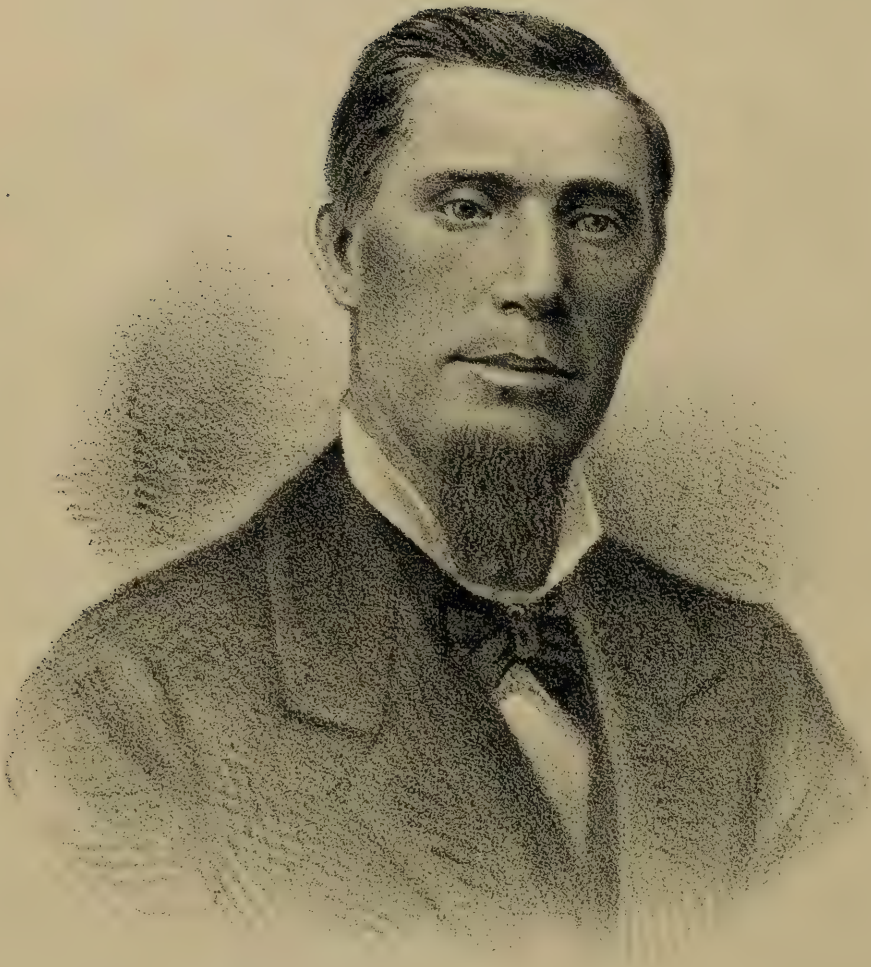
ANDERSON, LEVIN; was born in Sweden, in 1850. His father being a carpenter and contractor, young Levin worked at that trade for a time. When only 14 years of age he was employed as secretary of a sheriff in Sweden. In 1867 he bade adieu to the land of his fathers, and embarked for the western continent. He located in Andover, Illinois, where he was engaged in different kinds of business until 1875, when he moved to Essex. Since here, he has clerked for several firms until in June, 1879, when he commenced doing business as a member of the firm of Anderson & Pherson. The firm is carrying a fine stock of dry goods and groceries, and is doing a growing business. He was united in marriage in 1878, to Miss Ida Holtman, from which union there have resulted two children: Hilma and Walter.

BORDEN, A. A., blacksmith and farmer, section 34; born July 1, 1836, in Knox county Ohio. In 1850 moved to McHenry county, Illinois. In 1852 to California, and in 1869 to Clarinda, Page county. In 1871 came to Essex. Married Miss Ada Pendleton, October 3, 1878.

BUSSARD, G. F., farmer, sections 34 and 35; born in Dubuque county, Iowa, October 2, 1856. Came to this township in the fall of 1878. Married June 4, 1877, to Miss Annie Arthurburns, a native of Kentucky. They have one child: Sarah Emma, born September 17, 1879. Owns 440 acres of land.

BRUBAKER, D. M., painter, P. O. Essex; born in Gentry county, Missouri, July 4, 1857. Came to Essex in the fall of 1878. Was married to Miss L. Bailie, June 24, 1880. He is an excellent workman, and a genial man.

COLLINS, S. A., hotel and livery business, P. O. Essex, Iowa; born in Orleans county, Vermont, February 13, 1853. Lived there on a farm until 16 years of age, attending the district school in winter and farming in summer. Moved to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and lived there eight years. Followed farming and attending school. Moved to Red Oak in 1877; remained there nine months, working at the livery business. Moved to Essex November 12, 1877. Has lived there ever since in the hotel and livery business. Was married August 9, 1873, to Miss Carrie Town, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa. Born in Washington county, Vermont, July 12, 1851, Mr. Collins owns one-half interest in livery stable, on Main street, including lot, etc., estimated at about \$5,000, also two lots and a dwelling house in Essex, where he now lives. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1878.



Charles, W. Hall

DRAY, A. H., blacksmith and machinist, P. O. Essex; born in England March 12, 1843. Lived there with his father until fifteen years of age, on a farm. He then began blacksmithing, which he has followed ever since. Was married October 11, 1861, to Miss Susanna Smith, of Hadlow Down, Mayfield, county Sussex, England. Born April 30, 1842. They are the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Alfred H., Susanna, James P., Harry J., Wm. S., Sarah Jane, Eleanor M., and Minnie A. Richard B., George E., Ernest A. and Frank Freddie are deceased. Moved from England to Nebraska City, Nebraska, in March 1874, and to Essex in August, 1876. Mr. Dray and wife are members of the Episcopal church. He owns the lot and dwelling-house where he lives; also lot and blacksmith shop.

ECKERSON, E., physician and surgeon, P. O. Essex; born in Orleans county, New York, May 27, 1853. His education was received in the common and high schools. Began his medical career with Dr. J. Jenkins, of Shelby Center, New York. Graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in February, 1877. Settled in Essex, January 2, 1878. Was married February 26, 1880, to Miss E. F. Woodworth, a native of Thompsons county, New York.

FALLERS, RICHARD, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, P. O. Essex; born in Germany in 1834, where he was educated. Moved from Germany to Iowa in 1852, living on a fine farm in this county. Married in 1856, to Ellen McGinnis; have four children: C. J., Julinne, R. A. and H. E. He is a gentleman of intelligence, and worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

FREE, J. H., farmer, section 4, P. O. Essex; born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1833, and educated in the common schools. He moved to Indiana in 1838, and thence to Iowa. Was married in 1872 to O. J. Reed, and has one child: John Earle. He is the owner of a good farm, containing 160 acres.

FALK, C. M., dealer in grain and broom corn, P. O. Essex; born in Sweden in 1841. His father emigrated in 1853. He married Miss Ellen Johnson in 1862, having only \$100 as his whole property. But soon, by hard work and good management he has accumulated a fair competency. He owns 700 acres of land in Illinois. Mr. Falk came to Page county in 1874, when he at once commenced an extensive business. He now owns 880 acres of land, has an elevator of a capacity of 25,000 bushels, and a half interest in a steam mill. Mr. Falk is the father of four children: Josephine, Selma, Alma and Hilda. In 1878 he met with a

heavy loss in an unfortunate grain speculation—\$15,000 being the price of his experience.

GREGORY, A. B.; born in Keokuk, Iowa; worked on a farm until nineteen years of age, when he commenced learning the trade of a harnessmaker. Mr. Gregory moved to Essex in 1875, and is now one of the partners of Gregory & Hartman. The firm is carrying a large stock of saddlery and hardware and is doing a good business. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ella Jones. They have two children: Pearly and Lory.

GAYLORD, T. C., hotel-keeper, P. O. Essex; born in Delaware county, Ohio, February 28, 1840. Worked at milling until nineteen years of age. Enlisted in company I, Thirty-second Ohio infantry, August 28, 1861, for three years, or during the war. Was mustered out in August, 1865, at the close of the war, having passed through the battles of Maryland Hights, Baker's Creek and Vicksburg, without receiving a scratch. Was married July 13, 1865, to Miss L. I. Kirk, a native of Ohio. Came to Page county in 1872. Entered his present occupation in the spring of 1878. Was appointed constable, to fill a vacancy, and in the following fall was elected to fill the same position, which he has done until the present time.

GILBERT, HENRY, billiard hall, P. O. Essex; born in Norway, October 18, 1849. Came to America, locating at Chicago, in 1872. In 1875 he came to Essex. He is by profession a civil engineer, and is well educated in his own language. Married Miss Mary Gitchell, September 29, 1876. They have one child: Stella M.

HAYS, WILLIAM A., farmer, section 15, P. O. Essex, Iowa; born in Park county, Indiana, February 5, 1821. He was raised on a farm. In 1853 his parents came to Des Moines county, Iowa. In 1863 he returned to his native home in Park county, Indiana, and enlisted in company C, 78th Indiana infantry. Was taken prisoner at the battle of Uniontown, in July, 1863, and was soon sent home and mustered out. He re-enlisted in company F, 11th Indiana cavalry, in 1864, and was soon discharged to accept the captaincy of company K, 13th Indiana cavalry. He was in the battles of Uniontown, Decatur, Alabama, second Nashville and Franklin. Was married May 12, 1869, to Miss Sarah I. Wolf, a native of Park county, Indiana. By this union they have had three children: Kittie, Effie and Young A. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and also of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and A. O. U. W.

HILGSON, JOHN M., farmer, section 9, P. O. Essex; born in Sweden, in 1844, where he received his education. He came to America in 1869 and located in Iowa in 1875. He is the owner of 120 acres of improved land. Was married to Miss Annie L. Carlson in 1871. Have had two children: Charles O, deceased, and Frank, still living.

HALTZER, J. Z., farmer, section 9, P. O. Essex; born in Pennsylvania in 1859. Came to Iowa and located in Page county in the year 1878. Is the owner of eighty acres of improved land. Mr. Haltzer is a young man of fine address and great energy. His industry is more than commendable. His standing among his associates the very highest and his prospects most flattering.

HIPSLEY, AMOS, farmer, section 19, P. O. Essex; born in Maryland in 1818. Educated in the common schools of his native state. Moved to Ohio in 1836 and to Iowa in 1874. He is the owner of a farm containing 160 acres. Was married to Deborah Walker in 1840, having five children, one of whom, Jessie, is deceased. The names of those living are John W., Granville B., Louisa and Mary E.

HOOKER, P. R., farmer, section 24; born in New York, June 5, 1837. He came to Page county in 1875, and was married to Miss Margaret Best, December 25, 1862. He was married the second time to Miss S. A. Cain, a native of Michigan. By his first wife he had one child, W. F., and by his second wife a daughter, Ida. He owns 176 acres, and has the same in most excellent condition.

HASTINGS, D. F., farmer, sections 28 and 29; born in Vermont county, Illinois, October 29, 1858. He came to Page county in the fall of 1879. He has an excellent education, and is a physician by profession. He was educated at and graduated from Racine College. He is a son of L. R. Hastings, of the firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co., commission dealers in live stock, Chicago, Illinois. He controls his father's large farm and deals extensively in the finest breeds of live stock.

HAYDEN, JOHN, capitalist, P. O. Essex; born in the state of Kentucky, Washington county, in 1807. When twenty-one he became a school teacher, following that occupation for the next sixteen years. In 1849 he removed to Taylor county, Iowa. Mr. H. remarks "that the people of that day were rough but honest." He is the owner of a number of business houses in Essex and Shenandoah. Has never married; keeping house with his sister. A man of good business ability and foresight; of strict honesty and straight-forward manner.

JONES, G. R., farmer, section 3, P. O. Essex; born in Steuben county, New York, in 1835, where he lived ten years. He moved to Indiana in 1845, and to Minnesota in 1861; he came to Iowa in 1864. He is the owner of 190 acres of fine improved land. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss C. J. Woten, of Indiana. They have had five children, two now dead. The names of those living are: Cora, Leroy, and Mary. His father, L. J. Jones, came to Franklin Grove, Iowa, in 1866, where he was postmaster for some years, and where he now lives honored and respected by all.

JONES, M. A., merchant, P. O. Essex; born in Miami county, Ohio, April 4, 1831. In 1859 he came to Iowa, locating at Franklin Grove, Page county. He has been in the mercantile business for over thirteen years. His connection with the founding and development of Essex is fully given under the history of their town. He was married February 26, 1852, to Miss E. J. Mulford, a native of Warren county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children: John D., Hannah E., (now Mrs. A. Gregory), Osie J., (now Mrs. Louis Straw), Anna, (now Mrs. H. D. Graves), Minnie, Jessie, and Louie A.

JOHNSON, CASPER, elevator manager, P. O. Essex; born in Sweden, April 14, 1854. He came to America in 1870, and to Page county in 1875. He married Miss Ida Manson, a native of Sweden, June 5, 1877. They have two children, Ella N. and Oscar E.

JOHNSON, JOHN W., farmer; born in Sweden, April 28, 1840. Came to America in 1866, locating in the state of New York. In 1872, he came to Page county, and three years later to Essex. Mr. Johnson has been a soldier in the service of his native land, serving for two years.

JENNINGS, G. B., attorney at law, P. O. Essex; born in Mason county, Kentucky, January 13, 1850. Came to Essex in February, 1877. His education is more than ordinarily good, having been at the Missouri State University two years, when failing health obliged him to relinquish his studies. Until 1874 he engaged in farming. He then entered the newspaper business, and in 1875 became city editor at Louisiana. He has practiced law since 1877.

KIESTER, H. C., P. O. Essex, hotel and livery business; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1848. He lived with his father on a farm until twenty years of age. Enlisted in company I, eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, in March, 1865, and served about three and a half months, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He was married De-

cember 3, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Hoy, of Westmoreland county, born September 7, 1847. They lived in that county on a farm about eight years; moved to Essex in the fall of 1876. His principal occupation was coal dealer and drayman until February, 1880, when he went into the livery business. He followed that until June and went into a hotel. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Lucy B., (the oldest, died January 12, 1878), Anna M., Newton B., Maggie S., and Jennie M., are all living at home. Mr. Kiester was elected on the town council in March, 1879, for a term of one year; was re-elected in 1880. Mr. Kiester owns one-half interest in a livery stable on Main street including lot, etc., estimated at about \$5,000; also two lots in the east part of Essex. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since nineteen years of age, also a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1877.

LEMON, J. H., farmer, section 21; born in Tennessee in 1835. He moved to Kansas in September, 1875, and came to Page county in 1876. Enlisted in company G, fifth Tennessee cavalry, and was in the battles of Stone River, Lookout Valley, and other smaller skirmishes. Was discharged from the service August 22, 1865.

LAGERQUIST, JOHN, city marshal; born in New York City, August, 20, 1852. In 1858 he moved with his parents to Georgia. In 1866 he came to Henry county, Illinois, and came to Page county in 1875. He learned the trade of a cabinet maker. He married Miss Clara Anderson, a native of Sweden, August 20, 1873. They are the parents of two children: Walter E. and Katie P. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Essex.

LANDEN, CHARLES, druggist and stock dealer; born in Sweden in 1835. His father emigrated to the United States in 1852, accompanied by his wife and two sons, David and Charles. His father died soon after his arrival in this country and young Charles was left to take care of himself. Mr. Landen owns a fine farm in Illinois. Moved to Page county in 1877, and in company with his brother went into the drug business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Landen married Catharina Johnson in 1863.

LINDERHOLM, JOHN; born in 1841, of poor parents. They emigrated to America when John was eleven years old. They built a small hut in Knox county, Illinois, and lived, as Mr. L. says, for a long time on corn bread and pork, the great difficulty being in getting enough pork. When only thirteen years of age he worked on the construction of the C., B. & Q. railroad. Moved to Webster county, Iowa, in 1868, where he engaged extensively in farming and feeding stock, and commenced the mercantile business in 1874. Moved to Essex in 1877, erected a large

brick store building, and is now carrying the largest stock of goods in Essex. He also owns a farm and a half interest in an elevator. Was married to Christine Hedberg in 1862. Have had six children: Josephine, Emma, Sophia, Hanna, Oscar and Harry.

MOORE, W. H. C., M. D.; born in Galena, Illinois, in 1841. Attended Monmouth College four years, and Union College, N. Y., one year, Michigan University one year, and Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in 1867. Commenced the practice of medicine at Savannah, Illinois. Thence he moved to Canton, Illinois, in 1869. Came to Page county in 1871, locating on a farm in Fremont township. Moved to Essex in 1876, and is now devoting his whole time to his profession. Mr. M. and Miss Carrie E. Shaw, of Maquoketa, Iowa, united in marriage in 1872. They have had four children: Lillian Mary, Austin F., Roy, Charles J. Mr. Moore enjoys a liberal practice.

NYE, JOHN P., merchant, Essex; born in the state of New York in the year 1851. He received his early education at the hands of his mother, who had been a school teacher. Subsequently he attended the Lowell Commercial College, in that state. He learned the trade of a machinist, following that occupation for a number of years. In 1870 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, working at his trade until 1874, when he came to Essex, and became a member of the firm of Nye & Moore, engaging in the dry goods and grocery business. Mr. N. was married in 1876 to Miss Lucy Hoel, of Omaha, from which union they have two children: Julia and Dora.

NELSON, N. W., P. O. Essex, confectioner and sewing machine agent; born in Henry county, Illinois, August 29, 1851, his father being the first Swede in Henry county. He lived there with his father on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he began work for himself at general labor on a farm. He clerked in a store one year, and moved to Essex in the fall of 1875, and clerked in a store about two and a half years. He went into the sewing machine business in the spring of 1878. He was also in the grocery business, for several years. During that time he was in partnership with the following parties, viz: Brown, Pearson, and Anderson. He finally set up for himself in the confectionery and sewing machine business, which he has followed ever since. Mr. Nelson and Malony opened the first restaurant in Essex in 1875. He was married September 7, 1880, to Miss Laura Iliff, of Essex, born in New Jersey, August 13, 1858. Mr. Nelson owns a lot and dwelling house, store room and barber shop on Main street in Essex.

NORTH, WILLIAM, farmer, section 36, P. O. Essex; born October, 1821, in Champaign county, Ohio. Was educated in the common schools of the county, in which he was born. He came to Iowa in 1856 and located at Iowa City, where he lived until 1870, in which year he came to Page county, and located where he now lives. He is the owner of 1420 acres of Page county's finest lands, the most of which is under cultivation. He was married in October, 1842, to Miss W. Weed, who died in October, 1869, leaving a family of seven children: Lucy, Ida, Melissa, Hattie and Neva, living, and two deceased—Hiram and California. Was married again, to Mrs. Elizabeth Carwin, by which union they have had one child: Lyman. Mrs. North was the mother of two children by her first husband: Alta B. and William B., living.

NICHOLS, CORNELIUS, druggist, P. O. Essex; born in Andover, Henry county, Illinois, April 2, 1842. Came to Page county, in 1875. Enlisted in company H, 1st Illinois light artillery, April 21, 1864. He participated in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and at Atlanta. Was taken prisoner July 22, 1864, and released April 1, 1865, having been in Andersonville and other of the southern prisons. Was mustered out June 14, 1865. Married Miss Deborah J. Bryant, a native of Illinois, February 6, 1877. They have three children: Elbert S., William L. and Elsa May, the last named deceased.

PRYOR, W. C., druggist, P. O. Essex; born in Tennessee, October 14, 1847. Came to Iowa in 1877, settling at Riverton, and engaging in the drug business. In 1880 came to Essex, in the same occupation. Married to Miss Carrie Snyder, a native of Illinois, March 5, 1878. He was in the confederate service for two years, entering when fifteen years of age. He was three times taken prisoner during his term of service.

POE, D. A., lumber dealer and grain buyer, Essex; born in Maryland in 1844, and twenty years later went to Galesburg, Illinois, engaging in the grocery business until 1875. In that year he went to Essex, entering into the firm of Alden & Poe as Junior member. Mr. Poe was married in February, 1877 to Miss Bessie Soutar, of Galesburg, Illinois. They are the parents of one child: James F.

ROSS, FRANK, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Essex; born in Ohio in the year 1839. Educated in Henry College, Illinois. Came to this state in the fall of 1874. He now lives on a fine farm of eighty acres, and is the owner. In 1862 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Morrison, from which marriage has resulted the birth of five children: Uriella, Lula, Maud, Frank, and Lawrence. Mr. Ross is a man

calculated to win the respect of all who know him, and enjoys the entire confidence of his neighbors. He is a worthy man.

REED, W. N., farmer, section 32; born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1838. In 1850 went to Rock Island, Illinois. Came to Page county in 1872. Married Miss M. J. Warma, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has four children: Charles E., Willie D., S. B., and Nellie A. Owns 120 acres.

ROLLO, FRANK, farmer, P. O. Essex; born in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, March 17, 1842. Came to Iowa in 1866, and in 1871 went to Kansas. Returned to Iowa, Ida county, in 1874, and to Page county in 1879. Was married to Miss Violette Hall, October 5, 1862. They have three children: Albert, William E. and Coria. Enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin, company K, September 4, 1861, serving with that regiment one year. Was in the battles of Fredericktown and New Madrid, Missouri. Discharged in September, 1862. Re-enlisted January 1, 1864, in company D, 95th Illinois infantry, and was mustered out in December, 1865.

SELBY, ALONZO, farmer and stock raiser, section 3, P. O. Essex; born in Indiana, in 1844, where he received his education. He moved in the fall of 1870 to Cass county, Iowa, and from thence to Page county, where he has since resided. He is the owner of 133 acres of excellent land. Was married in 1867 to R. J. Brewer. Has five brothers and two sisters. Mr. Selby entered the service of his country August 12, 1863. He was wounded at Chicamauga, and taken prisoner, suffering privation and hunger in five confederate prisons: Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence. After being held a prisoner seventeen months, he was exchanged. Was mustered out in June, 1865, returning to his home in Indiana.

STOOPS, P. F., farmer, section 20; born in Green county, Ohio, in 1830. Lived in Clinton and Warren counties until 1834. Came to Page county in 1877. Married Miss S. Whetsel, a native of Warren county, Ohio. Have five children: Rebecca, Minnie E., Charles A., James F. and Elizabeth A. Owns 160 acres.

STILL, D. H., miller, P. O. Essex; born in Green county, November 3, 1837. Came to Iowa in October, 1856, to Fremont county in 1870, and to Essex in 1878. Was married May 31, 1857, to Miss C. F. Horton, a native of Ohio. They have six children: W. W., Francis E., George, Robert, A. L. and Fred. D. Enlisted in company H, Fifth Indiana in-

fantry. Was in numerous battles, among them: Elizabethtown, Florence, Pulaski, Columbus, Franklin and Nashville. Discharged September 7, 1865.

SEARLE, JAMES, mason, P. O. Essex; born in England, October 5, 1846. Came to America in 1872, and to Page county in 1876. Married Miss Elizabeth Thayers, a native of England, October 24, 1867. They are the parents of four children: Alice G., Edward, May and Grace.

STARKEY, A., farmer, section 28; born in Sullivan county, Indiana, July 25, 1841. Came to Iowa in 1855, and in 1862 moved to Page county. Married Miss Mary Huntsman, a native of Mills county, Iowa, March 29, 1856. They have four children living: Armstren M., Blueford A., Margaret A. and Dora. Was severely injured by injudicious whipping on the part of a teacher, while a school boy, from the effects of which he has never permanently recovered.

THOMAS, GEORGE W., clerk, P. O. Essex; born in Washington county, Ind., January 30, 1850. Moved with his grandfather to Page county, Iowa, in the fall of 1855. Lived with his grandfather on a farm until 1869. Moved to Clarinda at the age of nineteen and began teaching the same year. Attended the graded schools of Clarinda. Moved to Essex in the spring of 1872. Taught the first school in Essex. Followed teaching until 1880. Had charge of the graded school in Essex in 1879. Was married May 28, 1874, to Miss Chattie Johnson, of Hepburn, Page county, Iowa, born in Clarinda, November 10, 1854. Owns lot number 628, and dwelling house on Main street in the town of Essex.

TAVERNER, JOSEPH; born in Devonshire, England. Was educated in the common and high schools of that country. His father was a butcher and Mr. T. learned that trade. In 1867 his father made an assignment of his property to his son. Mr. T. now commenced business on a larger scale, running a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres in connection with his shop. Emigrated to the United States in 1873. Became a Mason the same year, and is still a member of that order. He located in Nebraska City, but after a residence of four years in that city, came to Essex, where he is now doing business. Was married to Josephine Bray. They have had five children, of whom one is now living. He served in the cavalry in England seven years.

WARNER, G. B., farmer, section 19; born in Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1853. Came to Page county in 1874. Was married to Miss Ada Blair in 1872. They have three children: Clema, Bertha and Delos. Owns a farm of 160 acres, all improved, with orchards and fine buildings.

WOLFE, G. N.; born in Pennsylvania in 1849. Moved with his parents to Rock Island, Illinois, when six years of age. He attended the common schools of that city, and while yet young learned the carpenter trade. When fourteen years old he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois, and one year later participated in the battle of Goldsborough. Came to Clarinda in 1869. Spent the following two years traveling through Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, and then returned to Pennsylvania. Moved back to Iowa in 1875. This time he engaged in farming in Nodaway township. Unfortunately this was the year of the grasshoppers, and he lost his crop. The next year he moved to Essex, where he has remained, doing a thriving business at his trade. Was married in 1876 to Miss Sadie Thomas, by whom he is the father of two children: Claude and Walter S. He reckons his ancestry as far back as the gallant Gen. Wolfe, who was killed in the taking of Quebec.

WEBSTER, B. M., M. D.; was born near Racine, Ohio, in 1848. His father moved to Illinois when he was 10 years old, and from there to Benton county, Iowa, in 1862. He was educated at Cornell College; read medicine at Belle Plaine, Iowa, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1869. Commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1869, in Clarinda. Moved to Shenandoah in 1870, where he continued practicing until 1875, when, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to give up his practice. Moved to Essex, and commenced banking, as a member of the firm of B. M. Webster and O. A. Rogers. In January, 1879, Mr. Rogers went to Clarinda, and Mr. Webster continued the business under the name of B. M. Webster. Mr. Webster is doing business in a fine brick building, which he built in 1877. Married Miss Kittie Burnet, of Blairs-town Iowa, in 1869. They have had two children, one only now living.

ZOOK, J. M., engineer, P. O. Essex; born in Johnson county, Indiana, September 12, 1844. Went to Missouri in 1856, to Nebraska in 1858, back to Missouri in 1860, to Nebraska in 1863, to Fremont county, Iowa in 1875, to Page county in 1877. Was married March 13, 1863, to Miss Z. P. Van Curan, by whom he has one child living; W. M. Enlisted in the 5th Missouri, and subsequently in company C, 35th Missouri infantry. Was discharged in February, 1863.

TARKIO TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, MARGARET J., farmer, section 3, P. O. Bingham; born in 1828, in York county, Pennsylvania, remaining in that state, and receiving her education, until 1851, when she moved to Ohio. Remained there seven years, when she located in Henry county, Illinois, where she lived three years. She then came to Page county, locating on her present farm. She was married in 1846, to Thomas P. Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania. They had seven children as the fruit of this union: Rebecca A., James P., William J., Hugh M., Emma J., Clara E. and Charley.

BURRIGHT, JOHN D., farmer, section 31, P. O. Bingham; born February 22, 1847, in Ogle county, Illinois. Received his education in the common schools and Dixon's Academy. Came to Page county in 1874. Enlisted March 3, 1864, in company I, 140th Illinois infantry. Was discharged at Camp Fry, Chicago. Married Miss Emma Esbbough, December, 1869. They are the parents of five children: Metta F., Ida E., Lena E., Solomon M. and Nettie C.

BREWER, O. H., farmer, section 20, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Randolph county, North Carolina. When twelve years of age he moved with his parents to Washington county, Indiana, where he lived until 1849, when he went to Carroll county, Illinois. He resided in Carroll county until coming to Page county, Iowa, in 1869, settling in Tarkio township. Owns 346 acres of excellent land. Married in October, 1831, to Miss Lucinda Starks, who died August 23, 1833, leaving one child, who died in the army.

BREWER, J. R. farmer, section 17, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Washington county, Indiana, May 4, 1845. When four years of age he moved to Carroll county, Illinois, where he resided until coming to Page county. Married April 4, 1874, to Miss Isidora Snodderly, a native of Page county. They have two children: Guy A. and Maud.

BREWER, I. W., farmer, section 19, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Washington county, Indiana, October 9, 1840, where he remained until 1848, when he moved with his parents to Carroll county, Illinois. Came to Page county in the spring of 1869. Was married October 20, 1867, to Miss A. L. Westfall, a native of Clay county, Illinois. They have one child: Austin O.

EDWARDS, J. V., farmer, section 20, P. O. Tarkio; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1825. Lived there until 1865, when he went to Knox county, Illinois. Came to Page county in 1872, settling in Page City. Entered the service of the United States in company K, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania infantry, in February, 1864. Was discharged on account of disability in March, 1865. Was married October 22, 1846, to Miss Louisa Aker. They are the parents of eight children: Sarah E., Daniel L., Rebecca, James H., John W., Emma J., Rosa F. and one deceased.

HARLIN, J. B., farmer, section 16; born in McDonough county, Illinois, August 21, 1854. Settled in Page county, Iowa, in 1874. Was married to Miss Mary M. Larabee, November 31, 1879. Mr. Harlan is still a young man, but one of great energy and noble purposes.

JONES, JEREMIAH, farmer, section 21, P. O. Tarkio; born in Morgan county, Ohio, September 21, 1846. When six years of age he moved with his father's family to Henry county, Illinois, where he resided until 1876, when he came to Page county, Iowa. Enlisted in the federal army January 21, 1864, in company H, Ninth Illinois cavalry. Was in numerous engagements during his time of service. Married October 12, 1869, to Miss E. J. Galloway, a native of Illinois. They have three children: John M., William J. and Carrie C.

KING, JAMES K., farmer, section 33, P. O. Tarkio; born June 15, 1831, in Summit county, Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the common school. He learned the carpenter's and wagon maker's trade of his father, who was an excellent mechanic. He came to Iowa, fixing upon his present location in 1869. He has held the offices of township auditor for two years, and of justice of the peace for four years. He was married December 18, 1838, to Miss Harriet Lanning, a native of Pennsylvania. They have nine children, six living: Columbia, George W., Bart. H., Lettie, Skiles A. and Jordan.

MAXON, THOMAS R., farmer, section 16, P. O. Essex; born in New York, July 1, 1826, and until 1860 New York remained his state of residence. He then went to Boone county, Illinois, remaining until 1871, when he located in Page county. He was married April 28, 1869, to Miss Eliza M. Kellogg. They have five children, four living: F. Adelia, Frank T., J. Isabella, and Emily G.

MILLER, WOLF, farmer, P. O. Tarkio; born in Anderson county, Tennessee, October 20, 1837, and lived there until 1840, then moved with

his parents to Platte county, Missouri. Here he received a common school education. In 1852 he came to Iowa. Enlisted in the United States army August 11, 1862, in company F, twenty-third Iowa infantry, and was in all the battles in which that regiment fought. He was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Martha J. Harrell, a native of Tennessee. They have two children, Louis E. and one unnamed. Mr. Miller came from one of the first families to settle in Tarkio township, and is fully conversant with all its wonderful career of progress.

McNUTT, ALEXANDER, farmer, section 11, P. O. Clarinda; born in the state of Ohio, in 18—. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common school. When he was fifteen years of age he came with his parents to this county, and has since been a continuous resident of the same. He is one of a family of fifteen children. Both of his parents were natives of Virginia.

MILLER, R. C., farmer, section 29, P. O. Tarkio; born June 25, 1838, in Anderson county, Tennessee. Was there raised and educated in the common school. Came with his parents to Iowa in 1854. Mr. Miller located on his present farm in 1869. He enlisted in company F, First Nebraska infantry, June 17, 1861. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Port Jackson and other skirmishes. Was honorably discharged November 10, 1864. Was married August 16, 1860, to Miss J. E. McDonald, by whom he has three children: Revel E., Nellie E. and Maud M. He owns a fine farm, and has it under excellent management.

McGHEE, ANDREW, farmer, section 34, P. O. Tarkio; born June 17, 1833, in Lake county, Ohio. He received his education in the common schools of the county, learning, meantime, the trade of a founder. In 1852 he came to Iowa, locating on his present farm. He has held the offices of justice of the peace and road supervisor, and is now school director. Was married March 25, 1858, to Miss S. M. Shockey, by whom he has six children: Thomas A., William H., Carrie P., Charles L., T. A. and Eva M. Owns eighty-eight acres of fine land.

NELSON, CHARLES, farmer, section 13, P. O. Clarinda; born in Sweden in 1839, receiving his education in the common schools of that country. Emigrated to America in 1867, locating in this county. He has by industry possessed himself of a farm of 160 acres. Married Miss S. Peterson, a native of Sweden, in 1860. They are the parents of four children: Peter, Charles E., Fred. and William. Mr. Nelson and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

SNODDERLY, JOHN, farmer, section 23, P. O. Tarkio; born November 2, 1836, in Anderson county, Tennessee. Went with his parents to Platte county, Missouri, in 1842, remaining until 1853, when he settled in Tarkio township. Enlisted August 9, 1862, in company F, 23d Iowa infantry, fighting bravely in all the battles in which his regiment participated. Was married to Miss Mary A. Kennel, April 20, 1871. They have two children: James W. and Mahala F. Owns a fine farm, under a high state of cultivation.

SEDERBORG, ANDREW, farmer, section 2, P. O. Essex; born in Sweden, in 1851. Was educated in the exceptionally fine common schools of that country. Came to America in 1871, and located on his present farm two years later. He was married to Miss E. C. Johnson, a native of Sweden, in 1873. They have four children: S. E. W., C. J. H., Frank A. T. and Emma M. C. The farm of Mr. Sederborg comprises 67 acres, and is under a high state of cultivation.

STRAW, LEWIS, farmer, section eight, P. O. Essex; born in Green county, Wisconsin, July 14, 1853. Was there raised and educated in the common schools. Came to Iowa in 1874, and two years later located on his present farm. He was married in 1876 to Miss A. James, by whom he has two children: Myrtle and Minnie. His farm is in fine condition, and a monument of his industry and perseverance.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM, farmer, section 26, P. O. Tarkio; born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1822. He is one of a family of eleven children. As a man Mr. Simpson enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and his character, in strictness of integrity and purity of purpose, is worthy of all imitation.

SPUNANGLE, W. J., farmer, section 25, P. O. Clarinda; born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, January 10, 1839. Grew to manhood on a farm and was educated in the common schools. Has followed farming principally ever since. He moved to McDonough county, Illinois, at the age of seventeen and remained five years. Enlisted in company C, 1st engineer regiment of the west, August 12, 1861 for a term of three years, or during the war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, August 18, 1864. He was in the following principal battles: siege of New Madrid, Missouri, helped to cut the canal around Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, and the evacuation of Corinth. Was captured at Iuka, kept ten days a prisoner, and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He returned to his regiment shortly after and served to the expiration of the three years. He was married January 12, 1865, to Miss

Mary A. Gilson, of McDonough county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children: their names in order are Alice J., Emma B., Charles H., Ada and Eva, all living. Mr. Spunangle owns a farm of 120 acres, all enclosed and under cultivation.

TEMPEST, WILLIAM, coal miner, P. O. Tarkio; born in England, February 14, 1831. Is a self-educated man. Came to America in 1856, locating in Illinois. Came to Page county in 1877, owning at the present time 107 acres of coal-land in Marion county, Iowa. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Tarkio township, and other farm property valued at five thousand dollars.

WESTERGREN, A. G., farmer, section 11, P. O. Essex; born in Sweden in 1845. He was raised to manhood in that country, receiving his education in its common schools. Came to America in 1870 and located on his present farm in 1880. Has a fine farm with all modern improvements in the way of machinery.

YOUNG, J. L., farmer, P. O. Essex; born April 18, 1846, in Knox county, Illinois. When quite young went with his parents to Wisconsin, in whose common schools his education was received. He enlisted in 1864 in company G, First Wisconsin Cavalry, ranking as corporal. Was in all the battles in which that regiment engaged. Came to Page county, Iowa, in 1874, locating on his present farm. He was married September 26, 1869, to Miss Eunice Straw, a native of Wisconsin. They have four children: Dora, Lacie and Lewis. The youngest not yet named.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

BADGER, E. P., mill owner, section 29, P. O. Hepburn, Iowa; born in Trumbull county, Ohio, A. D., 1842. Emigrated with his father's family in 1844 to Washington county, Iowa, where he grew up to mature manhood, and followed the business of farming. He was married to Lizzie Dyarmon, of the same county, in 1863. By this union they have four children living: Minnie O., John O., Clarence V., and Alva R., and one deceased, Martha J. He with his family emigrated to Atchison county, Missouri, in 1870, where he purchased land and improved a farm, and soon after erected a flouring mill, where he continued business seven years. He sold his possessions at this point, and purchased his present location, during the winter of 1877, near Hepburn, on the Nodaway river,

where he has erected a fine flouring mill; supplied with a never-failing water power, and is doing a flourishing business. His enterprise is highly appreciated by the surrounding community.

BEAVERS, SELDON, farmer, section 22, owns 240 acres, P. O. Hepburn; born November 10, 1819, in Highland county, Ohio. His education was limited to that obtainable from the common schools. He came to Iowa in 1853, locating where he now resides. He is a man of strict integrity, of uncompromising political faith—having always voted the Democratic ticket since the existence of the party—and enjoys the highest esteem of his friends and neighbors. Has been honored with the trust of several township offices, and is now one of its trustees. Was married November 1, 1840, to Miss Rachel W. Spargus, a native of Highland county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children: Rhoda (wife of Samuel Rodenbaugh of Kansas), Calvin S., Sallie (wife of H. Lovelace of Kansas), James, Lydia M. (wife of Amos Beaver), Delilah (wife of W. Epperson), and Mary A. (wife of Thomas Epperson).

CRUSE, HIRAM, farmer, section 25, P. O. Villisca; was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1820, where he was raised. He was married to Mary McVicker, of the same county, December 10, 1841, by which union they have had twelve children, all living: Catharine, John, Anna, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Hiram J., William, Douglas, Richard, Denis, Mary A. and Seymour. Two daughters, Elizabeth and Anna, are married and reside in Illinois. In 1844 Mr. Cruse emigrated with his family to Fulton county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm, on which he resided eight years, then sold out and emigrated to Texas, and remained two years, and finding the climate and customs of that country less congenial to his feelings, he returned to Schuyler county, Illinois, where he re-invested in a good farm, and continued his calling until 1875, when he sold his farm and emigrated to Wapello county, Iowa, where he located for two years, then sold again and purchased his present farm in this county, on which he located in the fall of 1876, and has a well improved farm of one hundred acres, a nice young orchard and native grove about the premises.

DODDS, REV. DAVID, P. O. Hepburn; born December 19, 1838, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Is a man of fine education; educated classically at Westminster College, theologically at Alleghany City and medically at Florence, New Jersey. Married to Miss Mary E. Dodds, May 2, 1871. Immediately after his marriage he entered the ministry, in which he has remained until the present time. Mr. Dodds has served charges at Chillicothe, Ohio, New York City, Butler, Pennsylvania, East Brady and Fairview. Came to Page county in 1877, and is now located at Hepburn. He has three children living: Carrie E., Vida and Pearl.

GORDAN, W. H., justice of the peace and grain dealer, P. O. Hepburn; was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 27, 1843, where he was raised, receiving a common school education and followed the occupation of farming. He emigrated to this county in the spring of 1866, where he has resided ever since. He was married in April, 1869, to Miss Lucinda Ward, of Brownsville, Nebraska, by which union they have four children, all living: Anna C., Henry W., William S. and Elma E. He has resided in Hepburn two years. Mr. Gordon has filled several township offices in his township. His grandfather participated in the war of 1812, and he, himself, entered the United States service at the beginning of the late war, by enlisting in the Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry volunteers, July 4, 1861, where he served to the close of the war, serving both in the sixteenth and seventeenth corps of the army of the Tennessee. Participated in Sherman's march to the sea, thence to Virginia and on to Washington where the grand review was held.

KELLEY, WILLIAM, farmer, section 19, P. O. Hepburn; born August 23, 1849, in Adams county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. Came from Ohio to Page county in 1875, and has since been a continuous resident. Was married to Mrs. B. A. Robbins, originally Miss Smith, the mother of four children by her first husband: L. Lincoln, Elizabeth, Jane and Ransom. Mr. Kelley was born and bred a farmer, and has followed that occupation all his life, with what success his present fine farm attests.

MOFFITT, HUGH, farmer, section 24, P. O. Villisca, Iowa; was born in North Carolina, December 4, 1821, where he was raised on a farm by Quaker parents. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Crovan of the same state, by which union they have ten children, living: Elizabeth L., Isaiah Q., Thomas J., Nancy R., Sarah M., John H., George W., Minerva E. and Emma E. Deceased: Prudence E., Rebecca J., and Mary L. William R. and Isaiah D. are married, and reside in the southeast part of Kan. Elizabeth L. Dunn, a married daughter, lives in the northeast part of Kansas. The balance of the family live in Iowa. Mr. Moffitt with his family emigrated to Iowa in 1854. Located in Pottawatomie county where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he located his present farm, which is highly improved, consisting of 294 acres, with large orchard. His daughters Elizabeth and Nancy R., also sons William R., Isaiah D. and Thomas J., are married. He descended from English parentage, who were among the early colonists. J. H. Moffitt, his son, a young man of prepossessing, industrial habits, and enterprising traits of character, aids materially in the management of the home farm.

MITCHELL, MRS. LYDIA L., farmer, section 2, owns 100 acres of fine land, P. O. Villisca; born March 23, 1822, in Pennsylvania. Her early life was passed among the scenes and incidents common to the farmer's life. In 1838 she came with her father's family to Crawford county, Ohio. She was married on the 20th of August, 1841, to William Leasure, a native of Ohio. He died July 15, 1845, leaving her with a family of three children, one of whom is now living, Nancy A., wife of Benjamin Draper, Page county. She married Mr. J. B. Mitchell, a native of Vermont, on May 2, 1847. Mr. Mitchell died June 26, 1876, leaving her a family of six children: of these the following are living: Mary E. (wife of S. W. Baker), Rosetta J. (wife of Joseph Frist), John A., Susan R. and William.

MOORE, MRS. SARAH, widow of John Moore, farmer, section 9; born in Adams county, Ohio, 18—. Married to John Moore, in 1838, by whom she had the following children: Millie, Edward, Margaret, Anderson, John, Thomas, Eliza and Austin, (twins), Benjamin and Catharine. James is deceased. Mrs. Moore came to Page county with her husband—who died April 27, 1874—in 1858. They located on their present farm in 1864. The youngest son, Benjamin, manages the farm. He is a man of more than ordinary business ability, and of sterling worth; respected and loved by all who know him.

OSBORN, WILLIAM, farmer, section 36, P. O. Hawleyville; born January 6, 1825, in Morgan county, Ohio. His early life was passed on a farm, and his education received in the common schools of the state. He came first to Iowa in 1849, on a prospecting tour, carefully looking over the country from Keokuk to Oskaloosa. Finding nothing satisfactory to him, he returned to Ohio, remaining until 1852, when he again came to Iowa, with small means, which he increased at labor by the month on farms. In connection with his brother, Dr. Osborn, late of Council Bluffs, he purchased a small farm, which was improved until the fall of 1855. He then purchased the farm he at present owns. The winters of 1855-6-7-8 were spent in teaching school. Mr. Osborn has filled several township positions of trust, thus testifying to the universal esteem and high respect in which he is held. He was married March 27, 1856, to Miss Caroline Mead, in Clarke county, Missouri. She was a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania. They have had five children, of whom three are living: Corry B., Almena and Lorena. Owns 170 acres of good land.

ORME, MRS. ELIZABETH, farmer, section 36, P. O. Hawleyville; born December 13, 1812, in Belmont county, Ohio. There she grew to

womanhood, and was educated in the common schools. Married William Orme, November 19, 1833, who was a native of Maryland, born April 6, 1808. In 1839 they moved to Knox county, Ohio, remaining until 1854, when they came to Iowa, and located at Oskaloosa, Mr. Orme entering the grocery business. In 1855 came to Page county, and located near where she now lives. Her husband died November 20, 1874, leaving her with a family of eight children: Nathan, William H., Martha E., John W., and the remainder since deceased. She is still an active and very intelligent lady, caring for her farm, and conducting all its affairs.

ORME, NATHAN, farmer, section 36, P. O. Villisca; born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 24, 1836. His father moved to Knox county, Ohio, when Nathan was three years of age. where he resided fifteen years. In 1851 his parents came to Oskaloosa, Iowa. Nathan remained in Iowa but one year, when he returned to Ohio, remaining eighteen months. He was married April 23, 1857, to Miss Lucina Sharp, a native of Ohio. In the month of June in the same year he came to Page county, locating on his present farm. The ability and integrity of Mr. Orme are both witnessed by the fact that he has had several township offices of trust. He has had quite a family of children, the following living: William M., Mary E., Emma B., Louie May, Eva E. and B. N.

PLATTER, E. A., farmer, section 4, P. O. Villisca; born in Highland county, Ohio, May 27, 1837. Received a more than ordinary education. Was married to John P. West, February 1, 1859. By this union she had three children, one living: Frank B. She came with her husband to Page county in March, 1859, locating on the present farm of 324 acres. Her husband died April 26, 1865. September 25, 1867, she was married to Mr. A. Platter, of Ross county, Ohio, by whom she became the mother of two children, William and Sarah. This husband died February 19, 1874. She has resided in Villisca until the spring of the present year, when she came to the farm to look after her interests there.

REED, HAMILTON, farmer, section 26, P. O. Villisca; born in Vigo county, Indiana, August 27, 1842, where he received a common school education. Was married to Miss Isabel Johnson, of same county, October 18, 1866. They have three children, all living: William A., Lucinda and Eva L. He emigrated to this county, and located on his present farm in April, 1866. Has a farm of 120 acres, well improved, and a thriving young orchard of 100 trees bearing. He enlisted in company F, Eighty-fifth Indiana infantry during the late war, and served three years in the department of the Cumberland. Participated in Sherman's march to the sea, and afterward returned to Tennessee. and participated in the important

battles there. Was taken prisoner at Thompson's Station, near Spring Hill, and made to suffer the hospitalities of Libby Prison for 26 days. He is of English descent. His father is one of the early settlers of his county in Indiana, and is now one of its oldest living citizens. His grandfather was in the war 1812, as well as frontier war with the Indians. His great-grandfather Reed was a member of the continental congress, while his grandfather on his mother's side participated in the great war of the Revolution.

SWISHER, PETER, farmer, section 13, P.O. Villisca; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1836, where he was raised and educated. He enlisted in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry and served six months. The regiment was then reorganized, and he re-enlisted for three years, and was discharged at the close of the war, after a service of two years, the regiment being attached to General Sherman's cavalry command. He went into the service a private, and was promoted to regimental commissary sergeant. Participated in many of the important battles in Virginia, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, July, 1865. He was married to Miss Ann R. Kriner, of Maryland, in 1868, by which union they have four children living: Charles B., Emma Kate, Julia and Blanch. Have lost one: Florence May. He, with his family, emigrated to this county, where he now lives, in 1869. He has a well-improved farm of 120 acres; also 36 acres of timber in Taylor county. Has held the office of justice of the peace and other offices of trust in his township.

VANDEVENDER, PHILIP, farmer, section 34, P. O. Hepburn; born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1835. His father's family emigrated to the state of Indiana in 1837, and was one of the frontier settlers of that state for about fourteen years. He moved to this county in 1854, where his family was grown up; and after a sojourn of twenty years, he returned to old Hoosier, leaving his son Philip to manage the Iowa farm, who had established his capabilities by his many adventures across the Nodaway before it was bridged, in search of a life partner, whom he found, who to-day enters into the joys, as well as the adversities of his life, a genial companion. He was married to Miss Nancy C. Harris, of Page county, October 23, 1860, by which union they have two children living: Elizabeth and Louis. Have lost three. His farm consists of 160 acres of land finely improved and well stocked, and 40 acres of timber. He suffered many of the hardships endured by the early settlers, when the wolf and the wild deer roamed at will over the prairie. His grandfathers participated in the revolutionary war.

WISE, JONATHAN, farmer, section 12, P. O. Villisca; born February

12, 1839, in Monroe county, Ohio. In 1856, his parents moved to Jackson county, West Virginia, in the common schools of which state he received the larger part of his education. In 1861, he moved back to Monroe county, and in July of that year enlisted in company D, Twenty-seventh Illinois infantry, serving until March, 1865. He was severely wounded in the charge of Ruff's mill, and left for dead on the battle-field, but survived the wound. He participated in many of the famous battles in which his regiment was engaged. In 1868 he came to Iowa, locating in this township, where he has since continuously resided. He was married December 15, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Rake, a native of Monroe county, Ohio. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Minnie E., William D., Ida Bell and Orlie V.

WEST, ALBERT P., farmer, section 3, P. O. Villisca; born November 18, 1854, in Knox county, Illinois. He was left without a mother when eight months old. His father, shortly after the death of young West's mother, moved to Montgomery county, and placed his son in the care of his grand-parents. In 1862 he again joined his father, to come to Iowa in the same year. In March, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary A. Bumgorner, a native of Highland county, Ohio. She was educated in both common and high school, finishing her education at Tabor College, Fremont county, Iowa. By his union with Miss Bumgorner he has two children: Elizabeth and Bessie: Owns 120 acres of land.

WASSON, MIRIAM E., farmer, section 16, P. O. Hepburn; born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1830. She here matured, receiving a common school education. She came to Page county with her brother, Ezra Quimby, in December, 1853, making her home with her mother near Hawleyville, until her marriage with Peter Beaver in 1855, by whom she had six children: Charles V., Sarah J., Eliza A. and Sylvia B., and two deceased. This husband died in October, 1865. On February 1, 1869, she was married to Thomas Wasson, by whom she has three children, one of whom is living, Louis L. Mr. Wasson, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 6, 1815, when he was ten years of age went with his parents to Indiana. In 1856 he went to Livingston county, Missouri. He was first married in October, 1836, by which marriage he became the father of fifteen children.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ARTMAN, O. P., farmer and iron manufacturer, section 28; born September 1, 1815, in Ulster county, New York. When he was ten years old went to work in an iron foundry, and was employed in that business a number of years. Was married to Miss Caroline Williams, July 3, 1842, by the Rev. Ensign Stover, of the M. E. church. He continued in the manufacturing business until 1853, when Mrs. Artman died, August 27. Then he went to Illinois, where he was married to Miss Lucy Darly, by the Rev. Cowder, of the M. E. church, of Marshall county, Illinois. He came to Iowa in 1876, and located in Washington township. Joined the M. E. church November 3, 1834. Has served as Sabbath school superintendent for a number of years, taking great interest in that work.

BEDFORD, MARK G., farmer, section 30, P. O. Walkerville; born April 20, 1839, in the parish of Lincolnshire, England. Remained with his parents until twenty-one years old. Was then married to Miss Annie Franks. In the same year emigrated to the United States and located in Wisconsin, where his wife died in 1871. In 1875 he came to his present location in Washing township. In 1878 was again married to Miss Medea Shaffer. Mr. Bedford has never had the benefits of an education, nevertheless is an intelligent man and respected by all who know him.

HART, CHARLES, farmer, section 12, P. O. Coin; born in 1844 near Cleveland, Ohio. His mother died when he was quite young. At her death his father enlisted in the Mexican war, and has never been heard of since. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in company A, Second Illinois Cavalry. He was engaged in the battles of Mobile, and Baton Rouge. Was married to Miss Lucy Hileman in April, 1867. He came to Page county in the same year and located in Washington township. He owns 400 acres of well-improved land, all gained since coming to the state.

HARRIS, ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born near McComb, Illinois, September 1, 1836. Lived with his parents until twenty-two years old. He remained in that locality until twenty-seven years old, when he enlisted in company L, 7th regiment Illinois cavalry, and served nine months and was discharged and sent home to McComb. In 1863 moved to Adams county, Illinois and remained there about two years when he came to his present location in Washington township. He was married to Miss Matilda Spiker, September 14, 1872. Mrs. Harris was born in 1851, in Hancock county, Illinois. They have five chil-

dren: Ruby M., Louis A., Loy E., Melvina and ARTHUR GARFIELD, THE BABY. Mr. Harris owns 480 acres of land, all in cultivation, and is an enterprising, industrious man.

HOUSER, ROBERT C., farmer, section 3, P. O. Blanchard; born February 8, 1849, near Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of twelve years, his parents moved to Champaign county, Illinois, where he resided with his parents until twenty-one years old. In 1874 he came to Page county, Iowa, and located in Washington township. Was married to Miss Priscilla E. Hahn, by the Rev. Samuel Farlow, of the M. E. church. Mrs. Houser was born September 17, 1857, near Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. Houser owns 320 acres of land, all under cultivation. Has one child, born February 19, 1880.

MARTIN, ROBERT, farmer and stock dealer, section 9; born Sept. 14, 1825, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, living with his parents until 18 years of age. Then he went into the business of lumbering and building. Was married to Miss Margaret Munn, June 4, 1849. Mrs. Martin was born in November, 1832. In the year 1857 came to Lincoln township, Page county, Iowa, and there went into the stock business, and has continued in that ever since. In 1871 he moved to his present location in Washington township. Mrs. Martin died August 25, 1877. Mr. Martin was married to Mrs. Marian Bentley April 13, 1880. Have ten children: Adelia M. (now the wife of Thomas Turnbull), Robert E., Simmonetta M., Plina A., William A., Winfield S., Ella, Myra J., Norma A. and Maggie. Mr. Martin owns 405 acres of land, 400 under cultivation, giving his attention to stock-buying and shipping. He owns a good grist mill. He is a stockholder in the First national bank of Shenandoah and a director of the same.

MERKLE, W. G., farmer, section 8, P. O. Shenandoah; born March 6, 1850, near Shendorf, Wurtemberg, Germany. At the age of seventeen he left home for the United States, going to Defiance, Ohio, and then to Toledo, working at different avocations; thence to Peoria, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for two years. Was married to Miss Caroline S. Knoos, August 14, 1874. He came to his present location in Washington township in 1877. Mrs. Merkle was born in December, 1849. They are the parents of six children: Charles, Johnny, Anna, Mary, Bertha and Freddy. He owns 160 acres of land, 145 acres under plow, the rest pasture.

PAINTER, J. A., farmer, section 29, P. O. Walkerville; born June 11, 1852, in McDonough county, Illinois. Lived with his parents until 1867,

when he went to Johnson county, Missouri. Was employed in the county recorder's office until the fall of 1869, when he returned to McDonough county, and was employed until 1870 in a dry goods store. He then went to Texas, working at the stock business. He again returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1873 he went to San Francisco. Was in the business of abstracts and titles. In the summer of 1878 he came to his present location in Washington township. In the year 1879 he was married to Miss E. May Humphrey, September 2. They have one child: A. Leroy, born July 5, 1880.

PECK, DAVID A., farmer, section 21, P. O. Union Grove; born November 22, 1829, in Toronto, Canada. When he was ten years old his parents emigrated to Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois. In the year 1847 they moved to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, then back to Canada in 1848, when he was married to Miss Eliza Carey, April 17, 1850. In 1852 he left Canada for California, where he followed the stock business. In 1854 he returned to Canada and remained there till the year 1862, when he came to Page county, Iowa, and located in Washington township. He has eleven children, six living and five dead: John L. E., Edward W., Robert E., Joanna E. and Minnie H. Mr. Peck has a farm of 233 acres, 233 in cultivation, the rest timber. Mr. Peck organized the first church in Lincoln township, being placed in the position of supplied minister and assisted in the organization of the first Sabbath school in his neighborhood, which met in 1863.

ROOT, AMOS, farmer, section 18, P. O. Walkerville; born November 19, 1838, at Chilicothe, Illinois. Remained with his parents until twenty years old, when he was married to Miss Alphonsine Sickles, September 12, 1858. In the year 1878 he came to his present location in Washington township. He owns 80 acres of land, all in cultivation. He has six children: William L., Mary, Sarah, Elias W., Fred., and Emily J., died September, 1879.

RICHARDS, THOMAS J., farmer, section 28, P. O. Union Grove; born August 28, 1815, in Maryland. When six years old he went with his parents to Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Suppler, December 29, 1842. In 1852 he went to Jersey county, Illinois. He came to Iowa in 1867, selecting his present location. He has five living children: Curtis E., John R., Eliza E., Mary A., and William L.; two deceased, William Henry and Thomas W.

SHULTZ, WILLIAM, farmer, P. O. Blanchard; born near Galesburg, Illinois, December 31, 1858. His mother died when he was eight years

of age. He was then bound out to a Mr. John Wilson, a farmer, with whom he lived until he was nineteen years of age. In 1873 he came to Iowa, finding employment with Mr. John W. Gibson of Washington township. He is an enterprising, industrious young man of fair education, and noble purposes.

WALKER, FRANCIS M., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born December 18, 1844, in Fonda, New York. When four years old moved to Otsego county, New York; after two years moved back to Fonda county, thence to Cayuga county, remaining there till he enlisted in company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment New York volunteer infantry, and served ten months. Participated in the battles of Hatch's Run, last battle of Petersburg, Rice's Station and Appomattox Court House; was then discharged and returned home to Cayuga, New York. Was married to Miss Mary E. Larome in 1865, by the Rev. Hoffman, of the Lutheran church, of St. Paris, Ohio, and with his bride came to his present location in Washington township. They have six children: C. Theodore, F. Martin, Maud A., Edward N., died August, 1876, Mary Celestia and Essie O.

Constitution of Iowa.

We, the people of the state of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the state of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri—as established by the constitution of that state, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said Mississippi river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is

instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

Sec. 3. The general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes or other rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

Sec. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

Sec. 5. Any citizen of this state, who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state.

Sec. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Sec. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

Sec. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the general assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and

public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

Sec. 11. All offences less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offence, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 12. No person, shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended or refused, when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the state in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Sec. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

Sec. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

Sec. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

Sec. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to

counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Sec. 21. No bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Sec. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

Sec. 23. There shall be no slavery in this state; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Sec. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

Sec. 25. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Every *white** male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this state six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

Sec. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within the state.

Sec. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE III.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Section 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

*Stricken out by a vote of the people at the general election held November 3, 1868.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; and the style of every law shall be: "*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa.*"

Sec. 2. The sessions of the general assembly shall be biennial and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the governor of the state shall, in the meantime, convene the general assembly by proclamation.

Sec. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in Novembr; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

Sec. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of representatives as to residence and citizenship.

Sec. 6. The number of senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

Sec. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualifications, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent

of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the general assembly of a free and independent state.

Sec. 10. Every member of the general assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 11. Senators and representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

Sec. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, (Sunday excepted) the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections if he disapproves thereof.

Sec. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

Sec. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the

public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the general assembly.

Sec. 19. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 20. The governor, judges of the supreme and district courts, and other state officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this state; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

Sec. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Sec. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the general assembly. But offices in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of the justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Sec. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this state, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 25. Each member of the first general assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no general assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

Sec. 26. No law of the general assembly, passed at a regular session,

of a public nature, shall take effect until the fourth day of July next after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the general assembly by which they were passed. If the general assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in the newspapers of the state.

Sec. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

Sec. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Sec. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

Sec. 30. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county or road purposes;

For laying out, opening and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the state; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

Sec. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly.

Sec. 32. Members of the general assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator, (or representative, as the case may be) according to the

best of my ability.” And members of the general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

Sec. 33. The general assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the *white** inhabitants of the state.

Sec. 34. The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the numbers of *white** inhabitants in each.

Sec. 35. The senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the house of representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the state according to the number of *white** inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

Sec. 36. At its first session under this constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the general assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative.

Sec. 37. When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or representative district.

Sec. 38. In all elections by the general assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Iowa.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the general assembly, and shall

*Stricken out by a vote of the people at the general election held November 3d, 1868.

hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the governor. In voting for governor and lieutenant governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as governor and for whom as lieutenant governor. The returns of every election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly.

Sec. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons governor, or lieutenant governor, as the case may be.

Sec. 5. Contested elections for governor, or lieutenant governor, shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Sec. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army and navy of this state.

Sec. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, or at the next election by the people.

Sec. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

Sec. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the general assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the

general assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next general assembly.

Sec. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this state, execute the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Sec. 15. The official term of the governor, and lieutenant governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for governor; and while presiding in the senate, shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a senator, and none other.

Sec. 16. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the general assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

Sec. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Sec. 18. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of governor, the senate shall choose a president *pro tempore*.

Sec. 19. If the lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president *pro tempore* of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

Sec. 20. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the

governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Iowa.

Sec. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Sec. 22. A secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district court, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

Sec. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state; and shall hold their court at such time and place as the general assembly may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court so elected shall be classified so that one judge shall go out of office every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office, under such classification, shall be chief justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the supreme court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the supreme court shall be ineligible to any other office in the state during the term for which they have been elected.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the state.

Sec. 5. The district court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the district court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the supreme court, during the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 6. The district court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdiction, and have jurisdiction in civil and

criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 8. The style of all process shall be, "The state of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Sec. 9. The salary of each judge of the supreme court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each district judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the general assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 10. The state shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the general assembly may reorganize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the supreme court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no reorganization of the districts, or diminution of the number of judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof or increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

Sec. 11. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

Sec. 12. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an attorney general by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of district judge, elect a district attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this state.

ARTICLE VI.—MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia of this state shall be composed of all able-bodied *white** male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

Sec. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace; Provided, That such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

Sec. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE VII.—STATE DEBTS.

Sec. 1. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the state shall never assume or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

Sec. 2. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. All losses to the permanent school, or university fund of this state, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness outhorized by the second section of this article.

Sec. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or de-

*Stricken out by a vote of the people at the general election held November 3, 1868.

fend the state in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

Sec. 6. The legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

Sec. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE VIII.—CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

Sec. 3. The state shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war, for the benefit of the state.

Sec. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

Sec. 5. No act of the general assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto, shall

take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

Sec. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the general assembly may also provide for the establishment of a state bank, with branches.

Sec. 7. If a state bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills and other issues intended for circulation as money.

Sec. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in United States' stocks, or in interest-paying stocks of states in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent. below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of such stocks, to the amount of ten per cent. on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer and to whom.

Sec. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

Sec. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

Sec. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

Sec. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE IX—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

FIRST—EDUCATION.

Section 1. The educational interest of the state, including common schools and other educational institutions shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the lieutenant-governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the state.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the state.

Sec. 3. One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this constitution, the board shall be divided as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

Sec. 4. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the general assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

Sec. 5. The session of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the board, the governor may order a special session.

Sec. 6. The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board and the laws of the state. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the general assembly.

Sec. 7. All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships and school districts as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

Sec. 8. The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions that are instituted, to receive aid from the school or university fund of this state; but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the general assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.

Sec. 9. The governor of the state shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said board.

Sec. 10. The board shall have no power to levy taxes or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the general assembly.

Sec. 11. The state university shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Sec. 12. The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the state through a system of common schools, and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, as aforesaid, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

Sec. 13. The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the general assembly.

Sec. 14. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule, regulation, or law, for the government of common schools or other educational institutions shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be: "Be it enacted by the board of education of the State of Iowa."

Sec. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the general assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the state in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

SECOND—SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Section 1. The educational and school funds and lands shall be under the control and management of the general assembly of this state.

Sec. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the state university. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

Sec. 3. The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an act of con-

gress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

Sec. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent from exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall from time to time provide.

Sec. 5. The general assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of the university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

Sec. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the state and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the general assembly.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with

the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the general assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the general assembly may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention.

ARTICLE XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles, nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of this state, may be organized without additional territory.

Sec. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last state and county tax lists, previous, to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Sec. 4. The boundaries of the state may be enlarged, with the consent of congress and the general assembly.

Sec. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

Sec. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been, or may be granted by congress to this state, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

Sec. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

ARTICLE XII.—SCHEDULE.

Section 1. The constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this constitution into effect.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this constitution shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

Sec. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law, and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had this constitution not been made.

Sec. 4. All fines, penalties or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the state, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the state, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. All bonds executed to the state, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

Sec. 6. The election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

seven, at which time the electors of the state shall elect the governor and lieutenant governor. There shall also be elected at such election the successors of such state senators as were elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the house of representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the general assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Sec. 7. The first election for secretary, auditor and treasurer of state, attorney-general, district judges, members of the board of education, district attorneys, members of congress, and such state officers as shall be elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, (except the superintendent of public instruction,) and such county officers as were elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except prosecuting attorneys, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight: Provided, that the time for which any district judge or other state or county officer elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 8. The first election for judges of the supreme court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Sec. 9. The first regular session of the general assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

Sec. 10. Senators elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the general assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

Sec. 12. The general assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the state into eleven judicial districts, for district court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the members of the general assembly in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 13. This constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this state. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution, "New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the state, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the secretary of state, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of state officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the state of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

Sec. 14. At the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white" from the article on the "Right of Sugrage" shall be separately submitted to the electors of this state, for adoption or rejection, in the manner following, viz: A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box. And those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?' Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?' No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this constitution, then said word "white" shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.

Sec. 14. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the sixth judicial district of this state.

Done in convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

FRIDS-RÖSTER.

När de mäktiga på jorden
Trampa en fëraktad ätt,
Och i sëdern och i norden
Styrkan ëfver allt har rätt:
När den svagare fërtryckte
Svekets dolk i gërdlen bär,
I din egen barm du flyckte
Och slut' frid med verlden der!

Stiger dagen på det hëga,
Blickar glad och fridsäll ner,
Hata ej! hans rena ëga
Djupet af ditt hjerta ser.
Kommer qvällen med sin stjerna,
Qvällen är med friden släkt:
Stäng ditt brëst fër hat, så gerna,
Som din dërr fër nattens fläkt.

Dëm ej straxt den vilsefërda,
Stolte broder, med fërakt!
Icke vägde du den bërda
Odet på hans skuldra lagt,
Icke tålde du de strider,
Som han stridde fër sin dygd,
Icke vet du hvad han lider
Af sin ånger, af sin blygd.

Du som hämd och hat fërkunnar
I din egen himmels namn,
Ser du icke, himlen unnar
Rum åt alla i sin famn.
Om den slutna evighetens
Dolda rådslag, hvad vet du?
Hvem har mätt barmhertighetens
Bottenläsa djup ännu?

Ack hvad gër det, hur vi kalla
Denne far, som dock är vår?
Hvad tillfälligt är må falla,
Det väsentliga består.
Männ' den vise med sin lära;
Än så djup så konstig byggd,
Kommer verldens Gud mer nära,
Än den vilde med sin dygd?

Hër mig, hër mig, gode fader,
Väsen bakom verlden gëmdt!
Ibland jordens myriader
Lys de många som dig glëmt!
Tyd fër dem instiktnings-orden
Till hvad ädlast jorden såg:
"Gudi ära frid på jorden
Menniskor en helig håg!"

Menska någon himmelsk flamma
Lefver i dig, vårda den;
Frid och kärlek måste stamma
Från din faderlige vän.

Vet du på din lefnads gåta
Något tröstligare svar,
Än att älska och förlåta
Sönerna af samma far?

Är du lycklig, väl, så gläd dig
Åt din lycka med enhvar,
Och ju mer du delar med dig,
Desto mera har du kvar.
Räck oss handen, vägra ingen
Låt hvar glädje som du njöt,
Flyga genom brödra-ringen
Liksom en elektrisk stöt!

Om du lider om du faller
Miskänd utan tröst och hopp,
Genom lifvets fångsel galler
Se i öppna himlen opp,
Der hvar hatful själ hvar bitter
Svartnar som ett slocknad brand,
Och fersonligheten sitter
På den høgstes hëgra hand.

Yngling du hvars sjerna rullar
Öfver lifvets paradis,
Sola dig på dina kullar;
Hata ej, var glad och vis!
Medan än bekymret tiger,
Drick ur kärlekens pokal,
Drick dig varm fërrän du stiger
Ner i årens kalla dal!

Du som ren med fulla händer
Uppå lifvets hëjder står,
Gör det goda fërr'n du vänder
Åter med fërblekta hår!
Bygg med svettig flit din boning,
Bygg den uti fridens land,
Bjud hvar ovän till fërrsoning
Och hvar vän till stëd din hand.

Du som släpar sista stenen
Opp till lifvets pyramid,
Vill du från dess hëjd se scenen
Utan fasa, så äg frid!
Ack du vet ej, hvar du landar
Ifrån dëdens stilla haf,
Derfër mana goda andar,
Endast goda till din graf!

Innan än din plats är ëde
Bland de lefvande, gör godt,
Dë, och hoppas bland de dëde
Ingen hämd fërrsoning blott!
Ingen ånger, ingen vrede
Till din sotsäng tränge sig!
Stilla saligheter brede
Sina vingar öfver dig.

BY ISAAH TEGNER.

